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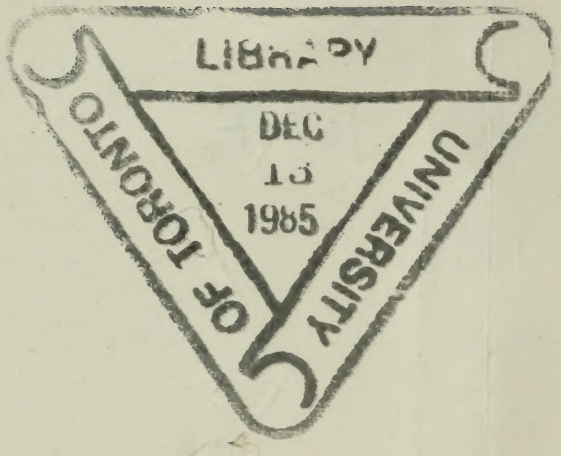
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Survey of the World

Pinchot on Power and Other Monopolies

It has been decided that the coming investigation of those branches of the Federal service which have charge of the public lands shall be an exhaustive one, and it is probable that the joint committee of Congress will be composed of twelve members. The investigation was demanded by Secretary Ballinger, owing to the continued publication of elaborate criticisms of his action, as Land Commissioner or as Secretary of the Interior, concerning coal claims in Alaska and water power sites elsewhere. As Chief Forester Pinchot is regarded by many as his leading opponent, the Secretary insisted, in his letter of the 21st ult. to Senator Flint, that the investigation should include the Forestry Service, because he had "reason to believe that the pernicious activity of certain of its officers" had been "the source of inspiration of these charges." On the 27th ult. Mr. Pinchot made an address before a number of prominent publishers in New York, his subject being the conservation of natural resources. There was no other question before us so important, he said, or so difficult to straddle as "the great one between special interest and equal opportunity, between government by men for human welfare and government by money for profit, between the men who stand for the Roosevelt policies and the men who stand against them." He then at some length pointed out why conservation was a moral issue:

"When a few men get possession of one of the necessaries of life, either thru ownership of a natural resource or thru unfair business methods, and use that control to extort undue profits, as in the recent cases of the Sugar Trust and the beef packers, they injure the average man without good reason, and they are guilty of a moral wrong. It does not matter whether the undue profit comes thru stifling competition by rebates or other crooked devices, thru corruption of public officials or thru seizing and monopolizing resources which belong to the people. The result is always the same—a toll levied on the cost of living thru special privilege."

Having shown how an unjust increase of the cost of living may cause the misery and degradation of the plain people, he asserted that "monopoly of the sources of production makes it impossible for vast numbers of men and women to earn a fair living." The cost of special privilege was heavy. It caused moral as well as physical degradation:

"The people of the United States have been the complacent victims of a system of grab, often perpetrated by men who would have been surprised beyond measure to be accused of wrongdoing, and many of whom in their private lives were model citizens. But they have suffered from a curious moral perversion by which it becomes praiseworthy to do for a corporation things which they would refuse with the loftiest scorn to do for themselves. Fortunately for us all that delusion is passing rapidly away."

Excessive profits from the control of natural resources monopolized by a few were not worth to the nation the tremendous price that has been paid. We had allowed the great corporations to occupy with their own men the strategic points in business, in social and in political life. The people should again take into their hands their full political power. There were many who believed and who always would believe in the divine right of money to rule. With such men argument or compromise was useless or worse. The only thing to do was to fight them and beat them. This had been done and it could be done again:

"It is the honorable distinction of the Forest Service that it has been more constantly, more violently, and more bitterly attacked by

the representatives of the special interests in recent years than any other Government bureau. These attacks have increased in violence and bitterness just in proportion as the service has offered effective opposition to predatory wealth. The more successful we have been in preventing land grabbing and the absorption of water power by the special interests, the more ingenious, the more devious, and the more dangerous these attacks have become."

The Service had had warrant of law for all it had done. Despite the most searching investigation and the bitterest attack, it had never been reproved by Congress or a Congressional committee, and never been defeated as to any underlying legal principle by a court of last resort. "We hold it to be," said he, "the first duty of a public officer to obey the law. But we hold it to be his second duty, and a close second, to do everything the law will let him do for the public good, and not merely what the law directs or compels him to do." He showed why the demand for the exclusion from the national forests of all land not now bearing trees should not be granted, and how the foes of the Service had almost been successful in preventing it from telling the people thru the press what it was accomplishing. In conclusion he said:

"Since the forest service called public attention to the rapid absorption of the water power sites and the threatened growth of a great water power monopoly, the attacks upon it have increased with marked rapidity. I anticipate that they will continue to do so. Still greater opposition is promised in the near future. There is but one protection—an awakened and determined public opinion."

It is expected that the President will soon send to Congress a message on conservation, recommending the enactment of accompanying bills which have been prepared by Secretary Ballinger.——On the 31st ult. the Secretary withdrew from entry 93,000 acres of water power sites in Colorado, Arizona and Washington, pending legislation concerning them.

A Judge's Remarks About "Graft"

Justice Wesley O. Howard, of the Supreme Court of New York, was required last week to fix the compensation of three commissioners who had been appraising damages caused to private property by the construction of the Ashokan reservoir, a part of the Catskill project for supplying water to New York City, a project the estimated cost of which is $161,000,000. Having reduced by about one-third the customary allowance of $50 a day, he remarked that the condemnation of land for this undertaking was characterized by waste, disorder and confusion. There should have been one commission to do all the work, at a cost of about $90,000, but already there were 129 commissioners, and their fees would exceed $1,000,000. He then spoke of "graft" as follows:

"While commissions furnish avenues for the reckless waste of many dollars, there are other channels of leakage and waste fully as appalling. It is greatly to be regretted that no public enterprise can be projected and consummated without this appalling loss called graft. Graft is not necessarily an illegal expenditure of money, but it is that unnecessary, wasteful use which characterizes the construction of every public venture. At least 40 per cent. of all the money appropriated for public use is lost in graft. All things could be possible if this frightful leak could be stopped—roads, canals, libraries, asylums, and hospitals—all these could be built out of graft could it only be saved.

"By what I say here I do not seek to charge any particular individual with responsibility, nor to direct public attention to any such source. Indeed, I do not believe that any particular individual or class of individuals is responsible. Graft is a product of our times and institutions. It is the people who are responsible, for by prescription, they seem to have lost, or believe that they have lost, their title to integrity. They expect graft, and even spoil and booty, to deplete their resources whenever any great undertaking is ventured by them, and they look with complacence and toleration and indifference at ravages upon their property. Graft is as much an element to be reckoned with in computing the cost of a public structure as is cement or lumber. It has come to be a matter of course—this rake-off—a loss recognized by all who make estimates of cost in such cases. Figure out what a private corporation, like a railroad, can construct a public undertaking for, then add 40 per cent. for graft, and you have the cost of the enterprise. A public structure built honestly would be a freak. The age of patriotism has yielded to the age of commercialism. Uppermost in the human mind today is not the Stars and Stripes, but the dollar mark."

Recent investigation shows that many of the condemnation commissioners appointed (by justices of the Supreme Court) were Tammany city employees when appointed or became city employees afterward. It has also been shown that many persons on the city's payroll have done little or nothing. Some have come to the public offices only to draw their pay. To one, who

was engaged in private business outside of the city, his check has been sent by mail.——John W. Potter, of the Oneida County (N. Y.) Board of Supervisors, was sentenced last week to be imprisoned five years for defrauding the county by means of false bills for furniture.——In Youngstown, Ohio, ten persons, either county officers or contractors, who, having been indicted for defrauding the county, admitted their guilt, have been required to pay fines amounting to $14,000. They are also disfranchised.——Steps have been taken toward the prosecution of the aldermen accused of robbing the city of Montreal. The report of Judge Cannon estimated that one-quarter of the city's income during the last six years had been misappropriated or feloniously used by them.

Trust Cases Reports from Washington say that the President intends to recommend the enactment of a Federal incorporation law, not as an amendment of the Sherman act, but as a separate statute. The proposition is that corporations or Trusts doing an interstate business shall have an opportunity to incorporate voluntarily under such a statute and to avail themselves of the wholesome publicity attending Federal supervision. This would protect harmless or beneficial combinations that are menaced by the Circuit Court's recent interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law in the Standard Oil case. The President, it is asserted, expects that the Supreme Court will sustain the Circuit Court's decision.——Attorney-General Wickersham filed, last week, the Government's brief in the Tobacco Trust case, now pending in the Supreme Court on appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court in New York, which declared that a majority of the Trust's subsidiary companies were parties to an unlawful conspiracy and enjoined them from continuing in business. The brief, which is emphatic and severe in its denunciation of the Trust's methods, says that the Circuit Court's decision was not broad enough because it dismissed the complaint so far as it affected the foreign companies connected with the Trust. "The very existence of some of the defendant companies," it asserts, "is criminal," and they cannot rightfully complain when they are restrained from acting, since they are in a position where every act is a violation of the law.——The Federal authorities in Chicago have begun an investigation concerning the companies engaged in the milk business there. The price of milk to consumers was recently raised from 7 to 8 cents a quart. In New York, where the price was increased from 8 to 9 cents, the investigation ordered by the Attorney-General is still in progress. ——The American Newspaper Publishers' Association laid before the United States District Attorney at New York, last week, evidence which, it is alleged, proves that the manufacturers of news print paper are maintaining a combination in violation of the Sherman act.

The Revolution in Nicaragua Landing at Salina Cruz, Ex-president Zelaya proceeded to the Mexican capital. He had two valises containing American gold and another full of paper currencey. It was reported that Mexico had become responsible for him and that he was virtually a prisoner in that country, but he asserted that he was perfectly free. It appears that in a certain technical sense he is still President, as he was permitted by Congress to retain the title in order that he might enjoy the immunity or privileges attached to the office if the United States should demand his punishment. At Washington it is said that he cannot escape, if prosecution is demanded, because precedents will secure his extradition. At Salina Cruz he published a statement. Vice Consul Caldera, he said, had sent false reports about him to Secretary Knox. Caldera had been in conspiracy with those who brought Groce and Cannon from Guatemala to promote the revolution and procure intervention by the United States. He believed that Secretary Knox's purpose had been to compel him to resign. Later, in Mexico City, he denied that he had ordered the execution of Groce and Cannon, but said it was true that he had refused to modify the court martial's sentence. The two men, he added, were laying mines in the

river and were also acting as spies. The stories of torture were absurd. He had the two men's statements admitting guilt and offering to join his army if they should be released. He declared that 400 Americans fought with the revolutionists at Rama, and that after the earlier battle at Colorado Junction the dead bodies of twenty United States marines were found on the field. But there really were no marines in that battle, and among the fighters at Rama there were only six Americans. Another account of the execution of Groce and Cannon has been told to Rear Admiral Kimball by Captain Chaves, the officer who captured them. He says he turned them over to General Medina, who caused them to be flogged; that Zelaya telegraphed that they should be shot without delay; that at the brief trial they were not allowed to have counsel; that he (Chaves) when ordered to have them shot, refused, on the ground that their sentence was illegal; that for this disobedience he was sent to prison, and that the men were shot by a squad under Captain Constantino. More trustworthy reports show that his story was not accurate; that the men were not tortured; and that Zelaya ordered the shooting against the protests of General Toledo, General Medina and Minister General Irias. Zelaya remarks that he fears the attitude of Secretary Knox is ending all of Secretary Root's good work in Latin America. —— President Madriz proposed to General Estrada a peace conference. He suggested that the revolutionists should recognize his government and surrender their arms. Estrada replied that he would not suspend hostilities because he doubted Madriz's sincerity, knowing that he was constantly enlarging his army. Nor would he recognize Madriz as President, believing him to be an usurper and holding that Congress did not represent the people. It appears that Madriz sent 600 recruits eastward on the day (December 30) when he appointed his peace commissioners. Some propose that a new popular election be held under the supervision of United States officers. It is thought, however, that there must be more battles, and that one will soon take place not far from the capital. Madriz has raised money for the army by a war tax said to have been levied mainly upon persons enriched by Zelaya's grants of monopolies. ——Martinez, formerly Minister of Finance, who was arrested, has escaped from jail. Joaquin Navas, a millionaire who was favored by Zelaya, has been arrested for robbing the Government in connection with the monopoly in hides. Congress has authorized Madriz to abolish the tobacco and alcohol monopolies, from which Zelaya and his confederates obtained large profits. Madriz has appointed a committee to examine the accounts of Zelaya's administration.—— Conflicting reports as to the recognition of the Madriz Government by other powers are published. It is said that such action has been taken by Honduras, Costa Rica and Salvador, and even by Mexico. Recognition by Mexico, it is asserted would not be agreeably received at Washington, where there is already much comment upon the pleasant relations of Mexico with the United States. Special Ambassador Creel asserted, on the 30th ult., that his mission had been successful; that asylum had been granted to Zelaya in accordance with the law of nations; that the election of Madriz was a fortunate event, in that it had prevented anarchy, and that Mexico and the United States would continue to co-operate for the establishment of peace.

Our Islands in the Pacific

As 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of the southern part of the Philippine Archipelago are barbaric tribes of Moros or pagans, savages who fight for gain or revenge, with a fanatical disregard for death, Colonel Hoyt, Governor of the Moro Province, recommends, in a report to the War Department, that a separate government be established for them, and that the natives be placed on reservations. The islands mentioned are Mindanao, the Sulu group, Palawan, and other small ones. The reservation plan, he says, would permit the cultivation of a great part of the land, which could be made very productive.——It has been asserted that the 55,000 acres of friars' lands recently sold by the Government at a profit of about $70,000 were purchased in the interest of two stockholders of the Sugar Trust. The

President of the Trust says it has not directly or indirectly made such an investment.——In Hawaii Prince Kalanianole, Delegate to Washington, has been bitterly criticising Governor Freer, asserting that the latter has been guilty of bad faith concerning the public lands, and that the sugar planters have been favored at the expense of the people. This caused surprise, because he had recently aided the Governor in preparing amendments to the land laws. These amendments have been unanimously indorsed by the Legislature, and the Governor is on his way to Washington, intending there to ask for the approval of them by Congress. The Delegate's action has divided the Republican party, and his re-election is not expected.

The Military League Rules Greece

The Greek Government is having a hard time of it. It is completely subservient to the clique of army officers known as the Military League, and yet the measures dictated by that body are strongly resented by the people. The budget presented by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Eutaxias, makes provision for the unprecedented expenditure for the coming year of about thirty million dollars, not including the loan negotiated at the dictation of the Military League for the purpose of a greater army and navy. To meet this, extra taxes are placed upon alcohol for drinking and mechanical purposes, and upon acetylene, and upon gas and electricity generating plants. It is also proposed to give the Government a monopoly of sugar on condition that the Government provides the sugar of good quality, done up in sealed packages, at a cost of about three cents a pound below the present price in Greece. The taxes resting upon vineyards and animals used in agriculture are to be removed after 1911. The new Minister of War, Colonel Lapathiotis, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the army, a measure which is very much needed but hardly possible to carry out. In his opening address to the Chamber he made an impolitic reference to the fact that when he assumed office he found the army in a ruinous condition. This was resented by the military faction, who called for proof of the assertion. Colonel Lapathiotis replied that events—namely, the military revolt — furnished sufficient proof. This brought applause from the gallery, but incensed the army men, and when it was discovered a few days later that the Minister of War had arranged to promote a number of officers without the approval of the Military League, his resignation was demanded by the League. The Government complied, and a few days later the Military League also demanded the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, whom they had come to regard as unfriendly to their interests. The League also insisted upon the suppression of all the Greek foreign legations except the one at Constantinople. The Government gave way on both these points.

Changes in Turkish Cabinet

The Committee of Union and Progress, commonly known as the "Young Turk" party, has again demonstrated its power by forcing the resignation of Hilmi Pasha as Grand Vizier. The ostensible reason for their dissatisfaction was the action of the Government in granting a monopoly of the traffic on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to the Anglo-Ottoman Steamship Company without consulting the Chamber. Hilmi Pasha in defending his policy stated that the Government had the right to act independently in such a matter, as was customary in other countries, particularly since it was not granting a new concession, but modifying, in accordance with the national interests, the terms of one already existing. The Government, he said, had refused to comply with the demands of the company to agree to grant an indemnity to the new company for losses which might eventually be caused by the use of the waters of these rivers for irrigation. He claimed the concession could not properly be called a monopoly, since there was nothing in the terms of the convention to prevent private owners from using their own steamers to carry their own cargoes, and sailing boats and rafts would continue to ply their trade undisturbed. The Chamber, however, was

not entirely satisfied with this explanation and gave only a reluctant and qualified vote of confidence in the Government. The Young Turk leaders made bitter sppeches against the Ministry, accusing it of playing into the hands of Great Britain. Accordingly, Hilmi Pasha resigned and Hakki Bey, Turkish Minister to Rome, was called to form a new cabinet.

A Question of Chinese Etiquet

The solemnity of the obsequies at the mausoleum of the late Empress Dowager was marred by a squabble for precedence among the leading ladies of the cortege, which seems likely to have as disastrous a political effect as the similar incident narrated in the *Nibelungenlied*. The death of the great Empress Dowager who ruled the court and the country with a powerful hand until recently left two candidates for her titular position, the widow of the Emperor Tung Chih, who died in 1875, and the widow of the Emperor Kuang Hsu, who died last year, for the present child Emperor, Hsuan Tung, may be regarded as the successor of both these emperors. The Lady Yu, widow of the older sovereign, would have been the first to have reached the tomb but for the interruption of the procession for the purpose of taking a photograph of it. This allowed the rival widow to get in ahead and Lady Yu and her faction were highly incensed at having to take the dust. Having reached the mausoleum she refused to leave it to return to Peking, until her claims for precedence were properly recognized and the affront duly avenged. Repeated embassies of princes of the highest rank were sent out from Peking to induce her to return, but she refused. Proof of the essential similarity of the feminine nature the world over may be found in the determination exprest by three of the ladies of her retinue to adopt the tactics of the suffragets and starve themselves at the tomb of the late Empress Dowager. The dispatches from China, inadequate and disappointing as usual, fail to inform us whether this threat was literally carried out or whether the Government was obliged to follow the policy of the English Cabinet and use forcible feeding. At any rate, Lady Yu, whom we must hereafter refer to as the Empress Dowager, seems to have carried her point, for the Prince Regent, at the instigation of the heir of Marquis Li Hung Chang, has dismissed from office Viceroy Tuan Fang, whose unfortunate predilection for modernism induced him to grant the permit to the photographer. The use of a camera on such an important occasion was in itself unprecedented and therefore to be construed as a violation of ancient Chinese etiquet, and as such, an offense to both the living and the dead. Seriously as such things are regarded in China, it is inferred that the Prince Regent may have had in mind other indications of the disposition of Viceroy Tuan to favor foreign nations. He is said to have been very frank in advising the Regent to dismiss from office men of the old regime and appoint those who by training and experience are better acquainted with the needs of the people and the methods of the constitutional era upon which China is now entering. The local assembly or advisory legislature held at Tientsin took its duties rather more seriously than the assemblies of the other provinces and made some recommendations on the foreign policy of the Government and needed reforms in the administration of the Empire which were regarded by the Regent as an unwarranted interference with matters which the imperial edict authorizing these assemblies did not permit them to discuss. Apparently the Peking Government holds that Viceroy Tuan of the Chili Province should have kept his provincial assembly under better control. Tuan Fang is a Manchu, but the viceroy who has been appointed as his successor, Chen Kueilun, is a Chinese and reputed to be very conservative in his views. He is opposed to foreign influence and would restore the old system of competitive examinations based upon the classics instead of the newer learning. Prince Chun, the Regent and father of the child emperor, was stabbed and slightly wounded while leaving his carriage near the Peking Palace by a Manchu, formerly employed as cook in the imperial household. It is not known whether the attempt at assassination has any political importance or not.

A Notable Gathering of Scholars

BY REUBEN G. THWAITES

[Dr. Thwaites is secretary and superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He was for ten years managing editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal* and is well known as an author and editor of historical works. He attended the recent convention in New York as a delegate from Wisconsin.—EDITOR.]

THE twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association, held in New York City from December 27 to 31, brought together the largest and doubtless the most distinguished assemblage of students of the social sciences ever convened in this country. In addition to the meetings of the two principal societies, which thus rounded out the quarter-centenary of their existence, were conferences by seven closely-related organizations—the American Political Science Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Social Science Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the American Society of Church History. Eleven hundred persons, engaged either in teaching or studying these several specialties, were gathered here from nearly every State or important institution of learning in the Union, and meetings, either singly or jointly, occupied four busy days.

The attendance of several representative scholars from both Europe and Asia, who took part in many of the discussions, some of whom presented formal papers, and whose presence was recognized by numerous receptions and other social functions in their honor, gave to the gathering much of the significance of an international congress. Most prominent among the foreigners was the British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, whose appearance at any of the meetings was invariably greeted with spontaneous applause, and whose many impromptu responses to calls by chairmen and toastmasters were never happier than on this anniversary occasion, into whose buoyant spirit he appeared keenly to enter.

Among other prominent foreign guests were: G. W. Prothero, of London, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and former president of the Royal Historical Society; Prof. Herbert A. L. Fisher, fellow of New College, Oxford; Camille Enlart, director of comparative sculpture, of the Trocadero; Eduard Meyer, professor of ancient history, University of Berlin, exchange professor of Harvard; Dr. Cellenbrander, advisory secretary of the Dutch commission on governmental historical publications; Prof. Rafael Altamira y Crevea, professor-elect in the University of Madrid; Dr. Higgs, representing the Royal Economic Society of Great Britain, and Signor Maffeo Pantaleoni, of Rome, attending the Economic convention.

On occasions such as this presidential addresses are generally didactic, and by many of the older habitués are scrupulously avoided. But President Hart, of the Historical Association; President Lowell, of the Political Science, and President Dewey, of the Economic, always have something worth saying, and did not lack large and interested audiences. Dr. Hart's discussion of "Imagination in history" was keen in its penetration and aglow with humor; he dwelt on the practical importance of the imaginative faculty on the part of the historian, but pointed out its manifest dangers, arising from a disposition to overemphasize dramatic episodes that really are rare in the history of a nation, whereas the most vital factors in its development are generally slow moving and commonplace. Dr. Lowell discussed "The physiology of politics"; while not deprecating the importance of library collections in the study of political science, the most useful laboratory work is, he said, the observation of the practical workings of political institutions, about which we are still insufficiently informed. Dr. Dewey spoke of "Observation in economics"; his thought being much in line with that of President



EX-PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

Richard E. Ely, University of Wisconsin. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Cornell University.

Frank W. Taussig, Harvard University.

John B. Clark, Columbia University. Simeon N. Patten, University of Pennsylvania.



Photograph by Brady, Washington, D. C.

EARLY PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Beginning at left: William F. Poole, Justin Winsor, Charles Kendall Adams, George Bancroft, John Jay, Andrew D. White, Herbert B. Adams standing in rear.

Lowell, that field observation is of greater value than closet study, altho both are essential.

The programs of the nine associations were crowded with what the sporting gentry style "events," but popular interest appeared chiefly to be with the joint sessions, some of which would have been noteworthy occurrences had they not jostled one another in this remarkable conference week. Wednesday morning's joint session of the Historical and Economic associations called out a large and brilliant audience, with President Lowell in the chair. The general topic was "British constitutional and political development with special reference to the Gladstone centenary." Professor Wrong, of Toronto, was hopeful concerning "Canadian nationalism and the imperial tie"; Professor Fisher, of Oxford, gave an exceptionally clear and informing account of the South African union, and Ambassador Bryce spoke forcefully on recent English history in its constitutional aspects.

Another excellent joint session was that held by the political scientists and the association charging itself with scientific suggestion in the matter of labor legislation. The relation of the State to labor was interestingly and suggestively discussed by delegates from the Mississippi basin, where, perhaps, the best opportunities just now exist for trying out some of the theories of economic and sociological reformers.

The Historical Association, with its three thousand members, has of late years been doing its most effective work thru an admirable and impressive congerie of commissions and conferences. This year's meeting was chiefly noticeable for the variety and general success of these conferences, several of which were generally in session at one and the same time. One morning the topics were ancient, medieval, and American history, and the treatment of archives. Later in the day the historians were conferring upon modern, European and American history, and relative to the methods and aims of State and local historical, a fertile theme, now engaging much attention in all parts of the country. One of the most interesting of the conferences was



FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS,
Columbia University, vice-president Sociological Society.

devoted to the consideration of "The contribution of the romance nations to the history of America," in which Spain, France, Portugal and the Latin-American republics were represented either by scholars from those nations or by American specialists in the topics treated. A general session on Southern history brought out an interesting group of papers; while another on the work of historical societies in Europe was noticeable for careful reports from representatives of Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland and Spain, by the delegates from those countries.

The Economic Association has less varied interests, altho it also held a round-table conference on "Rural economics in relation to conservation." At its first general session economic theory was treated both from the stand of "dynamic economics" and that of "theory of wages." It was plain from the vigor of the discussion that economic theory, as doubtless it always will be, is in a state of flux, few men agreeing as to any one cure for the existing ills of the body

politic. Another general session was held at the Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the financial magnates. Hereat was frankly considered "the causes and remedies for trusts," in which the several divergent points of view, practical and theoretical, were squarely presented, presumably with mutual enlightenment.

For a young society, the Political



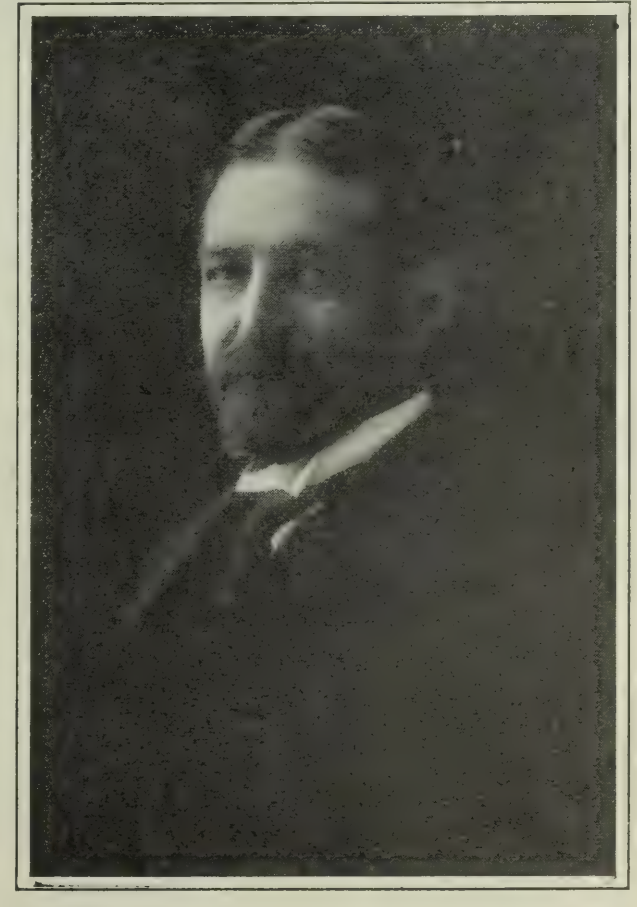
FRANK J. GOODNOW,
Columbia University, first president American Political Science Association.

Science people were exceptionally busy and vigorous. Ballot reform, the valuation of public service corporations (jointly with the economists), the relation of the State to labor (jointly with the labor legislation association), methods of instruction in municipal government and government of the Far East, were all duly considered, exhibiting a wide range of interest and possible future usefulness.

The sociologists were concerned (jointly with the Statistical Association) in such topics as the next census, the standardizing of units in studying public administration under democratic conditions, and the social marking system; and, individually, in the problems of methods in teaching psychological sociology, and in the religious factor in social revolution.

The labor legislation folk and the statisticians chiefly held their sessions in conjunction with other bodies. For the most part the remainder of the participating societies confined themselves to listening to the usual presidential addresses and the transaction of necessary routine business.

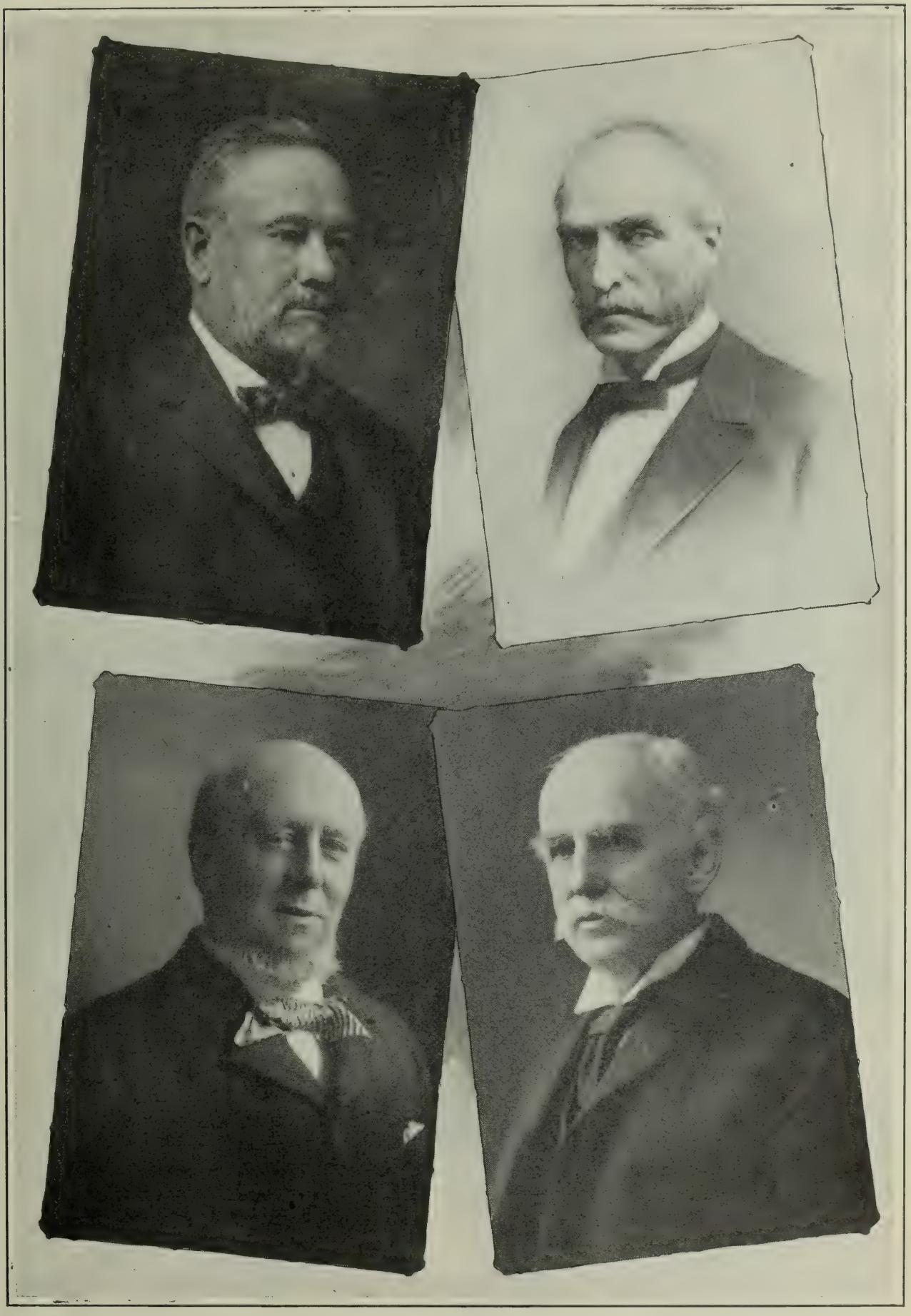
The social side of the great conference was in every way notable. The entertainments offered to the thousand and more delegates ranged from receptions and breakfasts to formal dinners. The two most striking features of the daily and remarkably diverse program of hospitality were the great welcome meeting at Carnegie Hall, on Monday night, and the very attractive "historical playlet" and tableaux given by the ladies' reception committee at the Waldorf-Astoria



HENRY W. FARNAM.
Yale University, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation.



MAYOR McCLELLAN, OF NEW YORK, ADDRESSING THE CONVENTION OF HISTORIANS AND ECONOMISTS AT CARNEGIE HALL, DECEMBER 27.
Others on the platform, beginning at left, are: William Jay Schieffelin, Isaac N. Seligman, Davis R. Dewey, John B. Clark, Albert Bushnell Hart, William M. Sloane, Ambassador James Bryce, Governor Hughes, Nicholas Murray Butler, Frank A. Vanderlip, Waldo Lincoln and Edwin R. A. Seligman.



LIVING EX-PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

James Ford Rhodes. Goldwin Smith.
James Burrill Angell. James Schouler.

(the headquarters of the several associations) on Wednesday night.

At Carnegie Hall the delegates were given the freedom of the city and State by Mayor McClellan and Governor Hughes. President Butler extended the welcome of Columbia University, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate and Professor Sloane spoke for the Committee of Arrangements. All were excellent addresses, but the Governor in particular rose to the occasion and earnestly commended the work of his hearers, who in their several ways are striving to find the correct principles underlying human society and seeking practically to apply these to the manifold problems of the State.

In addition to the formal entertainments provided by the general committee were numerous unofficial attentions paid to various groups of visiting scholars. Among the most welcome of the unannounced gatherings of this character was the dinner given to fifty members of the American Antiquarian Society at the Metropolitan Club—the joyous forerunner, it was hoped, of annual banquets of these gentlemen at successive conferences of the American Historical Association. In all of these hospitalities practically every learned institution in the city, Columbia University properly leading, actively participated.

In every respect, professionally and socially, the great conference has been a marked success. The attendance was record-breaking, and the quality of the *personnelle* probably quite unexcelled in this country, even by the literary congresses at Chicago and St. Louis. The delegates, domestic and foreign, returned to their homes more than ever imprest by the hospitality, greatness and potentialities of America's much favored metropolis.



WALDO GIFFORD LELAND, A. M.,
Carnegie Institution of Washington, secretary American Historical Association.

THOMAS N. CARVER,
Harvard University, secretary and treasurer, American Economic Association.

MADISON, WIS.

Inventions of the Future

BY THOMAS ALVA EDISON

[This article is based on an interview granted by Mr. Edison to Mr. John R. McMahon, representing THE INDEPENDENT. The manuscript has been revised and corrected by Mr. Edison.—EDITOR.]

AMONG the many problems which await solution in the future, one of the most important is to get the full value out of fuel. The wastefulness of our present methods of combustion is tremendous. A pound of coal has enough energy in it to carry itself around the world. We are only able to extract a small fraction of its heat and power; the greater part goes to waste. Our best steam engines use about 15 per cent. of the energy of the coal they consume. With gas engines probably 20 to 25 per cent. of the energy is utilized.

There are various methods being tried out to convert coal directly into electricity without the use of a boiler—eliminating fire and steam. Some of these are oxidation methods. They are scientifically successful, tho not yet commercially successful. Oxidation is, of course, a form of combustion. It is a slow burning. The only difference between rusting, burning and exploding is the speed of the chemical reaction. Explosives burn very fast, and tho they are used to some extent as fuel in the propulsion of torpedoes, they are not economical. There is not as much power in a ton of 40 per cent. dynamite as there is in a ton of coal. Everything in nature would burn up if it were not for the fact that nearly everything except coal is already burned up. Iron would burn and make a good fuel—if in a very fine powder—but it has already been consumed in Nature's furnace. Coal is stored up sunlight; it is the storage battery of the sun, to which we owe about all our energy.

We may discover the germ of getting all the power from fuel tomorrow; and then again it may take a long time to find out.

Radium has great power. It has no appreciable limit or end. It is not combustible. It gives off intra-atomic energy. We don't know how its energy was stored up. A carload of radium would have as much energy as all the millions of tons of coal mined in the United States in a year. Radium is the cause of the earth's heat, according to the view of most scientists today. That explains why the earth, constantly radiating vast quantities of heat into space, doesn't cool down. The planet would be pretty chilly after all these millions of years if it had no radium in it. While only small quantities of radium have been isolated, it exists everywhere in water, rock and soil; it is universally distributed, and a little of it goes a long way. The possibility of harnessing this force for our use is somewhat of a speculation. A radium clock has been made, and it will go several hundred years without winding.

I have a spinthariscope, which is a tiny bit of radium, of a size that will go thru the eye of a needle, mounted over a piece of willemite. It has been shooting off millions of sparks for the six years that I have had it, and I expect it will be shooting sparks the same way for thousands of years. There will be enough sparks given out by that fragment of radium to cover and illuminate the State of Rhode Island. Some say they travel at the speed of light, others 12,000 miles a second. This speed is the source of radium's power. Infinite velocity makes up for lack of mass. Microscopic particles projected at high velocity are equal to heavy bodies going a slow gait. The illustration of a wax bullet being fired thru a wooden plank applies to radium's emanations. Rankin said that spider web running over two pulleys with the velocity of light would be capable of running all the machinery in England; they would prove as strong as rubber and leather belting.

It is hardly feasible to carry around radium as a pocket stove or to keep it in the house for domestic uses. Professor Curie had a tiny bit in his vest pocket that he was taking to London and it had

the effect of making a festering sore in his side. Radium is found along with uranium and thorium. Some day we might find immense deposits of it, and then it will be a problem how to handle it without dangerous consequences. A large quantity of the stuff would kill everybody around. A fellow shot up with seventeen thousand million atomic cannon balls poured into him with the velocity of light would feel uncomfortable.

Besides its mechanical possibilities, radium is valuable, it is said, in the treatment of skin cancer and some other diseases. Cancer is a hard proposition, but when it bucks up against radium it meets its match. I guess it is a case of *similia similibus curantur.*

There are lots of things besides radium that we don't understand. These five senses of ours are pretty dull detectives. We only perceive a little that comes within the range of our senses. A thing drops below our level and we don't perceive it. Here and there, now and then, some one finds out a new thing we didn't dream the existence of. In this room and in your room at this moment there are fifty wireless messages going thru. Without instruments we cannot detect them.

The power of our waterfalls is being rapidly developed. Maybe the utilization of the tides will follow, but the machinery to accomplish this would require a vast investment. Tidal and wave power is, of course, immense. Consider the force that jogs up and down a steamship like the "Mauretania." More practicable, however, are windmills connected with storage batteries to lay up the energy of the winds in electrical form. Sun engines are very promising machines. They are built on the principle of absorbing the heat from the sun in water or other liquid, or concentrating the heat by focusing the sun's rays thru a burning glass on a copper boiler. In Arizona there is a thirty horse power sun engine which is run by focusing the rays on water and using a steam turbine. A number of good men are working on this problem of gaining power directly from the sun.

In steaming volcanoes there is a source of power, which might be obtained and sent out by electricity. At Yellowstone Park the geysers are wastefully spouting a large amount of energy. In the Comstock Lode and all thru that region nature has a power house which man could use. Steam under pressure to run engines and make electricity can be had there merely by sinking artesian wells.

The earth has quite a bulk, but it slips thru the ether with so little friction that your thumb, in the right place, could move it. There are a number of earthly motions and all are potential sources of energy. Throw something out of balance and you win power without end. Six feet off the orbit would be quite enough for all purposes. As for the possible dangers of interfering with the earth, like making it wabble so much that we would feel it, or changing the zones so that the Arctic regions would change places with the tropics, or making our days and nights of unsuitable length, I don't consider them serious. You can't hurt the earth, even if you do throw it a trifle out of kilter or disturb its ancient habits.

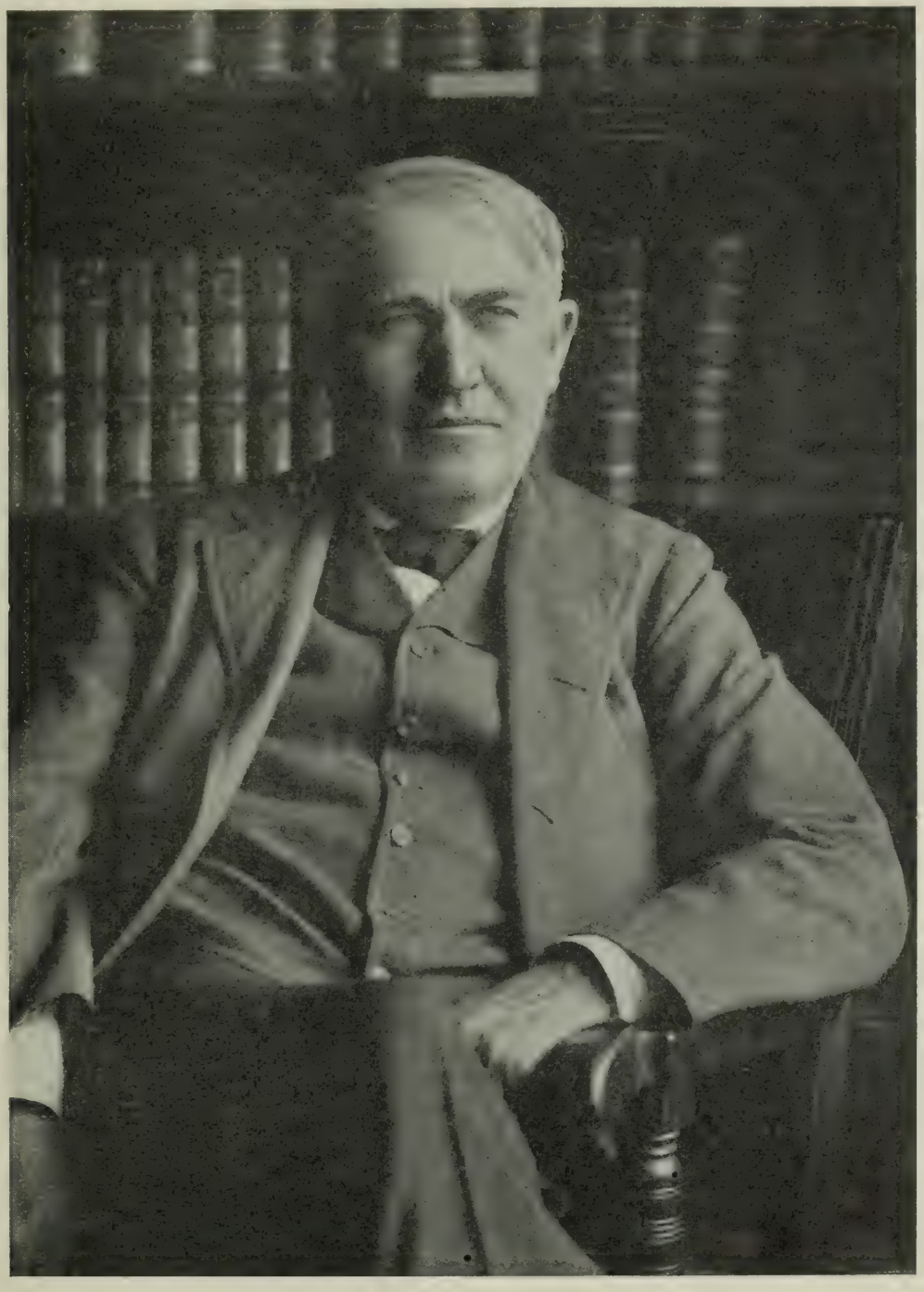
To get rid of friction in our machines is one of the future problems. The only machine without friction that we know is the world, and it moves in the resistless ether.

The monorail does not appeal to me. It was a fundamental mistake that our railroads were built on a 4 foot 9½ inch gauge instead of a 6 foot gauge, which we will probably have to come to yet.

The aeroplane of the future will, I think, have to be on the helicopter principle. A successful air machine must be able to defy the winds. If Wright's aeroplane had one-twentieth of its surface, the wind would not affect it. The helicopter principle is the only way to rise above atmospheric conditions. By increasing the velocity of propeller revolutions the size of the machine can be diminished and thereby we vanquish the hostility of the wind. A helicopter could have foot-size planes distributed on a 100 to 150 foot circle and controlled from the center by wires.

Chemical food has been worked out pretty well by Emil Fischer and his students, but it won't be a commercial proposition. There are lots of synthetic things made. Carbo-hydrates of the

same nature and bulk as the natural material are produced, but you can't beat the farm as a laboratory, commercially speaking. If we should dry up like Mars and couldn't raise vegetables on the earth, we might turn to a chemical diet.



Thomas A Edison.

There might be local famines which could be mitigated by the food productions of the chemists. The complaint today seems to be that here are too many chemicals in our food.

The clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young woman will be able to follow the fashions promptly, and there will be plenty of fashions. Artificial silk that is superior to natural silk is now made of wood pulp. It shines better than silk. I think that the silkworm barbarism will go in fifty years, just as the indigo of India went before the synthetic production of indigo in German laboratories. Silk is made arti-

ficially in two ways: cellulose dissolved in cupric ammonium and squirted thru small holes in a plate into a fluid that sets it, when it is ready for spinning and weaving; also by subjecting cotton to pressure with acetic anhydride, which changes the molecules but not the appearance of the material. The latter process yields beautiful silk, and at the same time, when flown on to glass plates, makes moving picture films.

There is much ahead of us. We don't know what gravity is; neither do we know the nature of heat, light and electricity, tho we handle them a little. We are only animals. We are coming out of the dog stage and getting a glimpse of our environment. We don't know, we just suspect a few things. It will take an enormous evolution of our brains to bring us anywhere. Our practice of shooting one another in war is proof that we are still animals. The make-up of our society is hideous.

Communication with other worlds has been suggested. I think we had better stick to this world and find out something about it before we call up our neighbors. They might make us ashamed of ourselves.

Art will be increased and distributed as we emerge more and more from the dog-stage. Society will have to stop this whisky business, which is like throwing sand in the bearings of a steam engine. In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with $200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result. Not individualism but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and inter-dependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents watching the machinery to see that it works right.

The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in, and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine, or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

The Abbots of Cluny

BY RICHARD SCHEIL

ALONG toward evening of the last day of June, there stepped down from the train at Cluny, France, a party of whom two, on sitting face to face in the hotel "bus," soon found that in language at least they were not strangers. The one was an elderly English Catholic priest, in charge of a London parish; the other a middle-aged American who might be taken as a nondescript as regards Church membership. The pair agreed to pass their time at Cluny together, for the American was able to get along in French, which the Englishman, altho conversant with that language, balked at speaking.

After dinner we started out to stroll about the town. Presently some old church towers loomed up before us. Meeting a fine specimen of the French peasantry, we asked him if that was a church. "No, sir; it is a school," he answered. The Englishman remarked, "Extraordinary!" When pressed, the peasant knew not that it had ever been a church. The great abbey church was unknown to a citizen of Cluny! We made a visit to the abbey itself. The entrance gates, noble specimens of Roman—or, as we would say, Norman—style, are now entirely separate from the abbey. At least, two streets traverse the ground between. We enter thru the palace of Pope Gelasius, probably so called because of a visit of a Pope of that name. Of the old church only the transept, with three towers, remains. Within the great hight is ennobling; one's thoughts seemed to mount upward as the eye ran its gaze along the lofty columns

up to the slightly pointed arches. Nearby is the chapel of a Duke of Bourbon, who built it in the hope of having within it the mausoleum of himself and his duchess. It was never erected, but two large silver statues of the pair escaped the throes of the revolution, and are now shown in the Hotel Dieu of the town.

Stepping out into the garden, a glorious view of the surrounding country was ours. The old monks loved a good landscape and the outlook here was superb. To our left an avenue of lofty trees, probably a hundred yards long, ends at a large spreading tree with a seat around and a stone table before it. It is named after Abelard, who, so the tradition runs, sat there dreaming less about *Sic et Non* than Heloise. For Peter the Venerable, the greatest of all the abbots of Cluny, sheltered the storm-tossed scholar who was born fully a century too soon. At a branch of Cluny, St. Marcel-sur-Saone, Abelard breathed his last.

During the closing centuries of the old *régime,* the Abbot of Cluny was usually a cardinal or an ecclesiastic of noble birth. In the little museum, formerly a palace of the abbey, is a painting of the last abbot, Cardinal de Rochefoucault, but as he died in 1757, it would seem that Cluny was without a head when the dissolution came in 1790. This last abbot, it seems, was of a collateral branch of the family of Duke Francis VI, the author of the well-known "Maxims." As to the fighting, history affords many instances where the monks did their share.

Soon we faced the façade of the great abbey, which was built in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, badly injured during revolutionary days, but has since been restored. After all, the peasant was correct. The Abbey of Cluny is now a school—one of the fine trade schools of France. Eight hundred monks found room in the building, while now three hundred boys with their outfit fill it. The course takes three years, and on finishing, the graduate receives a certificate as *ingenieur.* Entrance is by competitive examinations and one hundred are received every year. The Government does everything for them—board, lodging and tuition. There are burses, half burses, quarter burses, in order to lighten the burden of the annual pension, 600 francs ($120). The boys are of poor families, hence the low fee and much divided burses. The building itself is of two stories, of which the upper seems to have a loftier ceiling than the lower. While wandering around the corridors and peeping into the various classrooms, with their hard, backless seats, we could not but contrast the former inmates and the present. The monks versus the boys. Was the abbey serving a better end of yore or is it doing so today? Today's at least is more tangible and more promising of a useful life—useful as men understand the word nowadays.

On leaving the building, a short walk led us to another structure, where the Government keeps a stud of thirty odd stallions in order to improve the blood of the farming horses around. Over every horse's head is his pedigree, while the halter rope which holds him is tied to a ball running freely up and down between two uprights, a device no doubt welcome to his horseship. We had made our visit.

Cluny was the great Benedictine monastery of France, and in its heyday boasted of over two thousand branches. Of course, it became enormously wealthy. Besides the abbatial palace, now the City Hall, abbots of great houses built special abodes, so that today the guide points out the palace of Lorraine, and that of Condé. Moreover, the abbot had a splendid palace in Paris—now the Museum of Cluny—facing the Sorbonne, the home of learning. But Cluny was never noted for scholarship. In fact, the greatest of all Cluniacs was rather a ruler of men. He was Hildebrand, afterward Pope Gregory VII. By birth an Italian, in name a German, by profession a French monk, he it was who put into shape the idea of the papal theocracy. Within fifteen years after his death Cluny gave two more Popes to the Church, Urban II and Paschal II, who followed the schemes of Gregory VII. And yet it was a French King, Philip the Fair, who gave this dream its first rebuff in sending Nogaret to beard Boniface VIII at Avagni. Thence onward, the meddling of the Church in civil affairs has been dwindling, slowly but surely, so that today she is not even represented in the Peace Congress of the nations at The Hague. Yet song and

story, as well as painting, have made Hildebrand's victory over Henry IV, his one-time pupil, at Canossa as his chief feat. The Pope was too astute, however, to misunderstand the penance of the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He knew that it was a Pyrrhic victory, which would end in his own rout. Such was the case, for Hildebrand died an exile from Rome and his bones still lie at Salerno. "I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile," were his last words. "To go to Canossa," that is, to submit to Rome, passed into a proverb, which Bismarck himself made use of during the kulturkampf of the early seventies.

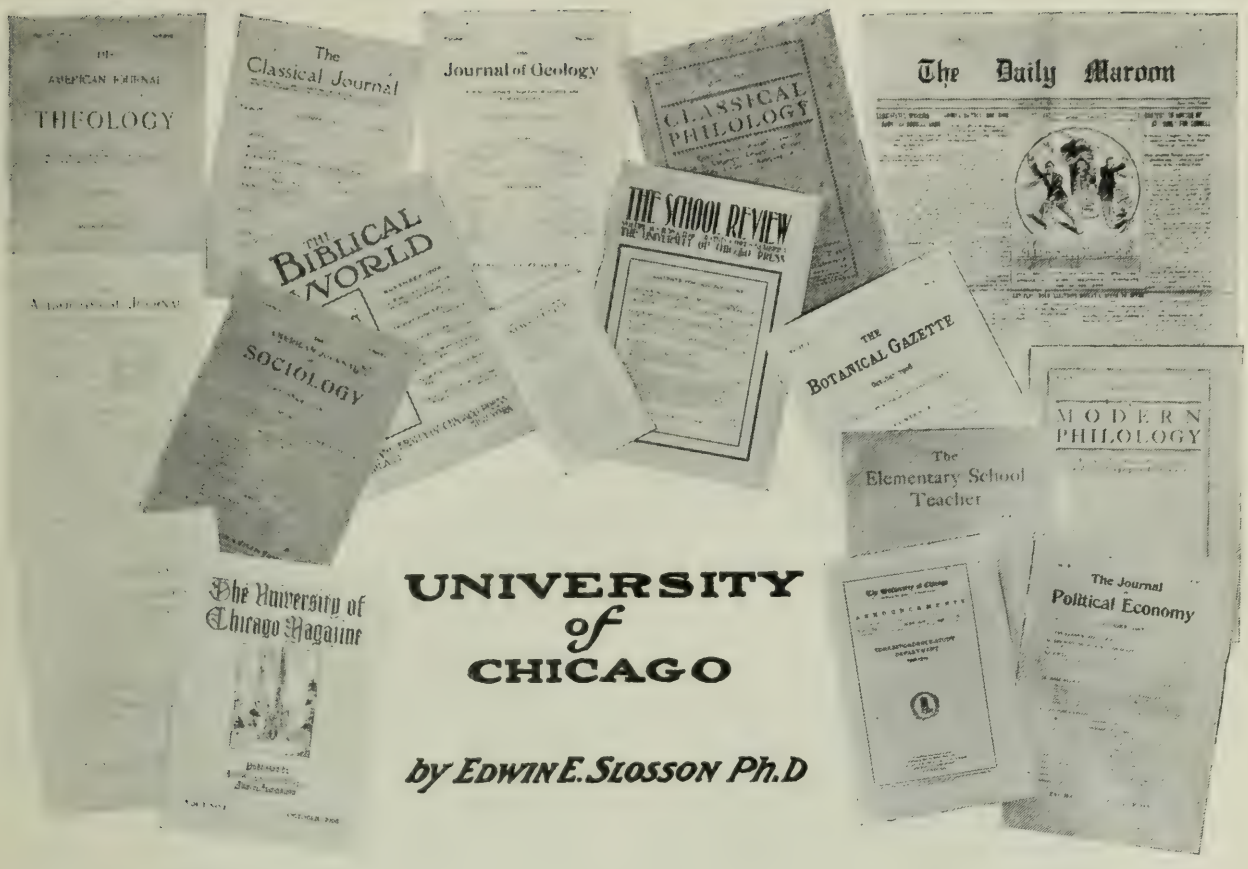
Another measure of Hildebrand's was more successful—the celibacy of the clergy. Altho it had existed, married clergy were not unknown in the Latin Church. St. Hilary of Poitiers, father and doctor of the Church, was married, and later than Gregory's day, a curious visit recorded in the life of Thomas à-Becket, is that of Jocelyn, Bishop of Ely, and his wife. The Greek clergy were always and are today a married clergy, even when united to Rome. There are many such now in the United States. Gregory VII's decree gained so much ground in the Western Church that the Council of Trent defined and declared null and void the marriage of a priest. Theretofore priestly marriage was unlawful; thereafter unlawful and invalid.

Hildebrand was really the only great man Cluny produced. Peter the Venerable was its last great abbot, and he died in 1156. He was the living expression of gentleness and kindness. Hugh of Cluny, the contemporary abbot and friend of Hildebrand, with two previous abbots—the fourth Mayeul and the fifth Odilor—fill up the list of Cluniac greatness. Few, indeed, in the story of eight centuries. Cluny, however, stood high in France, but its supremacy was lost when the Abbey of St. Maur arose in the first decades of the seventeenth century. The labors of the Benedictine scholars of St. Maur are well known to and cordially recognized by the scholarly world. These two abbeys and the equally famous third of St. Vannes were judged by Rome as having passed on their glory and life to the Abbey of Solesmes, approved in 1835 by Pope Gregory XVI, the Pope who forbade the sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the States of the Church. During the closing years of the nineteenth century an enthusiastic dreamer tried to revive Cluny. He failed, and Dom Lamey, as he was named, entered Solesmes.

The two travelers, the Englishman and the American, were types of a world known to and of a world unknown to Cluny. Both as an Englishman and a Catholic, one companion would have been no stranger, whereas the American would have been in every way unknown, not only as to his native land, but also as to his Government, with a free Church in a sovereign State. True, Cluny was a sort of a republic, but without universal suffrage, and, moreover, a sheer appanage of the State. Only the choir monks voted, and, mayhap, not all of them. But their choice required the royal sanction. The Abbot of Cluny exercised the twofold authority of a mighty potentate of State and the first abbot of the Church of France. In him Church and State unified.

"After all, Cluny was a failure," we remarked to the Englishman. In a noncommittal way he replied: "It has left deep traces in history." Probably he referred to Hildebrand's papal theocracy and to sacerdotal celibacy. Such traces Cluny left. The former has been the occasion of countless wars and bloodshed; today even it is a stone of offense to those nations who accept its supremacy. The latter, celibacy, created that strange sex which Voltaire termed the neuter sex, whence the clergy became a caste. But these two data are all apart from the fundamental object of Cluny. It stood essentially for the victory of the spiritual man over the carnal, the higher over the lower nature, God over the Devil. In this feature, which gave it its sole reason for existing, Cluny failed. That one part of man is to be purified by absorbing or eliminating the other holds not; all experience is against it. Cluny, like all Benedictine retreats, taught that man's perfection was wrought rather by the infusion and spread of love and the Holy Spirit in the heart.

PARIS, FRANCE.



IN our time three universities have been raised from the seed: Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford and Chicago. The youngest and greatest and most original of these is the University of Chicago. Scarcely had its cotyledons appeared above the surface of the Midway soil when it was seen to be a new species, a mutant. Tho now that it is full grown, it looks more like the rest of the genus than we thought it was going to, still there is enough that is novel about it to make it interesting.

One of my objects in visiting these universities was to point out what new things were being undertaken. In some instances I found this difficult, but in this case the difficulty is of the opposite sort, to find space to mention all the departures from traditionalism which we owe to the University of Chicago. That was because a man of creative and administrative genius found here an unparalleled chance to carry out his ideas. William Rainey Harper was a big man who did big things on a big scale and made big mistakes. And this is a point worth noting. His successes were where he struck out new paths for himself according to the needs of the situation; his mistakes, or what I should call such, were where he attempted to copy Eastern and English colleges. But all his mistakes were not failures nor all his failures mistakes.

Beginning in 1891 he issued a series of revolutionary manifestoes which burst like bombs in the educational world. The

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GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—This is the thirteenth of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT. The dates of publication of these articles are as follows:

1	Harvard University .....Jan. 7th, 1909	8	University of Minnesota....Aug. 5th, 1909
2	Yale University .....Feb. 4th, 1909	9	University of Illinois .....Sept. 2d, 1909
3	Princeton University .....March 4th, 1909	10	Cornell University .....Oct. 7th, 1909
4	Stanford University .....April 1st, 1909	11	University of Pennsylvania. Nov. 4th, 1909
5	University of California.....May 6th, 1909	12	Johns Hopkins University...Dec. 2d, 1909
6	University of Michigan.....May 27th, 1909	13	University of Chicago.....Jan. 6th, 1910
7	University of Wisconsin .....July 1st, 1909	14	Columbia University .....Feb. 3d, 1910

The first four issues are entirely out of print, but any of the remaining numbers will be mailed for ten cents a copy.

West received them with amazement; the East with amusement. But the amazement soon changed into admiration, the amusement into trepidation. For the new projects were not merely broad; they were iconoclastic. Tho varied in their character most of them had the same aim, the breaking down of the barriers between the life of the university and the life outside, barriers which six centuries of scholasticism had erected, buttressed and adorned. President Harper planted his bombs under the walls of the university so there was cause for alarm. "If the walls go down what will there be left of the university?" cried those who were sheltered within them. "And, moreover, what will become of the ivy? That particular species of ivy can only grow on decayed collegiate stone and it is worth while keeping up the walls for the support it gives to the ivy." They need not have worried. Some of the breaches that President Harper made in the scholastic walls have been repaired and others partially concealed by ivy, transplanted from Oxford for that purpose.

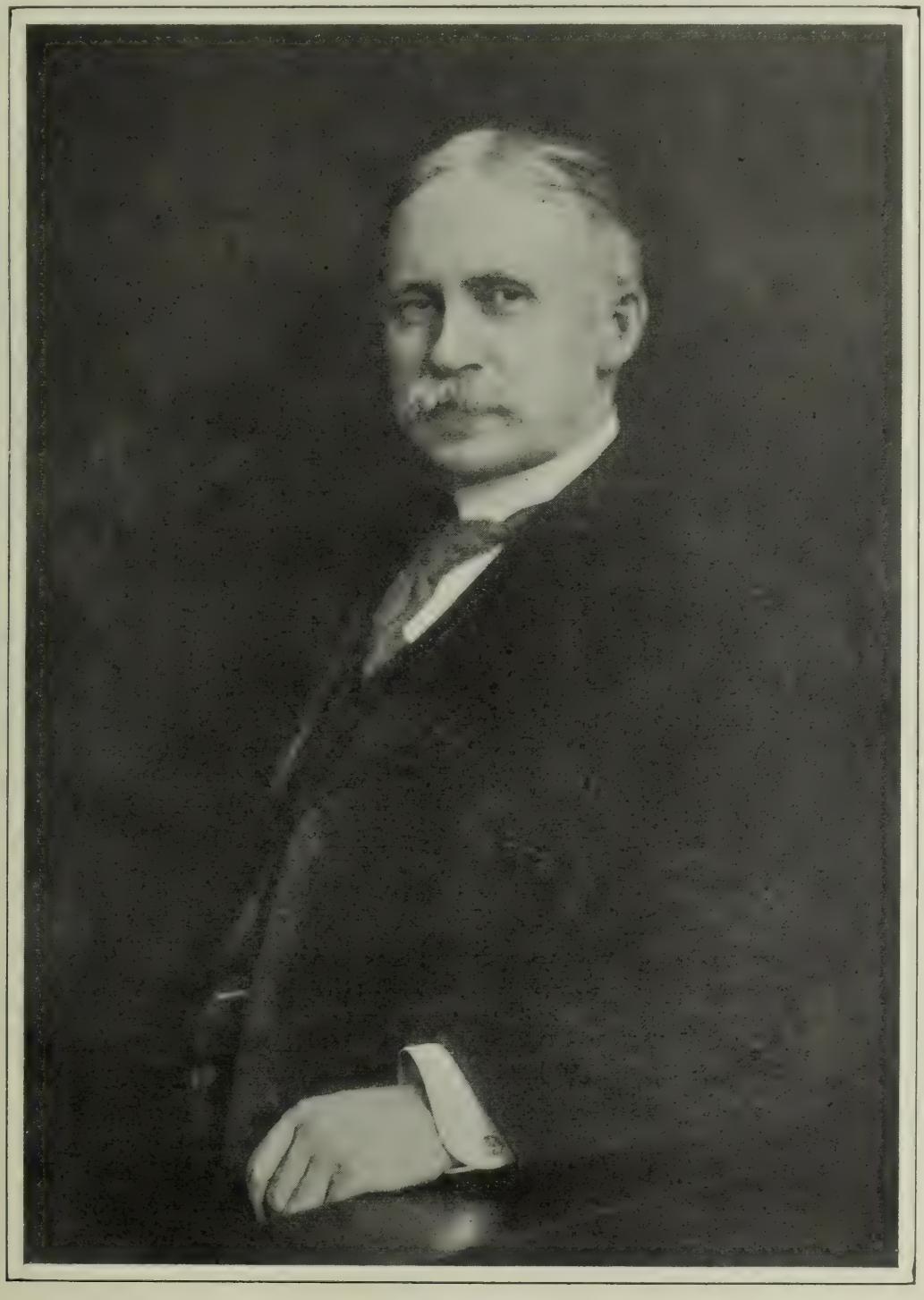
Most prominent among the innovations directed toward setting the university free from its confinement within four walls and four years were the summer quarter, the press, the extension work, the down-town classes, the correspondence courses and the affiliated colleges.

The summer quarter was the most radical and most successful of the innovations. It was not merely the extension of the session for the better utilization of the plant or the shortening of the college course. Its most marked effect was to loosen up the college system and give it a flexibility that enabled it to adapt itself to varying conditions as never before. There were many objections, valid and invalid, brought against the summer session, but it is not necessary to repeat them here as they are only of antiquarian interest now. If any one wants to know what they are he can hear them at New Haven or Baltimore, or in undertones at Ithaca and Cambridge.

President Harper divided the year into four quarters. It is true this had been done before but the colleges had not found it out. Each quarter of twelve weeks ended with a commencement or convocation for the conferring of degrees. Even this was not often enough and he used to run in extra convocations once in a while like extra dances at a ball.* That was a nice thing about President Harper; he was fond of regulations but he had no reluctance about making exceptions to them when desirable. This is unprofessional but handy. These intercalary convocations appeared most unexpectedly. Some morning the students going into Cobb Hall would see the announcement of one next week, posted on the bulletin board, near a laundry advertisement, the notice of a steamboat excursion, a fountain pen lost and a request for two stenographers ($40 a month each) and one experienced teacher of Latin ($20) to call at the appointment office. But no matter how impromptu the occasion it lacked none of its usual pomp and circumstance. There was a procession and a recession of such of the faculty as could be got out by a double hurry call. The long line of candidates was marshaled before the president who gave them their diplomas *ex cathedra* with as much solemnity as possible considering that the cathedra was much too big for him and the candidate was dazed by being addressed in Latin for the first time in his life, and by the efforts of a dean to lasso him with a maroon hood. Then there was always an address by somebody worth listening to and talking about afterward. But however distinguished the orator was, he could not compare with the president when he read his quarterly statement of the condition of the university, the record of its growth, the long list of its gifts and the longer list of its needs. I never heard any one who could read a table of figures with such eloquence as President Harper. Perhaps it was partly in the audience. I believe Western people are more easily aroused to an emotional interest in statistics, especially statistics of growth, than are Eastern people. I doubt if Yale and Harvard students, for all their traditions of loyalty, and devotion, feel so personal a delight in the prosperity of the university as did the Chicago students in the early

*In 1898 and again in 1910 there were six convocations instead of the regular four.

days. When the president announced that money had been given for a new biological laboratory or the biggest telescope in the world, the teacher who had come on from Georgia or Oregon for a six weeks' vacation and never expected given to him. And when the president stated that the trustees had decided to give J. D. to the lawyers, the five thousand people in the big circus tent felt that they were indeed fortunate to have been able to participate in such an epoch-



Photograph by Matzene

HARRY PRATT JUDSON,
President of the University of Chicago.

to come again, altho he generally did, felt almost as happy as tho the money had been given to him; in fact, he felt that in some sense the money had been making occasion. They felt like the signers of the Declaration of Independence, only not so scared. In some way he managed to make the summer stu-

dents feel that they were partners in a great enterprise, that they were being let in on the ground floor of a good proposition, and when they scattered to their homes they said to themselves: "Well, Rockefeller and I have a big undertaking on our hands, but I guess with the help of that man Harper we will put it thru." And they did. It is a remarkable thing that the munificent gifts of Mr. Rockefeller have always been given in such a way as neither to arouse the feeling of being patronized nor to deter others from giving large or small amounts to the institution.

Now all this is not so much of a digression as it seems. I started out to explain why the summer session at Chicago was more of a success than elsewhere, and that is what I have done. It is a mistake to assume that summer students are incapable of loyalty and enthusiasm because they have not had four solid years of football and class-rushes and dormitory life. Whether you feel at home in a house or not depends less on the length of your stay than on the geniality of the host and congeniality of the company.

In some universities the summer students were treated as intruders, as second-story men, taking an unfair advantage of the institution by slipping in when the house was empty and carrying away with them a lot of learning to which they had no legal right. In Chicago they were somehow made to feel at home from the start, and the second season they swaggered about the campus as tho they owned it and patted each new building on the back as if it were a new pig or calf. Like the habitués of a restaurant, if they did not see what they wanted on the curriculum they asked for it and generally they got it. They were ravenous for information. Any man talking on any subject at 4 p. m. in the Kent Theater could be sure of an audience, one audience. If he got a second audience, it was because he deserved it. For the estival student differs from the hibernal species in being more independent and intractable. He is inclined to be over-sensitive, argumentative and bumptious, for he finds it difficult to lay aside his schoolmaster's manner and assume a pupil's docility.

But the instructor who has the patience to bear with the whims and stubbornness of the summer student gets his reward. He may know that next winter his casual remarks will be quoted as oracles and his mannerisms imitated in the class-rooms of a dozen States. A man who comes a thousand miles to get an idea, goes off with it into a lonely place and thinks about it for nine months and then comes back for another one, is after all a man worth talking to, tho he may not seem so at the time. Even one of President Harper's glowing prospectuses could not excel the descriptions of the University of Chicago given by the summer student returning to his native village. His bewildered hearers would be quite excusable if they got the impression that the Art Institute, the Field Museum, Hull House, Sans Souci, the stockyards and the lake were all departments of the university. A summer on the Midway campus was a teacher's institute, a foreign tour and a picnic all in one.

It was Dr. Harper's aim to make the summer quarter the full equivalent of the other quarters. He more than succeeded. It became the most important quarter in both numbers and quality of work. Last summer (1909) there were 3,253 students in the summer quarter, and 2,339 in the following autumn. The proportion of graduate students in summer is greater than in the rest of the year.

In the beginning the head professors showed a disposition to confine their attention to the "regular" students in the conventional nine-month session, and to throw the burden of the summer work on their subordinates, but by and by it was apparent that those who taught in the summer were getting the most of the research students for the rest of the year, because these usually came to the university in June and stayed on. After this was discovered it became easier to get professors to take their vacations in one of the other quarters.

Work in the summer quarter has a curious reflex influence on the instructors, an influence that will, I believe, prove to be far-reaching and, on the whole, beneficial. They find that the teaching of men and women is altogether different and

somewhat harder, but may be quite as interesting and important as the teaching of boys and girls. It is not a matter of age alone. The graduate student who has done nothing but go to school all his life retains a certain immaturity of mind and disposition. Tho he may be thirty, he seems younger than the man of twenty-three who has been making his own living for several years. The returned graduate brings into the classroom an independence of judgment, a skeptical spirit, and a realization of the practical requirements of life, that is sometimes disconcerting and sometimes stimulating to the instructor.

But a mixed class of hold-overs and recidivists is an amusing combination. One summer day, in Washington Park, I happened upon a youth studying under a tree. I began to talk of the advantages of the summer quarter, but found that he did not share my enthusiasm for it.. "A confounded imposition, I call it," he said. "You see, there were two of us fellows who failed in Latin, and they said we could make it up this quarter, but there are twelve in the class, and all the rest are gray-headed college professors or old maid schoolma'ams, who have been teaching the stuff for years and are back to get "methods," and the Prof is racing them thru like lightning and pretending that he does it like that all the year round."

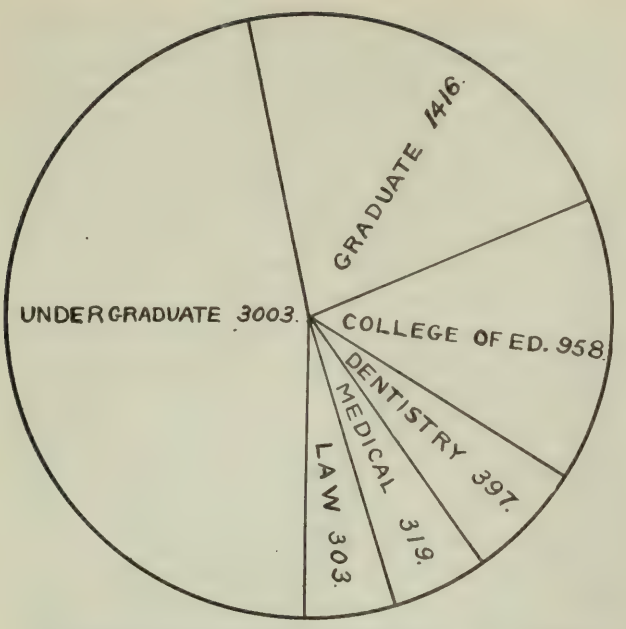
Educators are fond of talking about the desirability of students who love learning for its own sake, but when they get them they do not know what to do with them. A large and increasing proportion of the summer students in the universities generally are of this type. They do not care to bother about credits and degrees, they want what these things stand for, but the various registrars, deans and advisers make their lives miserable by insisting on their being registered and "checked up" and classified and put thru the mill in the conventional order. There is, unfortunately, a prevailing opinion that a large proportion of graduate students "not candidates for a degree" is a disgrace to a university. It ought rather to be looked upon as a credit, as an indication that the institution is attracting students who are after essentials, not symbols.

The old theory of education was that a man should get his schooling once for all in his youth and be done with it, like the measles. It was at one time actually thought that a college course could be made broad and foresighted enough to give a man all he needed in the way of external assistance thruout his future career. If he came back—except to whoop it up on Alumni Day in a clown's costume—it was felt as a reflection on the university for not having done its work thoroly when it had him. They say that a man should be independent and prove his manhood by not running to his mother whenever he gets into trouble, but this assumes that Alma Mater like mortal mothers gets antiquated and enfeebled in intellect as she grows old, which is often but not necessarily the case.

Whether a man wants to come back to the university for help in after life depends on whether the university is a reservoir or a spring. If it is a storehouse of static information he can get along without it. If it is progressive and creative he will be drawn back to it repeatedly for inspiration and insight.

The greatest service that the University of Chicago has rendered to the country has been in breaking up the phalanx and giving the irregulars a chance. It has been less worried than some institutions over its unclassifiable graduate students. It has been hospitable to all sorts and conditions of men and as many varieties of women. It has met the earnest student half way. It has even welcomed returned Ph. D.'s It has been respectful to gray hairs. Last summer an instructor had in his class a student who had been graduated from Dartmouth the year before the instructor was born. That is the proper spirit. If men keep putting off taking their "final degree" long enough they may get over wanting it and come to realize, even to admit without blushing, that the degree was not what they were working for after all. The system of indeterminate sentence and release on probation may do as much for the reform of the universities as it has of penitentiaries.

I do not mean to say that all the men and women who have been brought into the university by the far-flung net of



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 1907-8.

summer and extension courses are of this unworldly and unselfish type. Many of them are sordid and mercenary. They have to be. Every additional letter after their names means a few more dollars a month and a little more ease and comfort for those dependent on them. They compare with anxiety the growing pile of credit cards in the registrar's office and the dwindling bank deposit in the bursar's office, for if the one does not increase as fast as the other diminishes they have lost, perhaps forever, their chance of rising out of the sweat-shop level. This fear emboldens them to badger the dean for better grades and to rake up every scrap of credit from their kindergarten period to the present. We overhear bits of conversation like this:

"Why are you taking Head Professor A.'s course? Don't you know that Dr. B. is much more interesting and helpful?"

"Yes, I know. I don't care a bit for A.'s stuff, but his name will count for more on a recommendation than any other."

That is the other side of it. But it is the universities which are to blame for the exaggerated value that principals and presidents and boards put upon degrees, and it is the universities which should lead in the reform. Then the university professor would come to regard himself as different from an athletic coach training for an intercollegiate contest.

One of the novelties of the Columbian Exposition was a moving sidewalk. The University of Chicago was constructed on the same plan. You get on whenever you want to, and you go as far as you like. One of the students who registered at the beginning in 1892, received his degree in 1907. Each quarter is to a certain extent complete and independent. This has the disadvantage of requiring some repetition of common courses and of breaking the continuity of a study. The break, however, is usually only a formal one for a student in continuous residence, and there are some decided advantages in the plan besides the obvious one of convenience to irregular students. It tends to promote concentration of effort. Instructor and student get down to business quicker and waste less time at the end. Instead of giving the students a week or two for preparing for examination and for other purposes, the final recitation periods are utilized for examinations. Wherever there is a summer school it has produced a noticeable effect in this respect on the character of the teaching in the rest of the year. June seems a long way off to an instructor starting his lectures in October, but he can see the end of his six, eight or twelve weeks' course from the beginning. Consequently the professor of chemistry does not spend so much time talking about phlogiston at the start that he has to leave out radium at the end. Procrastination and dilatoriness are the common vices of the schol-

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SINCE ITS FOUNDATION.

Four quarters of the academic year	'92-'93	'93-'94	'94-'95	'95-'96	'96-'97	'97-'98	'98-'99	'99-'00	'00-'01	'01-'02	'02-'03	'03-'04	'04-'05	'05-'06	'06-'07	'07-'08	'08-'09
Graduate	217	297	493	648	717	875	951	1008	999	1032	1065	1068	1091	1120	1176	1226	1416
Undergraduate	323	482	772	962	1078	1293	1799	1904	2347	2439	2480	2480	2519	2904	2726	2558	3003
Divinity	204	119	281	321	337	371	336	394	372	382	406	405	344	361	418	393	397
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	302	292	253	281	270	306	319
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	125	160	204	234	265	303
College of education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	701	526	505	628	680	779	749	958
Total*	744	1098	1546	1931	2132	2307	2959	3183	3520	4550	4463	4580	4598	5079	5070	5038	5659

*Deductions made for double registration.

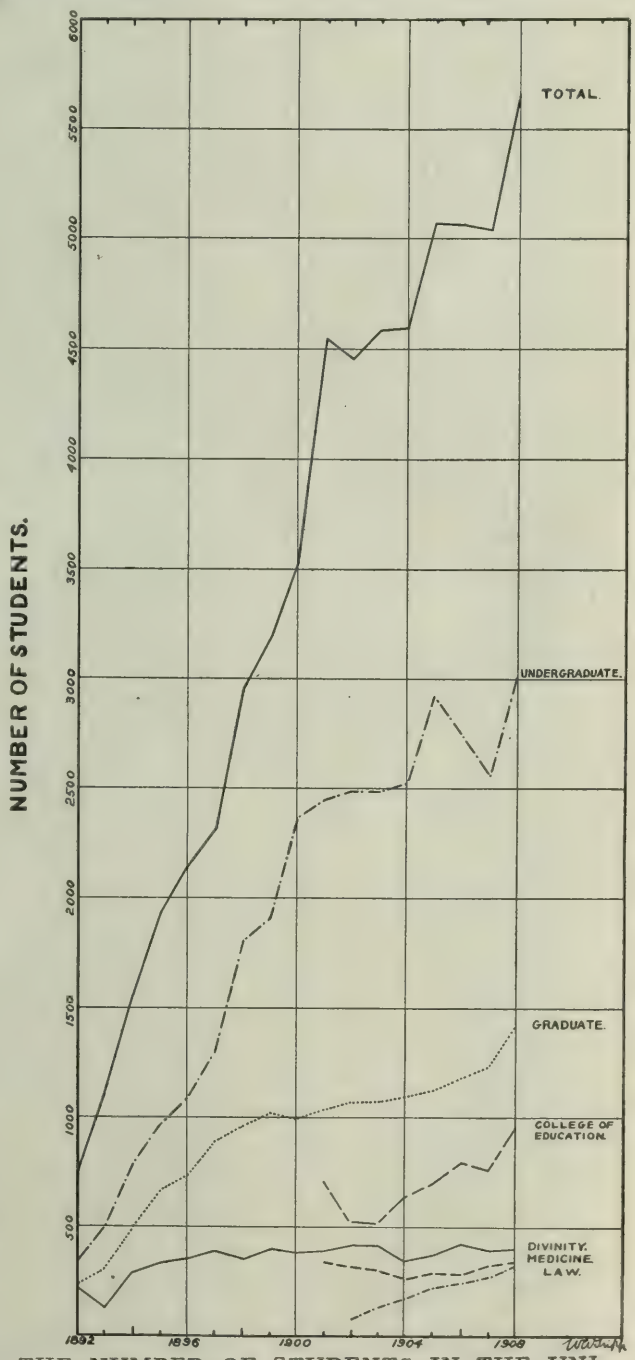
astic temperament. Much that passes in collegiate circles for leisureliness is what the outer barbarians call plain ordinary laziness. Any measure which tends to correct these evils should be viewed with favor.

President Harper would have gone much farther in the way of concentration of attention if he could. What his ideal was may be guessed from what he did when he had a free hand, as in the summer schools he started ten years before the university was founded. He gave his beginners in Hebrew four hours of recitation work a day, five days in the week, for ten weeks. His plan for the university was that a student should take but two studies at a time, a major and a minor, reciting ordinarily twice a day in the first and once in the second. Apparently the plan did not work well. At any rate, it was soon virtually abandoned.

Most of the students now take three courses at a time with a few other things thrown in, and many take four or more courses as in other universities. The practice of double daily work is still kept up in Dr. Harper's old class of elementary Hebrew and in some of the laboratory and research studies, but not in many other classes. Still, I think that, owing to the combined influences of the original plan, of the summer work and of the quarter and term divisions, work at Chicago is less likely to be unduly diffused and prolonged than in the other universities. I wish the two-course system had been longer tried, for it might have served as a corrective to the prevailing evil of scattered work. Almost all the universities are now trying to shorten the collegiate period or to get more work out of the students, but as our present courses are made to suit the leisurely student, taking more work means taking more kinds of work. That is, the better the student the worse his class schedule.

President Harper also wanted to have much smaller classes and higher salaries than was the custom, but these reforms could not be carried out on account of the expense. To give the University prestige from the start men of renown were called to the head professorships by the offer of salaries exceptionally high for that time. This initiated a movement for the raising of salaries all over the country, but it later caused embarrassment as the University grew, and the president found that he had not Fortunatus's purse to draw upon. The subordinate professors and instructors were inadequately and disproportionately paid, as they are everywhere, and promotions were felt to be an empty honor when the salaries of the new men had to be on a lower level than those of the charter members of the faculty. This was the cause of much discontent and some withdrawals.

No university had ever before received



THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 1892-1908.



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GENERAL VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

University Press. **Gymnasium.** Divinity Halls. Law Building School of Education.
Men's Halls and Commons. Ryerson Laboratory. Haskell Museum Women's Halls
Kent Laboratory. **Cobb Hall.**

such generous gifts from many different individuals in so short a time, but no amount of money would have been sufficient to keep up with the projects generated in that active brain. Dr. Harper's gigantic and far-reaching plans caught the fancy of business men of kindred imagination, but his chronic deficit of one or two hundred thousand dollars a year repelled them. His successor has done in three years what he could never have done. President Judson, by careful management and some curtailment, has succeeded in making both ends meet and has placed the institution on a sound financial basis. The total productive endowment of the University is now $14,870,903.01 to a cent, and it has besides $8,917,708.10 invested in buildings and grounds devoted entirely to university use, and $1,916,314.49 in equipment, scientific apparatus, etc.

The past year has seen the definite abandonment of the system of affiliated colleges established by President Harper. It was his theory that undergraduate work, particularly of the two lower years, should mostly be relegated to smaller institutions in various parts of the country under the supervision of the University. The students could migrate freely among them, passing north in the summer and south in the winter, like the wild fowl, and their instructors would enjoy so far as possible the laboratory and library facilities of the University. A considerable number of reputable colleges entered into the relationship and more seemed likely to follow their example, but the plan did not work. I do not understand exactly why. Of course the alumni of the small colleges opposed what seemed to them a loss of independence and a recognition of inferiority, but then alumni, as a rule, oppose every change, good or bad. They called it "applying trust methods to education." Perhaps it was, but I believe that some such arrangement between the small colleges and the great universities will inevitably come about before many years, and when it does the colleges may find that they cannot get as favorable terms as those offered them by President Harper.

I may as well confess, since the observant reader has already detected it, that I am one of the thousands on whom those first six bulletins outlining the policy of the new university made an indelible impression. No matter how many times they are tried and fail to work, I have to believe that they somehow ought to and somewhere will. One of the most revolutionary of these measures, one which for many years appeared to make little headway, is now coming into effect in almost every great university, in some of them more rapidly tho less formally than in Chicago. This is the division of the college into two sections of somewhat dissimilar methods of instruction and discipline, here called the Senior College and the Junior College. The traditional four-class system is obviously breaking down and cannot be maintained much longer anywhere. Its carefully cultivated enmities, its rigidly enforced barriers, and its lock-step progression have made it an acknowledged nuisance and an impediment to educational advance in desirable directions. The universities have become too large for the classes to form friendship groups, the elective system has broken the alignment, and the pressure of professional schools has started cleavage planes at right angles to those of the classes. The present movement for putting pass and honor students on differential gearing will be the end of it. Where a majority of the students finish the college course in three years or drop out of it at the end of two to take professional work the old class distinctions become meaningless.

But altho the University of Chicago was the first to recognize frankly the necessity of abandoning the old four-class system and the first to attempt the formation of new groupings, it has not succeeded in solving the problem. Conditions there are as chaotic as anywhere. The old regime has gone and the new has not come. Some ghosts of the past linger about the institution, the class presidents of non-existent classes, for example, and certain grotesquely disguised figures who are to be seen in the fall doing stunts on the campus at the dictation of those who in their own language are called "three-quarters men," but elsewhere are called Sophomores. Some prophecies of the future are to be seen in the Junior and Senior Colleges, but

these are more conspicuous in the catalog than in the life of the undergraduates. The Senior Colleges especially are a sort of legal fiction, for the students hasten thru or skip thru, in order to enter the professional schools and are reluctant to enter them. The title of "Associate," which is conferred on completion of the Junior College, is not esteemed sufficiently valuable to induce the students to clear up all their back work in the lower Colleges as promptly as they might.

It is upon the organization of the Junior Colleges, comprising the first half of the undergraduate course, that attention has been chiefly concentrated. For the last five years this question has been actively, even passionately, discussed. According to the present plan there is a double division of this part of the student body, by courses and by sexes. This gives eight groups known, specifically as Arts College (men), Arts College (women), Literature College (men), Literature College (women), Philosophy College (men), Philosophy College (women), Science College (men), and Science College (women). These groups are supposed to form social units and to compete with each other on the forum and the field. Various schemes have been tried to bring about the desired differentiation and integration, to make these clans "class-conscious" and to induce a proper degree of antagonism between them, but without much success. The students prefer their own groupings, formed according to the undiscoverable laws of congeniality and affinity, rather than to conform to the artificial system imposed upon them by the authorities. They follow their own system of crystallization, and the colleges are but pseudomorphs. A Scientific man, when off duty, sometimes prefers to associate with Literary men, or even with Literary women, rather than with those of his own totem.

In order to see how this sectional plan was working, I attended one of the college meetings on my recent visit to Chicago. The only thing done at the meeting was to listen to a lecture on the Philippines. It was an interesting lecture—Professor McClintock is always interesting—but why should students who had been attending lectures all day attend another for recreation? This, however, seems to be a natural instinct, such as leads farmer boys, who have been working hard all the week, to play baseball when they come to town on Saturday, and leads New Yorkers, who have been jolted in trolley cars all the week, to go to Coney Island in order to be worse jolted on a scenic railway. But I could not see how attendance on this particular lecture promoted social unification any more than any other, or why—since Professor McClintock uttered no words that would bring a blush to the cheek of the tenderest maiden—it was necessary to insist on the separation of the young men and women who a few hours before had been sitting side by side in that room listening to a chemistry lecture.

The inequality in the size of the colleges and the shifting about of students interfere with the clear definition of these subdivisions. In the autumn of 1907-8 the colleges varied in size from 34 in the College of Arts (women) to 182 in the College of Science (men), and five-sixths of the students originally registered in the College of Philosophy (commerce and administration) change their registration to the course in Literature.

In short, the horizontal division of the University into Junior and Senior Colleges has been practically accomplished, but the perpendicular subdivision of these into eight Colleges has not been successful, probably because the natural cleavage plans have not been hit upon. It is very fortunate for the University that President Harper was thwarted in his effort to make this system rigid and permanent by embodying it into the architectural plans for the new quadrangles. Buildings constructed and arranged for this purpose would now, only five years after the system was adopted, be quite inadequate and inconvenient. These plans are still held up, and it is to be hoped that they will be until their objectionable features, especially these segregated colleges, with their independent class-rooms and laboratories, are eliminated.

The influence of English ideals became increasingly dominant during the

later years of President Harper's administration, and this plan for independent college quadrangles was one of its manifestations. There is, of course, no valid objection to the introduction of any foreign customs which can be profitably acclimated, only we have to look out that we do not get gypsy moths and sparrows with them. Many of our best educational policies were made in Germany, and we imported with them nothing worse than beer. England gave us athletics, but could not give us their palliative, the true spirit of amateur sport. At present Princeton, Harvard, and to a lesser extent Chicago are taking the English universities for models, as Michigan and Johns Hopkins formerly took the German. There is, however, this difference. We borrowed from the German universities their educational ideals, which were those of freedom and equality and industry. We are borrowing from the English universities their social ideals, which are those of exclusiveness and aristocracy and leisureliness. The particular thing that we are most anxious to get from Oxford and Cambridge, their separate residential colleges, is what the reformers in these universities are most anxious to break up. They fear that if they do not succeed in getting it very materially modified before long, a parliamentary commission will do it by force. The younger English universities, like London, Manchester and Leeds, envy their venerable rivals many things, but they are glad to be free from the college system.

The undergraduate body in our great universities has become so large that some new form of social grouping is necessary, and this is likely to be based on the house-unit. The fraternities have so far been most successful in solving this question by their chapter houses containing a small but diversified group. In the University of Chicago fraternities are allowed, but not sororities, a curious discrimination since, as I have shown in previous articles, the sororities have been mostly free from the recognized evils of the fraternities.

The University at the start established residential halls or houses in spite of the prejudice against them at that time prevailing in the West, on the ground that they were medieval, British and aristocratic institutions. These houses have gone thru many vicissitudes, but on the whole have justified their existence and proved themselves valuable, even indispensable, factors in university life. The system might have been extended and many more of them have been now in successful operation if the proposal had not been made to apply to instruction as well as residence and to involve the segregation of the women on a separate quadrangle.

As originally presented the proposal read:

> "Will the Senate advise the trustees of the university to accept a gift of a million or a million and a half of dollars, to be used in erecting, on a separate block of land, dormitories, gymnasium, clubhouse, assembly hall, recitation halls and laboratories, to be used exclusively for women, and, as concerns recitation halls and laboratories, by women in the Junior Colleges?"

The financial part of the proposition was subsequently eliminated because the president and trustees came to the conclusion "that a mistake had been made in coupling the question of a gift with a question of so much educational importance, inasmuch as it was feared that some might actually believe that the University had permitted the decision of an educational question to be influenced by the probability of a gift for that purpose, which might not be secured for another purpose." It must be confessed that tho co-educationalists were rather illogical in resenting the form of the question. The women had to buy their way into Cornell and Johns Hopkins Medical, and there was no reason for them to be offended, even tho, as they too hastily assumed, this hypothetical proposition were an attempt to buy them out of Chicago. After a hot discussion and several reversals and reconsiderations, such as faculties everywhere are prone to indulge in, it was finally voted to have masculine, feminine and mixed sections in the Junior College courses.

The plan has been in operation now for five years, and probably both parties wonder why they got so excited over it. The ardent young misogynists from the East, who supported the movement in the hope of soon freeing the campus

from the taint of woman's presence, have been disappointed. So have the champions of woman's rights in education who feared that this was the entering wedge which would split the University in two. The segregation movement has made no progress. In fact, the proportion of segregated work has declined from year to year. Neither the young men nor the young women show any marked tendency to avoid or to seek the mixed classes. They take what studies they want without much regard to who



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COBB HALL.

are in the recitation rooms. Only about five per cent. of the Junior College students have all three of their courses segregated. About one-half of the first-year students and a very much smaller proportion of the second-year students are affected by the system. These take from one-third to all of their work in classes divided on sex lines. Above the second year there is no segregation, except such as results naturally from vocational election. As the matter stands now the student, who has usually been prepared for the University in co-educational schools from the kindergarten up, has for part of the first two years some classes from which the opposite sex is excluded, and then passes on to the Senior College, where no such distinction is drawn. It is questionable whether this brief break in training is worth the trouble and embarrassment it causes, and whether it does not create the evil it is supposed to relieve, that is, sex-consciousness and constraint. I was told by one of his close friends that Dr. Harper, shortly before his death exprest his deep regret at having been persuaded to take up the segregation policy, and said that it had caused him more trouble and annoyance than any other act of his official career.

The character of the work done in the segregated and mixed sections shows no important differences, tho there is the same difference between the sexes in the quality of work done as there is everywhere. In the Junior College, as a whole,

the proportion of men failing, wholly or partly, is twice as great as of women.* At the top of the class, as at the bottom, the women stand higher than the men, getting twice the honors to which their numbers entitle them.† This was formerly accounted for by saying that the few women who went to college were superior in ambition and ability, while the young men were the average run, but since President Harper, in his argument against co-education in the Junior College (1903, vii, 1, *c.*), said that conditions had changed in this respect, some other explanation should be sought. One often proffered by professors, that the grades do not really indicate the knowledge and proficiency of the students, is interesting as a confession, but hardly adequate as an explanation.

An ingenious system of marking has just been adopted at Chicago for the purpose of raising the standards of scholarship. Altho the students probably work harder here than at most Eastern universities it is felt that they were not doing what they should, especially in the College of Arts and Literature. Hereafter a student will have to do more than passable work in his studies in order to pass. He must accumulate "honor points" to double the number of his courses. That is, 36 Majors and 72 honor points are required for graduation. The scale is as follows:

Grade.	Significance.	Honor Points.
A.	Excellent	6
B.	Good	4
C.	Fair	2
D.	Barely passable	0
E.	Conditioned	—1
F.	Failed	—2

This is in accordance with the scriptural principle that "unto every one that hath shall be given, but from him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath." If a student does not do fair work on the average he will find himself a minus quantity, being automatically graduated out of the university at the bottom. One effort in the same direction is the greater strictness in enforcing the requirement of making up all Junior College work before entering the Senior College, or "the rule against the forward pass" as it is called in student vernacular. There has been a continuous tendency from the beginning to curtail freedom of election until now a student who wishes to make a professional school in the shortest time has practically to follow a rigidly prescribed course.

The University of Chicago was fortunate in starting unencumbered with the student customs of our boyish grandfathers. There has been practically no hazing, class-fighting, face-painting, hair-cutting, kidnapping, stealing of chapel bell clapper, mobbing of professors, or similar student activities, and there are, I believe, no organized associations for the cultivation of hard drinking and the promotion of vice. Nevertheless the students seem to be as contented and happy as anywhere, so perhaps these things are not so essential to collegiate life as they are elsewhere supposed to be. Athletics have been kept on an unusually high plane by the redoubtable Mr. Stagg, without loss of efficiency, and yet do not absorb the attention of the student body so exclusively as at some other institutions. Music and dramatics are cultivated by the students in much the same way as they are everywhere. Public speaking and debating have been given unusual prominence in the curriculum, but are not, I think, so popular as voluntary exercises as they are in some of the State universities. Literary propensities do not seem to be so spontaneous and irresistible as one would expect in an institution of its size and character and location. There is no literary magazine published by the students. I asked one of the officials of the University why not and he said it was because the students wrote so well that their articles were accepted by the Eastern magazines. There is no comic weekly published by the students. I asked an official of another university why not and he said it was because the University of Chicago was funny enough without it. These two explanations may be, and I hope will be, taken for what they are worth. The faculty cannot be held

*From 1904 to 1908: failed, men, 13.6 per cent.; women, 5.8 per cent.; conditioned, men, 19.2 per cent.; women, 11.2 per cent.

†In 1906, 43 per cent. of all the women and 19 per cent. of all the men received honorable mention on graduation, and 20 per cent. of the women and 9 per cent. of the men received honors for special excellence in particular departments of the Senior College.

responsible for the comparative lack of literary ambition among the students. The English department has, it is true, been inclined to lay more stress on the linguistic than the literary side, but it also has had more men who could do original work in English—using the phrase in its true sense—than one commonly finds in universities; for example, Professor Herrick, who can write novels that sell, and Professor Moody, who can write plays that pay.

The architecture of the University of Chicago, considered as a whole, is superior to that of any other university. There are individual buildings at other places which are finer than anything at Chicago, but nowhere else so harmonious and satisfactory a group. The architectural plans for all future buildings so far as could be anticipated were drawn up before a foundation stone was laid, and altho the growth of the University has surpassed even the audacious imaginations of the founders, yet the general design and arrangement has proved flexible enough so that no discordant variations have been introduced. The University has gradually picked up property in the neighborhood until now it owns the land on both sides of the Midway Plaisance from Washington Park almost to Jackson Park, so that this mile stretch of greenery between two spacious playgrounds forms virtually the campus of the University, an unrivalled site for a city institution. Here when the University opened the American people were celebrating their discovery by Columbus in various fantastic ways. But the place has sobered up since then. The Ferris wheel has long since rolled away and the Haskell Oriental Museum has taken the place of the Streets of Cairo. But the Columbian Exposition aroused in the West a new enthusiasm for good architecture, so the Grey City owes much to the White City that preceded it altho its plans were made before the exposition. Most of its buildings have been gifts and memorials and as such could properly be made beautiful without stopping to consider, for example, whether a pinnacle could be afforded on Mitchell Tower when Professor Williston wanted the money for a pterodactyl, or to decide between the educational value of a gargoyle on the roof and a traveling library on the road. The buildings are on the whole convenient and well adapted to their respective purposes, and no serious sacrifices have been made for architectural effect. The later buildings have been imported from England tho not in such a way as to be dutiable under the art tariff. Hutchinson Commons, the men's dining room, is a copy of Christ Church Hall, Oxford. Mitchell Tower is taken from Magdalen. The Law Building follows closely the chapel of King's College, Cambridge. If our architects are incapable of originating, it is at least creditable that they can select such good models and imitate them so admirably. It gives the University two rooms hardly to be matched in America, the commons hall and the departmental library which occupies the upper floor of the Law Building, a hundred and sixty feet long, fifty wide and forty high. If any criticism is to be passed on the Chicago buildings it would be that they are too conventional and imitative. The new buildings of the College of the City of New York, for all their exasperating deckel edges, have in them, it seems to me, more of the genuine Gothic spirit, its freedom, its daring, its caprice, its joy of living.

The central edifice of the south façade facing the Midway will be the Harper Memorial Library, for which $800,000 has been raised by a general subscription. Of this $200,000 will be set aside as an endowment for keeping the building in repair, a wise precaution which university authorities generally overlook. This is very much needed, for no great university, not even Harvard, has had more inadequate library accommodations. The University of Chicago began its library by buying out a Berlin book-shop, the Calvary collection, supposed to contain 280,000 volumes and 120,000 pamphlets, but the stock had been pretty well picked over and proved somewhat disappointing both in numbers and quality. The University library is now approaching the half million mark, and students have also the advantages of three other big libraries in the city, the Newberry, the Crerar and the Public. On account of the somewhat inefficient management of the gen-

eral library and the lack of a central building, the departmental system has grown up in the University and has become so deeply rooted that it will be difficult to change it. Professors have become used to having all their books handy and students delight to browse around the open shelves, hitting on books they had never heard about and never would thru a catalog. The losses under this régime are not serious. As indicative of the attachment of the Chicago students for good literature it may be noted that more volumes are missed from the divinity library in the course of a year than from any other.



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LAW SCHOOL. EAST VIEW.

The University of Chicago does not look its age. It looks much older. This is because it has been put thru an artificial aging process, reminding one of the way furniture is given an "antique oak finish" while you wait by simply rubbing a little grime into the grain of it. I never understood why this policy was adopted. It could hardly have been for popularity for your wild Westerner likes things brand new and shiny and smelling of varnish. And he has a prejudice, quite unjustifiable tho inherited legitimately enough from the Declaration of Independence, against all things British. But one thing leads on to another. The antique buildings had to have furnishings to match, such, for example, as the chandeliers in the law library with porcelain candles, and massive lanterns, not giving light but lit up very prettily on the outside by electric bulbs. With the buildings and the furnishings came the caps and gowns in colors and designs unrecognizable by Mr. M. A. Oxon, but nevertheless fine examples of the pseudo-antique, and serving to give visible emphasis to the already exaggerated distinction between men who have certain degrees and men who have them not. The gowns should, however, be made thicker, or the outside world may see thru the pretentiousness of the pretense. The University of Chicago carries, I think, its ritualism farther than any other American university. It has not as yet a golden

mace like Yale, but on the other hand it requires academic costume for both examiners and candidates on the occasion of doctor's examination which is not the custom elsewhere so far as I know. This devotion to ceremony is particularly curious in a Baptist institution when we consider what iconoclastic and radical folk the Baptists were in their early days. Baptist orthodoxy is unconventionality.

This raises the question of whether the University of Chicago is a Baptist institution. The Carnegie Foundation says it is, basing its decision on the stipulation that two-thirds of the trustees and the president must be of that denomination, the one clause of the charter stated to be forever unalterable. But on the contrary the hard-shell brethren say it is not a Baptist institution but decidedly heretical and dangerous. In short, the University is too orthodox to get the Carnegie pensions—I beg your pardon, retiring allowances—and too heterodox to get the unanimous support of the denomination. To pursue the middle course is most perilous, but usually the wisest. Certainly it has proved so in this case. Whether Baptist or not in the technical sense the University has been profoundly Christian in the best sense. No creedal restrictions have been imposed upon the professors and the faculty contains representatives of most of the Christian denominations as well as Jews, Neo-Pagans, Cynics and members of those solipsistic sects common nowadays when every man may be his own heresiarch. The University on its reincarnation in 1892 took over the theological seminary of the Baptist Theological Union and converted it into a Divinity School of true university grade and scope, supported by the strong Semitic, Greek, philosophical and sociological departments of the rest of the University. The proportion of non-Baptist students in the Divinity School has been of late over 50 per cent. and is increasing. It is, of course, inevitable that a theological department sharing the life of a great university should tend to become less narrowly denominational.

But the service of the University to Christian education as to education in general has not been confined to what is done within its walls. By means of its periodicals and extension courses it has cultivated in a large part of the country a spirit of more thoro and conscientious study of the Bible and introduced improved methods of teaching it. More than any other university, I think, it has recognized that the great religious need of the day is the reconstruction of theological conceptions and their re-expression in a form acceptable to the intelligent man of today. The frank recognition of this need and the courageous effort to meet it have brought much obloquy upon the University from those who did not see the necessity or the possibility of such constructive work. But the University has stood by its theological professors even where their utterances were too conservative or too radical to be approved by the faculty as a whole.

I believe the same can be said of the only other department of university work in which the public is enough interested to find fault, that is, the department of sociology and political economy, notwithstanding the widespread opinion to the contrary. I doubt if any other university in the country, State or endowed, has produced a body of literature containing franker criticism of existing industrial and social conditions or more radical suggestions for their reform than the publications of the University of Chicago. If any of the professors have failed to give adequate expression to their feelings in this respect I think it must have been because of the limitations of the English language rather than from an undue regard for the sensibilities of the wealthy patrons of the University. Indeed I am inclined to think the effect is the other way. There is a piquancy, a dramatic thrill, about circulating radical views of sociology in a periodical bearing the imprint "Founded by John D. Rockefeller," or about uttering heresies while standing in front of the portrait of the richest Baptist in the world, and it takes a strong character to resist the temptation. The real strongholds of conservatism, of dumb and stubborn reaction, theological and sociological, are not the great universities, but the small country colleges narrowly watched by the devoted alumni and everybody else for a hundred miles around. The general public is rightfully suspicious of any attempt at restriction

of freedom of speech, but like a jealous wife it is apt to be wrong about the object of its suspicion. There are anti-democratic tendencies observable in our universities, but they are, in my opinion, due to the growth of the spirit of luxury, caste, exclusiveness and arrogance, and not to any conspiracy of millionaires.

The University of Chicago, starting late in a territory where universities, or institutions bearing that name, were already excessively numerous in proportion to the population, acted in accordance with the maxim that there is always room at the top. Graduate work seventeen years ago was but feebly and surreptitiously cultivated in the State universities and scarcely at all in the denominational colleges of the West. The University of Chicago, by laying special stress upon research and advanced work and giving opportunity for it in the summer quarter, became virtually the graduate department of these institutions. It is not uncommon to find colleges in which half or two-thirds of the faculty have studied at Chicago. Texas alone sends 150 students. Every year the Texas students charter a special train for the University of Chicago. I should explain for the benefit of Eastern readers that this is the same geographically as if 150 Italian students came every year to Oxford. That would be alluded to by London leader-writers as "an epoch-making movement in education." So is this. It must also be remembered that the University of Chicago uses the post office and the printing press and keeps a corps of educational missionaries in the field. Last year (1908-9) the extension lecturers gave courses of six lectures each in 125 different cities and towns in fourteen different States. And this was a poor year compared with the preceding. The extension work was started by Prof. Richard Green Moulton, who was brought from Oxford for that purpose, and his courses in English and Biblical literature are still the most popular. The reason for it is that he recites poetry because he loves it, not because he wants to tear it to pieces. The number of students taking regular work



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HULL BOTANICAL LABORATORIES.

by correspondence was 3,200, about double what it was five years before. The most popular courses here are English, Mathematics, History and Latin.

In all these ways and many others too indirect to trace the University of Chicago has perceptibly raised the educational standards of the West and South. The effect is most noticeable in the South because until the University of Chicago was opened Southern teachers had not been going to the great universities in large numbers, and Southern colleges and secondary schools, thru an excessive local pride, had not drawn upon the Eastern universities for their instructors as freely as had the Northwestern institutions. I think it is safe to say that no other university has exerted such an uplifting influence over so large a part of the country in so short a time.

Its success appears the more remarkable when we realize that it was surrounded by the foremost State universities which had in their favor State pride, free tuition and close connection with the public school system. They were enterprising and accommodating, ready to provide the kinds of training most in demand. The University of Chicago achieved its success, first, by manifesting a still greater originality and adaptability as in summer work, extension courses and the use of print for example, and, second, by rising above the zone of competition in giving more advanced work in pure science and the humanities. Now some of the State universities are learning how to beat Chicago at its own game, and if Chicago would maintain its primacy it must be by the methods used in its early achievement, that is the University must show the same daring and initiative as in the beginning, and it must find a way to draw from any part of the world men who are recognized leaders in modern thought and investigation. It ought to be easier to get distinguished men now than it was at first when the University had no prestige and Chicago was regarded as beyond the habitable frontier. If rumor is to be relied upon the list of those who have declined calls to Chicago would be even more illustrious than its present faculty roll. Perhaps the same is true of other institutions. If so, it is greatly to the credit of their presidents.

The University of Chicago has now the largest number of graduate students of any American university except Columbia. It stands at the head of the list in the number of doctorates conferred in the last twelve years (448: Columbia, 436; Harvard, 418). The mere catalog of the books and papers published by members of the University during its first ten years occupies 180 quarto double-column pages, constituting the second of the twelve volumes of the "Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago." This contains a series of papers, representative of the researches of the different departments, which it would be difficult for any of the older universities to match in value and variety. The first volume of the set giving the history of the first decade could also be called the record of a piece of original investigation, a laboratory notebook of experiments in methods of university administration, set down with a frankness and clearness unusual in such official documents. The development of the various departments of the University of Chicago has been unequal but not one-sided. It was President Harper's policy to develop a few departments as schools at a time leaving the others comparatively neglected until he found the men and money to put them on a level with the best in the land. Consequently the appearance of the campus in the early days was symbolic of the faculty. The visitor would see there a venerable Gothic edifice flanked by another much newer and with one side unfinished, and beyond a low brick temporary structure and then a vacant lot of weeds and brambles. President Judson has made it his especial business to fill in the outlines of the great plan and to promote an even, steady and symmetrical growth of all departments. The machinery of administration has been simplified and the burden of faculty meetings, committee work and complicated reports has been alleviated. Life is more calm and peaceful than under the old régime and revolutions are not so common. In short, the two administrations stand in somewhat the same relation to each other as do the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

The growth and dominance of the graduate school at Chicago is due to the

fact that President Harper put the advancement of knowledge foremost among the functions of a university. He established the University Press as one of the equal and co-ordinate branches of the institution. He started or annexed a large number of scholarly journals and expected his faculty to fill them. He selected men who were inspired with the zeal for research and they in turn picked from the throng of mature students passing thru the summer quarter those who were capable of receiving this inspiration. If the proposal of Dean Small to abolish the tuition fees of graduate students after their first year is put into effect the influence of the School will be greatly extended, provided, of course, that men of originality and power are there to attract and hold the students.

The graduate school is divided into two parts, the School of Arts and Literature and the Ogden School of Science, and the number of doctorates conferred by the two schools has kept nearly equal. The mere enumeration of all the different lines of investigation now being carried on would be impossible here, but it may not be improper to mention a few merely as samples. Professor Breasted is excavating the ruins on the Nubian Nile. Professor Starr collects tongues and beads from the Philippines and the Kongo. Professor Chamberlain is dissatisfied with the way Laplace constructed the solar system so he has taken it apart and is putting it together in accordance with modern American methods of building, using planetesimals mixed in the cold, a kind of concrete construction, I take it. In the nine years since the Nobel Foundation was established thirty-three persons have received its prizes for scientific discovery but only one of them lives in America. This is Professor Michelson, whose echelon spectroscope and interferometer have carried the analysis and measurement of light waves to an unprecedented degree of refinement. Astronomy early received a magnificent equipment thru the generosity of a Chicago street-car man under the influence of Dr. Harper's hypnotic suggestion. The Yerkes Observatory is located on a high hill overlooking Lake Geneva, seventy-six miles from Chicago, and contains a refracting telescope of 40-inch aperture, which is four inches larger than the Lick telescope belonging to the University of California. The Kent Chemical Laboratory has from the start been one of the most productive departments of the University, both in papers and men. Professor Nef has got into the habit of astonishing the world once a year by promulgating an original theory of organic synthesis and then astonishing it still more by backing up the theory with a hundred pages of solid experimental work in *Liebig's Annalen*. Professor Stieglitz is one of those very rare individuals who have an equal mastery of the laboratory and of the lecture-room, and who are able to direct research and elementary students at the same time without neglecting either. When the Hull Biological Laboratories were going up people from "universities" where one man taught all the natural sciences without overworking himself, used to wonder what these four great buildings marked Zoölogy, Anatomy, Physiology and Botany, were needed for. Now they know if they are still about the campus for all the buildings are crowded, especially since the affiliation of Rush Medical College. The fundamental branches of the first two years of the medical course are given in the Hull and Kent Laboratories and the clinical work of the later years at the downtown buildings of Rush.

On account of the presence of the theological school such studies as comparative religion, Hebrew, Arabic, Assyriology and Biblical Greek have been prominent and productive from the beginning. The Germanic department has always been stronger than the Romance, as is proper in a State having such a large Teutonic element. The classics lost three good men last year, but they cannot be said to be weak when Professor Shorey is at the head of the Greek and Professor Hale at the head of the Latin department. The University of Chicago was one of the first to give the social and political sciences the attention which they deserve in modern education, and these courses have been among the most popular both with resident and non-resident students. It is sufficient to mention the names of Professors Laughlin, Judson, Small, Vincent and Thomas to indicate the

character of the work. Reference should be made here to the efforts now being made to give the undergraduates practical training in the new or rising vocations of political and business administration. Professor Hill has started an Agricultural Guild, to combine theory and practice and turn out men capable of managing large farms and making them pay, and he is engaged in promoting a plan of co-operative agricultural production adapted to a particular community. There is a College of Commerce and Administration for those who intend to engage in banking, journalism, transportation or trade and industry, or who seek a consular or commercial career in South America or the Far East. There is a College of Religious and Social Science for those who propose to devote themselves to what might be called the business of applied Christianity, such as the management of religious, charitable and philanthropic organizations. It is another instance of the paucity of the academic vocabulary, to which I have often referred, that no better title has been found for these future bankers and Y. M. C. A. secretaries than Bachelors of Philosophy, the same degree given with no more appropriateness to the students of literature.

The University of Chicago has few Latin-American students compared with Pennsylvania or Cornell, but has many Japanese and Chinese. The number of the last is likely to be greatly increased in the future because of the interest which the University is taking in Chinese education. Professor Chamberlain and Professor Burton—apparently representing science and religion — were sent last year to China with a competent corps of assistants to investigate the possibility of establishing in one of the provinces a great university, or, rather, an educational system leading up to and including a university. Their plans have not yet been made public and it would be unprofitable to discuss the newspaper rumors of the many millions which are to be given for its endowment, since



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THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

newspaper information about the University of Chicago is notoriously unreliable. Here, however, is an opening for university extension on an unprecedented scale, and it should, therefore, be an especially enticing field to a university like Chicago.

The University would be more attractive to foreign students if it had schools of applied science, and this, indeed, is its most conspicuous deficiency. Of course, the State universities close by give excellent opportunities for such training, but technology is needed by the university itself, if for nothing more than to correct the tendency toward abstraction and aloofness which is inevitable where studies are pursued without regard to their application to the problems of actual life. At one time it was expected that the Armour Institute of Technology would be affiliated with the University of Chicago, but the negotiations were broken off at the last moment. The objections raised were, I believe, similar to those which prevented the annexation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Harvard.

I have left the School of Education till the last for two reasons; first, because I felt that it was one of the most important branches of the University, and, second, I did not know exactly what to say about it. I could write for hours about the influence of that band of devoted disciples whom Professor Dewey collected about him and then dispersed thruout the West carrying a new educational gospel. I could say as much about those who acquired a similar inspiration, tho a different philosophy, by sitting at the feet of Colonel Parker. But Colonel Parker is dead and Professor Dewey has gone to Columbia, and it would require a Mendel to determine what characteristics are dominant and what recessive in the institution which resulted from the union of these two schools. Besides, it is now at a critical point in its career, and what would be true of it today would not hold good tomorrow. The School of Education might, in fact, bear a sign board such as we see on restaurants, "Under entirely new management. No connection with over the way." For Professor Judd has come from Yale to take charge of it, and the school has led a somewhat independent life and has developed a different mode of thought from the rest of the university. For example, manual training, handicraft and applied art are the prominent features of the training in the School of Education, from its kindergarten up, thru its high school, but when its pupils enter the University—if they do—they find themselves in a different atmosphere, where neither the fine arts nor the applied arts are cultivated. Then, too, the School of Education retains a readiness to experiment, to strike out on new paths, which the rest of the university has, it seems to me, partly lost. The University High School and Elementary School are regarded as educational laboratories, not as "model schools" of a fixed and perfected type.

There has been a disposition observable in the professors to look upon the training of the teachers as beneath the dignity of a university, and those in other departments took little interest as a rule in the work of the School of Education. Recently, however, there has been a change in this respect. The importance of the department to the University is more generally recognized and some of the leading members of the faculty are devoting especial attention to the problems of secondary education. Professors Mann in physics, Smith in chemistry, Slaught, Young and Myers in mathematics, for example, are advocating very radical reforms in the teaching of these subjects. It is generally conceded that a year or more could be saved in the period of college preparation by more efficient methods, but these have yet to be worked out. The custom of Eastern institutions, especially Harvard, has been to stand off and scold the secondary schools for not sending them better prepared students. Some of the Western universities, especially Chicago and Wisconsin, are looking at the question from the standpoint of the secondary schools and are trying to help them do better work, not only with the pupils being prepared for college but with the nine-tenths who do not go on to college. If this can be accomplished the University of Chicago will have made another important contribution to American education.

New York City.

Labor Leaders in Great Britain

BY CHARLES STELZLE

[The Rev. Charles Stelzle has been for six years in charge of the department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church, and has made that Church the leader in the effort to bring organized labor into sympathetic relations with the Christian Church by teaching the Church its duty to the workingmen. It was from the shop that he graduated into the ministry, and his study of the questions involved and his books and other writings on the subject give his observations at home and abroad special authority.—EDITOR.]

TO one who has been in the labor movement in America for nearly twenty years, most of the time in the thick of the fight and with every opportunity of becoming familiar with practically all of the labor leaders in the United States, it was interesting to visit the leading industrial centers of Great Britain for the purpose of studying the conditions of the industrial classes and the methods thru which labor is seeking to realize its ideals. Perhaps it would not be unfair to say that, while the great mass of workers in Great Britain are beneath the level of the American workingman in their personality, in their physical condition and as producers, it is quite evident that the leaders of labor are more advanced than are those in America. In such matters as child labor, old age pensions, women's place in the state and in industry, in educational questions and in temperance, the British leaders have few superiors in any walk of life. There are specialists on these subjects among the men and women in Great Britain who represent labor in various capacities, and in many cases they are the authorities on these subjects. This situation is due, first, to the fact that the leaders on the other side continue in their service very much longer than do the men in the United States. A labor leader in Great Britain usually has a life job, and with the growing experience and larger acquaintance there comes an accumulated force which makes him a power in industrial matters. In the United States the labor official is elected for a shorter period, and if he does become unusually proficient he graduates either into the ranks of the employing class or else he becomes a superintendent or director of his fellows in the employ of the man whom he formerly opposed, but who recognized in the leader qualities which he himself might utilize.

Furthermore, the British labor men have for a longer time been confronted with the problems upon which they have become expert. We have not encountered these problems to the same degree in this country. It is quite natural, therefore, that, having been longer familiar with these questions, they have had greater opportunity for studying them.

Another marked difference is the interest in politics. Workingmen's political movements have never been very popular in America, and in the past such movements have often been complete failures, probably because so few workingmen in this country believe in class distinctions. While there is a provision in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor (which, however, has not always been adhered to), prohibiting the discussion of political questions, the Labor party in England is one of the most important factors in British politics. It is true that the American Federation of Labor, during the last Presidential election, engaged in a political campaign because of the decision of the courts with reference to injunction processes; but it is not at all likely that a Labor party will be organized in the near future in this country. The Labor party in Great Britain has, in the House of Commons, thirty-one members, but, in addition to these, there are twenty members of Parliament who were elected by the miners' organization, which has a membership of about 500,000, altho these labor members usually co-operate in all legislation which affects the interest of the masses of the people. While in a minority in the House of Commons, the labor members are often in a position to dictate favorable legislation to

such a degree that they have brought about many reforms which have been of value to workingmen. This was particularly true in the case of the Taff-Vale decision, which, for a time, seemed to threaten the very existence of organized labor and which was really the occasion of the British workingman's entrance into politics in a conspicuous way. The Government also recognized the labor wing in Parliament in its appointment of John Burns to the Cabinet.

As was quite natural, however, politics has made considerable trouble for the labor men in Great Britain. It has created jealousies and aroused antagonisms which did not exist while they were engaged in a purely trades union movement. A conspicuous illustration of this fact is found in the present attitude of the labor men toward John Burns. At one time he was almost worshiped by the trades unionists, but today it would be hard to find a Labor member of Parliament, at any rate, who would say a good word for Burns. They insist that in his position as a Cabinet Minister he has done practically nothing for workingmen, altho this is not quite fair to the "representative of the Government" who formerly attended the meetings of Parliament wearing a workingman's cap. On the whole, the workingman's entrance into the politics of Great Britain has resulted in great good to the people, and it is altogether likely that he is there to stay.

But probably more important and more far-reaching than any legislation which the Labor members of Parliament may effect is the temperance movement for which they have become responsible. John Burns and other labor leaders have said that drink is the greatest curse of the British workingman, and it may be added, of the British workingwoman. For, while it is true that the drink habit is on the decrease among the men, it seems to be on the increase among the women. The "Trades Union and Labor Officials' Temperance Fellowship" is a temperance society composed exclusively of so-called "walking delegates" and other trades union officials, which has for its object "the personal practice and promotion of total abstinence and the removal of trades society meetings from licensed premises." Arthur Henderson, M. P., who is chairman of the Labor party, is president of the fellowship. Among the members of the executive committee are the Right Hon. Thomas Burt, M. P., a member of the Privy Council; the Right Hon. John Burns, M. P., a member of the Cabinet; Will Steadman, M. P., secretary of the Labor party; D. J. Shackleton, M. P., chairman of the Trades Union Congress, and Harry Gosling, who is a member of the London County Council. Prominent among the vice-presidents are J. Keir Hardie, M. P.; Will Crooks, M. P., L. L. C.; Philip Snowden, M. P.—indeed, there are twenty-six vice-presidents, every one of whom is a member of Parliament and every one a trades unionist. Fully two-thirds of the men in Parliament are total abstainers and probably none could be said to be reckless drinkers. One such, who was discovered to have imbibed too freely and making a spectacle of himself, publicly apologized to his constituents and then signed the pledge.

The advisability of organizing the fellowship was discussed in Leeds in 1904 during a session of the British Trades Union Congress. During the following year many officials in the trades union movement manifested their interest in the proposed society, with the result that at the Hanley meeting of the Trades Union Congress, in 1905, at a gathering of 300 delegates, the temperance fellowship was launched. Every year since its organization the fellowship has given a tea at the time of the annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress, and in every case fully half of the delegates attending the congress have been present and manifested their active interest in the aim and object of the fellowship. At the last meeting there were present 270 delegates, representative of a body of close upon one million workingmen, which comprised one-half of the trades unionists in England.

Local governing bodies and church officials have been requested to grant the use of the buildings which they control for trades union meetings, with considerable success. The Newcastle-on-Tyne Temperance Institute is a notable exam-

ple of co-operation in this respect. Four thousand labor union meetings have been held in the building since it was opened to them, with an estimated attendance of over 350,000 persons, many of whom were wives and children paying the dues of husbands and fathers.

Probably two-thirds of the labor members of Parliament are actively interested in some Church organization. As a matter of fact, most of the labor leaders in Great Britain received their training as public speakers in the Church, many of them having been lay preachers. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., the chairman of the Labor party in the House of Commons, is one of the vice-presidents of the great Church Brotherhood movement in Great Britain, which has a membership of 500,000. He, together with such men as Will Crooks, M. P.; George Nichols, M. P., and other labor leaders who are not members of Parliament, frequently speak at the national conventions and Sunday afternoon meetings of the brotherhood in various cities. It is quite a remarkable thing that, while the alienation of the workingmen from the Church in Great Britain is pretty nearly as great as it is in the United States, large numbers of the leaders of labor are affiliated with the Church. It is quite evident that whatever the workingman may personally think of the Church and of the temperance question, he is careful to select as his leader and as his champion in the House of Commons the man who is of a high moral character and usually one who is a total abstainer and a member of the Church.

The term socialism is used rather loosely on the other side. While most of the thirty-one members of Parliament elected by the Labor party would call themselves "socialists," they have the English characteristic of opportunism. They are not vainly striving to usher in the millennial dawn thru a single enactment of Parliament, but steadily and with increasing success they are working for such measures as old age pensions, better industrial conditions for women, the eradication of child labor, the municipal ownership of public utilities, and whatever else may make life more livable for the masses. They are decidedly constructive in their program. The situation in Great Britain, however, is such that with the House of Lords standing as an almost impassable barrier to social reform, there is a strong inclination in the average reformer to do something radical, and, of course, whatever is radical is presumed to be socialistic. Of the practically fifty members of Parliament elected by the combined labor interests, only one was elected by the socialists, so that actually Victor Grayson is the only representative of the Socialist party in the House of Commons. The others were elected as *bona fide* trades unionists by the Labor party and by the miners' organizations. The Independent Labor party, which is the socialist wing of the Labor party, represents about 15 per cent. of the trades unionists connected with the Labor party.

The liberal policy adopted by the socialist-trades unionists in Parliament has aroused considerable antagonism on the part of the extreme socialists, including the representative of the Socialist party in Parliament. These expect the representatives of the Labor party, who are socialists, to fight exclusively for socialist measures, and they resent the friendly relations which have been maintained with non-socialist Labor M. P.s and with the Liberal party generally. Indeed, so insistent has become this demand from the rank and file that at the recent congress of the Independent Labor party, held in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, the ablest leaders of the party, Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. P. Snowden and Mr. Bruce Glasier, resigned from the council as a protest against the want of confidence shown in their policy.

New York City.

Literature

Another Eve

SOMETIMES in the arid summer months, when the dust lies thick in country roads and when the city pavements scorch the feet, there comes a rain, the dust is laid, the streets are cooled and the pall of heat is lifted from the wayfarer. Just so *Margarita's Soul** comes to the weary reader plodding thru the glare and dust and hideous heat of modern sex-fiction. It is an April sky story with all its characters and situations delicately spring-like in the freshness of their morality. Whoever Ingraham Lovell may be he has the heart of a shepherd and the mind of a poet, and he takes unconventional people, original situations, a young untamed Eve for a heroine, and has made them all work together for good—not the kind of perverted intellectual conception of good that novelists are showing so often nowadays, but the kind of instinctive good that has come down thru time with the Ten Commandments.

The story of Margarita is told by the old bachelor friend of all the people who figure in the story, and, altho it is written in the first person, it has none of the aloofness, nor critical harshness, which is so often characteristic of an ego-book. He takes us into his confidence very early in the story, and wins us over to his own gentle tolerance toward the unexpected whimsies of the primitive lovers. And we develop a certain chivalric protective interest in him when he tells us quite privately (he is constantly telling the reader that he would rather his friends did not know) that he himself fell hopelessly in love with Margarita the first time he saw her, which was on her wedding day, when she married his life-long friend Roger Bradley. He does not struggle against this love. He disciplines it and it becomes the untarnished treasure of his life. If any sophisticated reader doubts that such love can be disciplined, let him read the sweet scriptures of Margarita written by such a psalmist. Only once did it grow unmanageable and he hints to us that it was a certain wet night when he was trying to walk off the sin of passionate thoughts that the rheumatism came upon him which remained with him ever after to remind him of his fault and to warn him with leg-twinges against repeating it. There is evidently a sort of comfort to him in the belief that he paid swiftly and severely for his first and only misdeed even in thought. It is not a fashionable way of writing about retribution, but is eminently satisfactory.

Margarita herself is a new departure in fiction. We thought we had had all possible kinds, those who were conventional but broke conventions, those who have abused their moral sense until it is decadent, those who were voluptuous physically, and those who were sensuous mentally, but in the end most of them were bad. The story seemed written just to prove that. Here we have a woman who has never known conven tions; who is frankly animal, and yet good. One would as soon think of casting aspersions upon the character of the original Eve as upon Margarita. Their knowledge of the world and its artificialities would be about the same. Margarita has been reared in a lonely cottage on a deserted coast somewhere in the neighborhood of New York. Her father was a recluse who saw fit to teach his daughter only what nature taught her —that is, how to satisfy hunger when she was hungry, how to rest when she was weary, and so forth. After his death, left alone with two silent servants, she began to feel a need which nature had not taught her how to satisfy—the need of friends. She tramps to a nearby town and the telegraph operator assures her that if she will only "show herself on Broadway she will have a plenty of friends." With naïve faith in this advice she travels to New York, and it is while she is endeavoring to show herself on Broadway that Roger Bradley discovers her. After that, the tale as Jerry tells it is an idyl of romantic love with the

*MARGARITA'S SOUL. *By "Ingraham Lovell."* New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

scenes laid on a strip of enchanted coast, the reader hazards somewhere off the edge of New England. Roger, of high birth and great social prestige both in New York and Boston, marries Margarita, who is as yet savage and unaware of herself or of the world save as they affect her physical comfort. After her marriage begins that breaking of her wild ignorance in which Jerry evidently means that we should see the awakening and development of a soul. Everybody in the story agrees that Margarita has no soul, for tho she seems so near perfect they miss the touch of humanness, of relation in her to them which they think a soul furnishes. At last she acquires one in a way so conventional we should be inclined to disappointment if we did not feel under some tender obligation to Jerry who firmly believes that nothing she does is ordinary. She has a beautiful voice, becomes a great prima donna in her soulless state with the world at her feet, when the old problem of fidelity to her art or to her husband and home arises. She foregoes her career and becomes a wife and mother to the exclusion of every other interest.

The literary style of the story is as unique as the situations and characters chosen. To read it after other books is like walking thru a house blazing in high colors and dazzling lights into a dim quiet room, not furnished with the usual bric-a-brac of the novelist, but swept and garnished with simplicity and cleanness.

Harnack on the Acts

THIS volume of the Crown Theological Library* is a continuation of the same distinguished author's "Luke, the Physician," also published in the same form two years ago. In that work he sought to prove by patient philological and historical research that the author of the "We-sections" of the Acts is also the author of the entire book, and that this author can be none other than the companion and pupil of St. Paul, the physician Luke. Harnack now submits the Acts to a more careful examination, to substantiate further his conclusion as to the authorship, and to exhibit the literary character and historical trustworthiness of the treatise under discussion. By investigation of the chronological data, and the countries, peoples, cities, and houses referred to in the Acts, and the attitude of the book toward the miraculous, he attempts to show that recent advanced critics, from Baur and Weizsäcker to Pfleiderer, Wellhausen and Schwarz, have set altogether too low a value on the book as a reliable historical source. He seeks to call a halt in this depreciation, and to gain for the Lukan writings a renewal of confidence and esteem. The work will doubtless be hailed widely as a return of criticism to the conservative position.

Before Harnack is claimed as a conservative critic, however, justice should be done to his exhibition of Luke's "real weakness as an historian—in his credulity in reference to cases of miraculous healing and of spiritual gifts, in a tendency to carelessness and inaccuracy, often of a very far-reaching influence in his narrative, which may be partly due to his endeavor after brevity, and lastly in a tendency to work up important situations." These defects are not discussed at length, but consciousness of them underlies the entire discussion. Harnack is not a traditionalist, and one unfamiliar with the historical studies of modern students in the field of Apostolic history would have his eyes opened by perusal of this book to scores of real and serious difficulties which lie on the pages of the Acts. The English reader must bear in mind that Harnack is not writing against the ordinary homiletic commentators, but rather that he is seeking to show that critics who have maintained that the narrative of Luke is almost totally devoid of historical trustworthiness have gone too far. He is not another Orr or Ramsay: of the latter he says that he "seeks to extract from the sources more than is really in them."

It should be borne in mind further a good deal may be said, and has been said most cogently, by scholars of equal learning and critical efficiency, who dis-

*THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. *By Adolf Harnack.* Translated by Rev. J. R. Wilkinson, M. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

agree radically with Harnack's conclusions. The reader of Harnack who has not mastered Weizsäcker, Julicher and Weinel, or at least that excellent monograph of Prof. B. W. Bacon, is in the situation of an auditor of a skillful attorney for one side of a question who has not listened to the argument of the opposing counsel. The Berlin professor is very persuasive, and he has undoubtedly brought forward elements of truth and called attention to services rendered by Luke which have been passed over too lightly, but the fact remains that he who reads the first fifteen chapters of Luke uncritically has his eyes blinded as to the actual course of events in early Christianity, and it is further true that historical appreciation of the character of Paul and his service to Christianity and the world remains impossible while the limitations of the Acts as an historical source are unrecognized. No student of the Lukan writings should remain ignorant of Harnack's contribution to their understanding, but no student of Harnack alone, or of Harnack and the writings of the traditionalists, will grip the real problem of the history of the Apostolic age. The present essay is a contribution to a difficult subject, and an important one, but it is not a complete presentation of the topic, and was not so intended.



The Chinese. By John Stuart Thomson. Illustrated from Photographs. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.50.

Altho, as agent for some years of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Companies, at Hong Kong, and otherwise one who has "held up the banner of American trade at its farthest and hottest post," Mr. Thomson has qualifications that should ensure a favorable report on the Japanese and American "opening up" of the Celestial Empire, and engage the attention of the business man, yet, to one reading his book for general information, there is much that will appeal to the man of average longings as to China. He has the enthusiasm of an advance agent, who must be something of a poet; he has, too, the minute observation of a wide-awake traveler who feels life at every pore, sees it in its kaleidoscopic variety and describes it well. He has, added to this, and perhaps fortunately, only a moderate love for the pagoda, so that the reader does not need to fill his time, in imagination, with fan in hand, looking up to those airy skyscrapers. Sympathetic toward the aspirations of the Chinese, he

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CHINESE PUNISHMENT FOR BRIBERY,
In Thomson's "Chinese." (Bobbs, Merrill Co.)

gives them full credit for business integrity, physical and mental vigor, capacity for the kind of training which they begin to think necessary to their military and civic salvation, and he blossoms into eloquence over the poetry which the Portuguese colony in China has given opportunity to, if it has not actually inspired it. To him China has a magnificent future. Honest, industrious, home-loving, as we all know, the people are also democratic in spirit, and are awake to the advantages of a republican form of government, or at least of a limited constitutional monarchy. Today they are restless, ready to break the Manchu mold in which their national life has been run. The Quaker spirit of Confucius, the author seems to think, has perhaps rendered them too docile toward the Manchu dynasty, but the sudden activity of their impetuous neighbor across the narrow seas has greatly stirred them. The fever for change has taken an acute form among the young of the educated and business classes. Under the stimulus of new routes of trade and new machinery on wheels, even the masses are moving, while the shoulder-strap, rifle and machine gun, shrewdly introduced by the Japanese—just why one can hardly yet say—are reshaping the masses. The author enumerates the sources from which this new activity has risen—the part played by Japan, by the eager-eyed trader of ambitious nature, by the returned graduates from alien colleges in Germany, England and America, and he indicates the part which America may for her own advantage and for China's prosperity take in this inspiring work. He gives an interesting picture and characterization of some of the new leaders —both those who have led and those who are likely to lead. He says:

"Now that the obstructionist, Dowager Empress Tse Hsi, is gathered to her ghostly traditions, doubtless the Cantonese Kang Ye Wei will return, and the brilliant Yuan Shi K'ai, of Pechili, stubborn Shum from the south; tried and solid old Chang from the central provinces; the Columbia College bred Tang Shao Yi; Viceroy Tuan Fang, the Manchu who, in Shensi, saved the Christians in 1900; the Yale graduate Liang Tun Yen; the Cambridge graduate She Tun Ho, and their like, will gather round the new regent for the renewal of the militant and reform plans so suddenly dropped in 1897."

The Pleroma: An Essay on the Origin of Christianity. By Dr. Paul Carus. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

If Dr. Carus were a teacher in good standing in Yale or Princeton, and had delivered the substance of this essay on the sources of Christianity in his university chapel before the President of the United States and a distinguished company of statesmen, savants and theologians, we might have straightway in America a national excitement over religious questions, with accompanying deluge of sermons, editorials and pamphlets, like that which entertained Germany a few years ago when Professor Delitzsch delivered his lectures on "Babel und Bibel" before the Kaiser. The thesis of Dr. Carus is very similar to that of the German Assyriologist, namely that the origins of Christianity are to be sought in pagan beliefs rather than in Judaism and Christianity itself. While he does not deny the great influence of Judaism upon Christianity, he maintains that "Judaism did not bear or bring forth Christianity, but that Christianity is, so to speak, a grandchild of ancient paganism, and the motherhood of Judaism is by adoption merely." He holds that the spirit of Christianity was "pagan from the start, not Jewish; yea, un-Jewishly pagan, it was Gentile, and it continued to retain a very strongly pronounced hostility to everything Jewish." He regards Paul as the real founder of the Church, and holds that the great Apostle drew his material from the wreckage of the destroyed temples of the Gentiles, not from Hebrew scriptures, convictions or institutions. Every one knows what a storm of protest arose the world over against the pronouncements of Professor Delitzsch, and it can easily be foreseen that the present essay will encounter vigorous dissent. Not only theologians and defenders of the creeds and the Churches, but also historians and critics devoid of partisan bias will maintain that the popular view, which regards Christianity as a development from Judaism under the mastery of forces resident within itself is nearer the truth than the opinion of those who magnify the elements derived from Babylonian and Persian sources. Nevertheless an essay like

the present has much to contribute to the general understanding of the sources from which the Christian religion drew its forms and its beliefs. The Bible is not the simple book it has been thought to be for so many generations and Christianity contains many elements drawn from others than those who have been regarded as its apostles and prophets. The presentation of Dr. Carus of the practices and beliefs of Gentile faiths which have found their way into Jewish and Christian documents and institutions will serve the cause of truth, but to a fair understanding of the matter there is needed a larger and worthier appreciation of the originality of the Hebrew prophets, and particularly of the founder of the Christian faith, than is contained in this essay.

Historical Essays. By James Ford Rhodes. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Our distinguished historian, Mr. James Ford Rhodes, has brought together, under the title of *Historical Essays,* several lectures and papers prepared for various learned societies and university audiences, and, while they can scarcely be called contributions to the literature of history, they will be warmly received by his host of admirers who regard his lightest word as weighty. The three frank and refreshing essays on history and the profession of the historian will be especially welcomed by students who fain would learn the art which enabled a man, born in the midst of our great sectional struggle, to write a many volumed story that has won the plaudits of wise men North and South. Journalists will be interested to read his penetrating estimate of newspapers as historical sources. Men of letters as well as professed doctors of philosophy may spend many a profitable hour over his appreciation of Gibbon—whom he regarded as the greatest of modern historians—Samuel Rawson Gardiner, W. E. H. Lecky, Sir Spencer Walpole and John Richard Green. American scholars will give double welcome to his tender tribute to Edward Gaylord Bourne, whose death a short time ago in the midst of a life full of promise reminded all of us who knew him of the frailty of human enterprises, and the estimate of E. L. Godkin will convey to the generation that did not fall under his stinging lash a just and fair impression of the services of that splendid pessimist to American politics and scholarship. The purely historical surveys on the Presidential office and Hayes's administration bear the impress of the firm hand that wrote the "History of the United States," but they are to be esteemed as essays rather than serious additions to the lore of history. It is difficult—nay impossible—to evaluate in a single sentence a volume treating such a diversity of topics; for whoever weighs in one balance Herodotus, Cicero, Gibbon, Gardiner, Grover Cleveland and William McKinley is sure to render judgments that will stir red blood.

Home Letters of General Sherman. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

These letters of General Sherman, written to his wife and to his brother-in-law, Thomas Ewing, supplement the "Memoirs" (1875) and the "Sherman Letters" (1904). They begin in 1837, when the soldier had just entered West Point, and run to 1888. Nearly half of the book is taken up with letters written previously to the Civil War. Sherman resigned the superintendency of the Louisiana Military Academy in January, 1861, and came North the following month. He showed a wiser understanding of the impending struggle than most men when he declared that Lincoln should have called for 300,000 men instead of 75,000, and a month later, when he predicted "a long war—very long—much longer than any politician thinks." His humiliation over the "shameless flight of the armed mob" at Bull Run was extreme. "Our men are not good soldiers," he writes; "they brag, but don't perform." A racy account of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing gives him occasion to credit himself with some of the glory won, and a little later he is vigorously defending Grant. The Vicksburg campaign is related in a number of letters, tho there is nothing about Chattanooga and Knoxville. But from the beginning of the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of Johnston, the letters are frequent. Tecumseh's rage at politicians

and at newspaper reporters breaks out again and again. It is evident that he wanted them all hanged or shot. He is frank about the devastation caused by his army in Georgia and the Carolinas, yet he defends what was done on the ground of military necessity. He defends also, as a humane measure, the expulsion of the inhabitants from Atlanta. From Savannah he writes that the security of the women and children of the place, with 60,000 armed Federals about them, is as great as it would be in Philadelphia. War, of absorbing interest, and throws a strong light on the personality of the great warrior.

The Grizzly Bear. By William H. Wright. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Much of the fiction regarding the grizzly bear is dissipated by this excellent work. The writer has hunted and observed the grizzly for many years, and seems to have read most of the literature on the subject. He has tried to avoid



From a photograph, copyright, 1906, by W. H. Wright.
"HE CAME ON, STOPPING AND SNIFFING."
From Wright's "The Grizzly Bear." (Scribner's Sons.)

Three of the letters refer to the Johnston surrender and the imbroglio that followed, and one of them declares an intention to "insult Stanton." It is curious to note that Mrs. Sherman, in a letter written to her husband at this time, avowed herself strongly opposed to the terms granted Johnston. The volume is, thruout the part dealing with the Civil

mixing his own psychology with the mental processes of the bear, and he has set down "with truth and soberness" what he has seen. The grizzly doesn't leave his mark high up on trees as a challenge and warning to his fellows, tho, indeed, he does sometimes bite chunks out of bark. In one region he eats meat, in another he will not touch

it. He rarely or never kills game, tho the male will sometimes kill and eat the helpless cubs of his own species. He doesn't attack man unless in defense or unless suddenly surprised. He is curious and will sometimes follow a scent or a trail till he comes close up to a man, but he is not aggressive. He doesn't climb, unless when very young. He often rears up on his haunches or on his hind legs, but he doesn't hug his victim. Indeed, he turns out to be a very different creature from what the "nature-fakers" have made him. He is a lone, perhaps rather morose, animal, alert, cunning and resourceful. The male and female do not hibernate together, nor in the summer and fall do they travel together. The mating season is from June to August, according to locality, and the cubs, from one to four, are brought forth seven and a half months later, a month or so before the period of hibernation ends. The mother cares for the young all of one year and part of another, but usually lets them shift for themselves before the second hibernation. Often the little ones keep together for another season, when each starts out on his own solitary career. The book is fascinating in its descriptions, and furnishes another proof that if truth is not stranger than fiction, it is at least more interesting.

Julia Bride. By Henry James. New York: Harper Bros. $1.

Julia Bride is written in Mr. James's most delightful and characteristic manner. Men and women who are doing things and feeling what comes to them in the course of hard work and trouble will find about as much entertainment in it as they would in a book on internal etiquet. But Mr. James does not write for this class. His stories are for those who have leisure to cultivate their delicacies and spiritual manners to the remotest decimal point. What he writes means all and more than anybody else could mean about the exquisite niceness of superfine people. Julia Bride is a pretty woman who frolicked too much in her earlier maiden days and has a reputation for too many discarded lovers. Also she is handicapped now by a mother with a series of divorced husbands to her discredit. Now Julia wants to marry into a good, rich family and these things are against her. The expedients she resorts to in order to cover them are the incidents in the story. But the interest of it is her feelings. It is a thin, red-bound little volume of just a pretty woman's feelings in what any other novelist would show as a very ludicrous or tragic predicament. In the end she does not get married and live happy ever after, she simply rushes home and casts herself, face downward, in an agony of chagrin because, to cover her frolicking record she must help an old lover and his wife top the social ladder to where she will be when she does marry. In short, the story is a textbook in snobbery written with the most discriminating sensibility.

An Introductory History of England. By C. R. L. Fletcher. Vols. III and IV. Dutton. $1.50 each.

Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher has brought his *Introductory History of England* to a close by the publication of two volumes on the period from the Stuart restoration to the battle of Waterloo. The title of this work might very well be "vagarious impressions of the current of English history with many quips and flings added for the delectation of the indifferent reader." This does not mean to say that the work is without value or will be read without profit. Anyone looking for a sober, well-balanced account of English political history ought not to buy it; but anyone who likes a piquant story with lively character sketches and does not care very much for historical accuracy will find these two volumes enjoyable—a thing that cannot be said about most books on history. In the author's view this is the age of hysterics; there are no more great kings except perhaps a near approach on the Continent; the middle class is less educated than it used to be and the lower classes are more restive; the "most disgusting hypocrite of the whole lot" of patriotic revolutionists was Benjamin Franklin, the Pennsylvania Quaker; Paine's "Rights of Man" is mere froth; democracy is the most inexpedient form of government; and the only thing left is to "go pray—for the King" (ii, 319. No one will deny Mr. Fletcher the right to feel that modern times have been a failure; but why should he veil his pessimism in the form of history?

Literary Notes

LATER CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

....There were a few children's books sent to THE INDEPENDENT too late to include in the yearly survey, and to which we take this opportunity of calling attention. *Come and Go* (Dutton, $2) is an oblong volume for tiny picture and verse lovers who will be particularly drawn toward the full page color scenes; red ribbons are attached to mechanical devices, and by pulling these ribbons deftly the progress of the verses is graphically illustrated. Let destructive children beware!

....Beatrice Baxter Ruyl's *Little Indian Maidens at Work and Play* (Dutton, $1.25) is attractive both in verse and in deep-toned, flat-wash illustrations. The author, by adopting the folk-lore habit of repetition, gains a distinct atmosphere thruout her text, which, while simple, is at the same time not devoid of idea.

....*When Mother Let's Us Help* is another serviceable manual which Constance Johnson has done for Moffat, Yard & Co. (75 cents). It follows the same general lines of this author's appetizing volume of last year entitled "When Mother Lets Us Cook." Both books appear to be essentially safe.

....Children's attention may always be held by any member of the "When Mother" class of literature. Ida Waugh has pictured, in clean, bright colors *When Mother Was a Little Girl* (Dutton. $2). A young reader may like the ordinary verses by Amy E. Blanchard, but we do not, even tho we are always in sympathy with healthy sentiment and childish ways.

....The first imprint of 1910 among the juvenile books is the Lippincott's sumptuous *Heroes of Modern India* ($1.50 net), which in point of romance and excitement is more like fiction than like history or travel; the illustrations alone whet the adventurous appetite. Its object is to recall "the lives and work of England's greatest servants in India"; this is the statement of the author, Edward Gilliat.

....Many people will welcome Constance d'Arcy Mackay's *The House of the Heart and Other Plays for Children* (Holt. $1.10 net), a small book full of the morality spirit, and easy, according to direction, for presentation in the schoolroom. The author has read her "Everyman" with excellent results. In all there are ten playlets.

....Anna Marion Smith carries famous jingles a step further in *Mother Goose and What Happened Next* (Dutton. $1.25), and Mr. Reginald Birch has done some charming pen and ink decorations. The idea is clever, but it is difficult to write classic nonsense verse, and Mother Goose is difficult to improve upon. We would have better verse for children if we had more poets with the high faith and subtle humor of little children.

Pebbles

"WHAT is the reading matter at the Pole?"
"Cook-books and Pearyodicals."

SAMBO—What names have you guv to them kittens?
Cuffy—Taft and Roosevelt.
Sambo—Why not Cook and Peary?
Cuffy—Dem ain't no Pole-cats.

"PLEASE, sir," faltered the office boy, "I would like to get off to attend the baseball game this afternoon.

"No, you don't," snapped the boss. "You have no more intention of going to see the game than I have. You want to get off to attend the funeral of your grandmother. Oh, you can't fool me"—*Chicago News.*

DEATH RATE AT NINETY-FOUR.

An old man went into a life insurance office and asked to be insured. The company asked his age. He replied: "Ninety-four."

"Why, my good man, we cannot insure you," said the clerk.

"Why not?" he demanded.

"Why, you are ninety-four years old."

"What of that," the old man cried; "look at statistics and they will show that fewer men die at ninety-four than at any other age."—*Pacific Mutual News.*

THERE are two young men of St. Louis, partners in a business concern, the younger of whom for a long time was addicted to the habit of reading to the other extracts from letters of a tender nature penned by a young woman of Chicago signing herself "Claire."

Not so very long after the elder partner returned from an Eastern trip in time to attend the wedding reception of his friend and business associate.

In his best manner, the senior of the firm offered his congratulations to the bride. "I do not feel that I am addressing a stranger," said he, "seeing that I have frequently had the honor and pleasure of hearing extracts from his darling Claire's letters."

"I beg your pardon," responded the bride, into whose eyes there crept a curious expression, "but my name is Violet."

"A GIRL I know was invited, with another girl, to go to the Harvard-Yale football game with two Yale men," said a young man. "You know the general impression is that girls don't as a rule have much knowledge of sports. Well, those two girls surprised their companions at the game by the way they handled the terminology of football and knew what was going on. I could have enlightened the two Yale men. I spent about five afternoons with those girls with a rule book. We had a regular quiz at the end, in which they were able to answer almost anything I asked them. Of course girls don't go to that amount of trouble just for the fun of the thing. There's a reason. It's a great way to make an impression on a young man you want to impress."—*New York Sun.*

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The Tasks for 1910

LAST week we considered the good record of the year just past. We have no such great political reforms to anticipate for 1910, for there is no such tremendous revolution to be peacefully inaugurated as that which made Turkey a constitutional government, or which initiated a similar reform in Persia. We may hope for a more gradual betterment of conditions rather than any that will startle the world. Indeed, startling reforms can never be anticipated. It is of no use to try to formulate them. But we may find what the present course of events is likely to bring forth.

In our own country and thruout the world there is the promise of a tremendous development of the new invention of aviation. It requires the ability to rise directly without gaining speed first by running on the ground. It also requires further precautions for safety and strength. But before the year is out we may expect the flying machine to be a familiar sight in the air, and the beginning of its use for personal and commercial transportation when speed is desired. At first it will, like the bicycle and the automobile, be used for sport, but as speedily reduced to the vulgar usages of toil, so that we shall wonder how we ever got along without it, and to children it will be as commonplace a thing as was the trolley car to the little girl whose father asked her what strange thing she had seen in her visit to New York, and she replied that she saw a trolley car drawn by horses!

We shall see rapid progress in the construction of the Panama Canal, but that is an old story. We expect no very serious legislation by Congress, nothing beyond minor reforms. The Monetary Commission will make a report, but legislation will be deferred; and, equally, the Tariff Commission will take time to reach any conclusions. We have the right to hope that Congress will give us postal banks and the parcels post. We shall have a quiet year under President Taft, and the return of Ex-President Roosevelt from Africa will simply restore an active factor into the public discussion of social and political questions. He will hardly be satisfied to remain a private person. In our cities and States the wave of reform will move on, with more careful search of abuses and corruption, all tending to make ours a better country.

We do not anticipate that the United States is likely to assume any stricter control over the small Central American states; but we do anticipate the speedy restoration of peace in Nicaragua, and the strengthening of the bonds which ought to bring the five little republics into a close federation, or, better, a single nation. For that end our Government may well give its best help, with the aid of Mexico.

Across the oceans, Great Britain is now the center of interested concern. There will be an election in a few days, and we believe and hope that the Liberals will carry the day. That will mean during this year a profound revolution in the British Constitution. The House of Lords, which so gayly rejected the Budget, will find itself shorn of its power, and possibly made a purely electoral body, the principle of hereditary rule rejected finally. That will give the people the rule, with government for the masses, instead of for the classes. But this not all. The Liberal victory

will bring measurably near the assured granting of a local parliament to Ireland, and why not have home rule also for Wales and Scotland and England? Nor is this all. The Liberal victory will register the decision of the people that there must be an end of the union of Church and State in all Great Britain, as well as in Ireland and the colonies. In this the Dissenters will have the help of not a few Churchmen. Think of the meaning of the utterly Erastian decision of the highest British court, which has decided who shall be admitted by the Church to holy communion. In the case of the Banisters, in which the husband had in the colonies married his deceased wife's sister, and on returning to England the rector of his church had refused him the communion, notwithstanding the law of 1907 making such marriages lawful in England, Lord Justice Moulton said:

"It is not in accordance with the practice of our Legislature that the rights of the Legislature should be made dependent upon the views of a particular clergyman, or even of the Church itself."

That is a pretty sort of country to live in, in which the legislature is supreme over the Church on any subject which the legislature chooses to decide; in which the civil judges can decide whom the Church shall admit to communion. Bishop Gore declares publicly that he repudiates the law. That looks as if the Nonconformists would have aid for disestablishment from Churchmen.

On the Continent of Europe there is anticipation of no serious changes. Spain will finish her little war with Morocco, and make little by it. But she is likely to follow France in denouncing, or at least liberalizing, the Concordat, and Italy may feel the same influence. It is too much to expect that Belgium will become a republic, altho the growth of republican and socialistic sentiment makes one think of the possibility. But thruout Europe the burden of military and naval taxation greatly helps opportunist Socialism. Russia will make fair progress under a modified constitutional system, but nothing startling can be expected or much desired, except in behalf of Finland. The future of a regenerated Russia lies in Siberia.

We do not anticipate a new war between Russia and Japan, nor between Japan and China. Russia is still unprepared; so is China, and Japan wants only the recuperation of peace. The real danger is between Russia and China, but neither is ready, altho it looks as if China were making more revolutionary progress than is Russia. There will be plenty of opportunities for the two nations to quarrel.

India is the sore spot in British diplomacy. There is a mighty unrest among the subject races, and it is a question whether Britain can give power to the people as fast as the people ask it. They are not like the Japanese, altho they think themselves quite as capable of self-government; but they have had no centuries of peaceful self-rule. Yet Great Britain means well, and she has a firm hold on the land, and nothing worse than occasional assassination can be expected. Meanwhile the Christianization of the people is going on more rapidly than most people know, and that breaks up caste and softens asperities and spreads education.

Africa is the continent of the future. The death of Leopold and the reform in the rule of the Kongo will hasten the opening of Central Africa and the spread of civilization and just government. Railroads will be a great factor, and will add new access to the very middle of the continent. It is hardly too much to hope that the Cape to Cairo railway will nearly approach completion this year, even as the railroads are piercing Asia also, from Peking to Tibet, and from Beirut to Mecca and Bagdad. The Dominion of South Africa, like that of Canada and that of Australia, cannot but proceed on its steady path, making ever fresh experiments in the ways of popular welfare.

To anticipate what fresh paths science and scholarly research will enter is past conjecture. In exploration aviation will be a chief factor to either Pole, while new discoveries and applications will be made in those ultimate problems which relate to ether and the atomic forces. But these fields are too new to allow of prophecy.

The Church has its old task and its old courage. At home it is learning its duty

of social service, and at home and abroad it will still more this year bring its several parts into nearer union. Abroad it is rapidly multiplying its forces. The ecclesiastical statesman looks on with delighted surprise when he sees India and China and Japan and Korea and the Sudan of Africa so rapidly taking on with Christian civilization, also the Christian faith, and to this the chancelleries of the world give aid, as they can, by treaties and arbitrations and a hundred kinds of international organizations, and by their enlarging commerce, for universal international peace. Is it too much to hope that this year at least the United States and Great Britain may bind themselves thereto and plan for the limitation of armaments?

The Public and Its Intellectuals

INTEREST in the annual meetings of learned societies commonly centers in the interplay of thought and good fellowship which the occasion calls forth. The scholarly or scientific "Proceedings" are by general admission of secondary concern. "Proceedings," in due course of time, appear in print, when they receive such meed of attention under the midnight lamp as they may happen to merit.

The meetings of the American Historical, Economic, Political Science, Statistical, Sociological, and other associations in New York last week, however, were not of the ordinary sort. They constituted an "event" to which the overworked adjectives "brilliant" and "significant" could for once be applied.

That a fitting celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Historical and Economic Associations would call together an exceptionally large number of interesting men from all sections of the country, and that New York City would greet them with polite hospitality was assumed. That more than thirteen hundred members and guests would register their attendance; that the scholars of nearly every European country would send at least one of their number to represent them, and that the civic and social life of New York City would permit itself a quiver or two of honest interest in the affair were the substance of things hoped for but not confidently expected. That New York City would officially and in good social form profess its own abounding idealism, its deep conviction that wealth and business are only means to intellectual beatitudes, and its desire to bestow upon modest men of scholarship a recognition that it has never been willing to give to financiers, Madison Square Garden celebrities, or district political leaders, was, we venture to say, not anticipated.

The historical fact, however, is that on this occasion New York City discovered that it has intellectual parts, and became interested in them. A speaker at one of the Sociological Society sessions remarked that communities may live a long time and do many things as angleworms do, without feeling the need of ideas or manifesting curiosity as to what all their wriggling is for. The bigger the town the longer, we suppose, must be the anticipatory evolution. Be this as it may, New York City, the biggest town but one in all the world, has arrived at self-conscious intellectuality. It knows that beauty, thought and goodness are realities that it truly wants, and has all along been trying to attain; that while wealth has its uses and the ticker may amuse for awhile, the day must come when sweatshops and franchises cannot satisfy the soul that thirsts for universities and museums. Mr. Choate said so at Carnegie Hall, and Mayor McClellan showed why, in the nature of things, it must all turn out this way.

To have "assisted" at so interesting a psychological birth must, we think, be counted as the distinguishing circumstance of this Twenty-fifth Anniversary jubilation of the intellectuals. For when we stop to think of it, it is clear that New York could not have undergone this mutation until stimulated by an awakening shock. An unprecedented eruption of savants was the shock. That as many as a thousand American men and women had been engaged for a number of years, and some of them for twenty-five years, in just thinking about things and acquiring knowledge, and that they were coming collectively and organized into "our midst"—this makes New York itself sit up and think.

The response was commensurate to the tingle. We venture to say that New York has never done anything more worthy of itself, and we do not forget the length of the Dewey Parade or the splendors of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. We do not recall that any city has more superbly honored the scholars of a nation or, in so doing, more honored itself. The Mayor of the city and the Governor of the State welcomed the associations, and the President of the United States also would have added his word of greeting if American railway enterprise could have brought him here from Washington in a snowstorm. The Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, great corporations, exclusive clubs, and individual leaders of the social world, extended a hospitality that was as gracious as it was unstinted.

And this splendid reception was, after all, a true measure of the influence which the intellectual element has attained in America. It was a frank recognition of the fact that American scholarship has made itself not only worthy of respect, but vital and forceful enough to command respect—and much besides—from the busiest, the richest, the most extravagant, the most materialistic, the most thoughtless and impatient city that has anywhere seethed and glittered since civilization began. Must we not say that this is an achievement that promises something for the worthiness and the dignity of American life in the coming years?

Evangelical Christianity

THE sixty years and a little more of the life of THE INDEPENDENT have seen great progressive movements in religious and ecclesiastical as well as in political and social history; and from its beginning THE INDEPENDENT has never failed to express an active and sympathetic interest in all these movements. We have not only lived to see slavery abolished, the United States a world power, France, Mexico and Brazil republics, Japan one of the sisterhood of mighty nations, China half occidentalized. Russia and Turkey made constitutional states, Australia and South Africa self-governing dominions, and all Africa opened to commerce and civilization while the opening age of steam has developed into the age of electricity, and to the conquest of the sea has been added the conquest of the sky; but we have had to record less spectacular, but no less momentous, movements in the sphere of spiritual life and religious thought.

They have had to do not only with the spread of the Christian faith within the pagan world, but also with the freer definition of what Christianity means. The old creeds have been wonderfully loosened. In theology love stands where law was once central, and that revolutionizes the creeds. God is conceived of as Father, not chiefly as King. With this, within these two generation, has come a far less stringent view of Holy Scripture, so that the old jibe, "That's where Paul and you differ," has much less than its old force. Dr. Bushnell, once a heretic, is now almost a saint, and Dr. Briggs, once removed from the Presbyterian ministry, is a conservative, now arguing against the extremer radicals within his old Church. And meanwhile the jealous hostilities of denominations are passing away, and they have, in mutual confidence, united in one Federal Council of the common faith.

And yet we are sometimes surprised at the rapidity of the theological movement in various denominations. Of late we have seen it among the Baptists, who, in the North, have not only given up close communion as an article of their faith, but have in Chicago and Colgate Universities proved that teachers may remain in the fold and yet maintain beliefs which twenty-five years ago drove out those who dared to hold them.

The very latest, apparently successful, rebellion against the older prevalent theology is among the Congregationalists, who have had a way, since Jonathan Edwards, of trying to make "improvements in theology." Dr. Gordon of the Old South Church in Boston wrote a book, the purpose of which was to show that belief in the biblical miracles is not at present particularly useful, and is not essential to Christian faith. We might have passed this by as exceptional, altho indicative, if *The Congregationalist*, the old defender of the faith of its churches, and now the organ of the Congregational

publishing society, had not frankly come to support this new view. It somewhat surprised us. We recalled the times when that journal, under its earlier names, as *The Puritan, The Recorder, The Puritan Recorder,* and under its present designation, had proved Dr. Bushnell a Unitarian heretic, or had condemned the succeeding innovations down to the later days when future probation was the militant heresy.

The Congregationalist wrote to a dozen leading professors in theological seminaries and to other teachers and pastors, asking what they thought of the doctrine of Dr. Goodwin's book. While some strongly opposed, it proved that the weight of the majority approved the teachings that the present age is not helped in its faith by a belief in miracles, and that the Christian faith does not need them: that it needs Christ and his teaching, but does not need his miracles. Thereupon *The Congregationalist* recorded, assented and approved.

And this remarkable fact we record as a fresh stage, if not an epoch, in our ecclesiastical history. The same infection, defection, or prefection, whatever it may be called, is visible everywhere. Only this past week a leading Presbyterian pastor in Brooklyn has preached the same new doctrine. It comes naturally out of the new view of Scripture, and the passing away of the doctrine of plenary inspiration, so that in place of it we have a teaching which does not essentially distinguish the inspired authority of the writers of the Bible from that of other wise and good men, and which leaves us to accept our sacred writings for what we find them worth rather than for the special grace of those who wrote them. We can judge the sixty-six books of the Bible, and can accept or reject what we find in them according to the evidence for or against it. This view is now current, tho here exprest bluntly, among scholars; and Christianity is accepted not because the Bible requires it, but because we find in the teachings of Jesus a religious view of God and of our duties to Him and our privileges with Him, and of our relations and duties to our fellow men, far superior to what any other religion has taught. This present widely accepted view allows or even justifies criticism of the historical statements about our Lord's birth, miracles and resurrection told in the New Testament; and it fits in with doubts of the miraculous raised by scientific knowledge of the orderly course of nature and the invincible rule of law within its realm.

But all this is very radical. It transcends the old Unitariansm and Universalism. We are a thousand miles from the Athanasian Creed, which consigned to everlasting punishment those who differed or doubted. It must be understood that with the miracles it discards so important a doctrine as the physical resurrection of Christ, and that it must equally allow belief that it was either a pure myth which very early arose, or that it grew out of more or less disordered visions, like those of the Apostle Paul. There can be no sort of historic doubt that the earliest apostles and other disciples fully believed in the resurrection of Jesus, and they, or some of them, believed they had seen him. On this belief the Church was founded, not on the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount. This is a tremendous fact, of which the new theologians must take account. It was because they believed in the actual and visible resurrection of Jesus Christ that they had courage to preach immortality and were willing to die in hope of eternal life. If they had not held this great miracle true they would have held their preaching vain.

This they all held, Peter and James and John, as well as Paul and Barnabas. And much more Paul, the scholar and theologian, added, which we have largely allowed to slip out of our faith—the doctrine of the atonement, the penal sacrifice for sin, and the second coming. But all these are matters either of history or philosophy, and so not matters of duty and personal religion. Whether Jesus performed the miracles attributed to him, whether he was miraculously conceived or rose miraculously from the dead, are questions for evidence, to be believed or disbelieved, like other things, solely on their evidence, and not by any volition of faith. We are no better or worse for believing or not believing, so long as we try honestly to follow the evidence. Equally the philosophy of

religion, what we call theology, depends wholly on reasoning, and we are no better or worse for believing or disbelieving, so long as we try as well as we can to find the reason which shall give us correct belief. Further yet, these historical and biographical facts, or these logical formulas of theology, are intellectual conclusions, not moral. They tell us what we should believe, not what it is our duty to do. Their conclusions are of value, but are relatively unimportant when compared with matters of character and duty. Thus, while it is very hard to believe that the early disciples, the associates of Jesus before His crucifixion, were mistaken when they testified that they had seen him risen from the grave, or that the Christian Church was founded on an historical mistake, yet we have no right to disfellowship those who doubt, but who yet accept Jesus as Master and Lord, and who follow and obey His teachings of duty to God and man. They are yet brethren, even if they follow not us, good and godly Christians, and are not to be repelled even notwithstanding 2 John, 10.

And we presume that this is what is meant by *The Congregationalist* and its correspondents—not that they reject the miracles or disbelieve in the virgin birth or the resurrection, but that they hold that belief in these biographical facts is of no such importance as is loving obedience and worship of God and service of man, and that it is this last, and this only, that gives us acceptance with our Heavenly Father and should give us fellowship in the churches of Jesus Christ.

The Increase in the Cost of Living

BRADSTREET'S *Review* for December 11, 1909, shows that the average wholesale price of 106 general commodities was 60 per cent. greater on December 1, 1909, than on July 1, 1896. It shows also that the average price on October 1, for the three years 1907-8-9, was 35.4 per cent. greater than that for the same day in the three years 1896-7-8. For the eight-and-one-half-year period from June 1, 1901, to December 1, 1909, the increase has been 23 per cent.

These averages, however, are based on a general list of commodities, and therefore include many articles not purchased by workmen or workmen's families. They include naval stores, building materials, oils, metals and many miscellaneous articles used in manufactures. In the commodities necessary in sustaining life and comfort, the increases in price have been much greater than the figures given above. In general provisions the increase for the thirteen-year period has been 70.3 per cent.

According to the careful estimates made by Mrs. Louise Bolard More, in her book on "Wage-Earners' Budgets" (p. 247), the average expenditures of working-class families, with a yearly income of from $750 to $1,100, in New York City in 1904, are proportioned as follows:

Subsistence	45 per cent.
Rent	18 per cent.
Clothing	10 per cent.
Fuel and light	5 per cent.
Sundries	22 per cent.

In food, therefore, which takes nearly one-half of the workman's income, prices have advanced in thirteen years by 70.3 per cent. The advances in the leading commodities for both the thirteen-year and the eight-and-one-half-year periods are as follows:

	Per cent. of Increase.	
Article.	June 1, 1901. to Dec. 1, 1909.	July 1, 1896, to Dec. 1, 1909.
Potatoes	—32.5	100.0
Salt	—10.0	25.0
Beans	13.0	145.6
Codfish	27.2	75.0
Beef, family	36.3	76.4
Ham	38.1	45.0
Bacon	48.5	197.1
Flour	53.6	63.0
Lard	62.1	226.2
Pork, mess	62.3	212.1
Butter	78.9	126.6
Milk	81.9	64.1
Cheese	83.8	156.6
Peas	87.7	119.0

—Decrease.

Only three of the provision commodities listed by *Bradstreet's*—coffee, tea and molasses—have decreased in price during the thirteen-year period, while one—baker's bread—remains at nominally the same price.

For the eight-and-one-half-year period only five articles—sugar, tea, molasses, salt and potatoes—have decreased in

price, while two—baker's bread and rice—have remained stationary. Coffee, tho 34.7 per cent. lower than in 1896, is 36 per cent. higher than in 1901.

Bradstreet's figures do not, of course, include rent, which consumes from 15 to 20 per cent. of the workman's income, or, according to Mrs. More's figures for New York City, 18 per cent. There are no authoritative figures for the increase of rents in the last thirteen years. Various estimates have been made, but all of them are unsatisfactory. It is generally conceded that rent is higher in New York City than in any other city in the world. It is also generally conceded that the increase in this city in thirteen years has been, on the whole, very great. It has been as much as 75 per cent. in some cases, tho in others it has been less than 35 per cent. During the panic two years ago rents in the poorer quarters of the city decreased somewhat from their formerly inflated figures, owing to the return of thousands of foreign families to their own lands. This movement, however, does not seem to have affected the general increase of rents in other parts of the city. An average increase of 50 per cent. for the whole city in the last ten years would be a conservative figure.

Making Country Life Interesting

Farm life was robbed of its old fashioned charms by steam power, which took into factories one after another of our home industries, until we had lost weaving, spinning, knitting, candle making, soap making, shoe making, cheese and butter making, and even sewing would have gone but for the little sewing machine which we could make a household affair. Of course this unloaded a large amount of work from the country home, but it left only the least interesting labor to be performed in the family. The young folk naturally drifted after the machinery, into factory towns and cities. Now we want to know what can be done to recall the youngsters, and make them happy in country life and with country work. It will be of no use to talk about "back to the land" unless we can keep the young folks with us.

The reaction has really set in already, following the change of motor power; that is, from steam to electricity. We have the telephone and the trolley, and there is no such thing now as backwoods territory, or being remote from the centers of civilization. Adding free mail delivery, we have brought the world to us, a hundred miles from the cities, and the news from London or Calcutta is ours almost as soon as it is on the desk of the New York stock dealer. We have only to use common sense in adjusting ourselves to the change in order to hold our boys and girls in the country. Added to what we have named is the fact that all the sciences of the age, botany, entomology, geology, ornithology are all made tributary to farm life. There is really no life to compare with ours in breadth. The education of the age is centering in our Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. These send us bulletin after bulletin, giving us all the most recent scientific discoveries, besides teaching us the positive art of plant and animal culture.

Now what we have to do is to meet these changes half way. No country house should be without its telephone, and its shipments should if possible take advantage of the trolley. Every country home should have direct connection with its State Experiment Station and Agricultural College. These institutions belong to the people, and were created, not to educate a special class, but to give information to the tillers of the soil. There is not a problem that can arise on the farm, in the orchard or the garden, or in household affairs, pertaining to sanitary or economic affairs, but what the bulletins will be found of vital health. That is not the best of it, however, for it is this exalting of our work into a science that makes it so interesting to the young.

As a direct consequence of this scientific culture, every farm ultimately will, and speedily should, become an experiment station of itself. Boys and girls should learn that the highest education is that which comes from personal investigation. Cross-breeding of plants is just as easy at home as it is at the Stations, or at Mr. Burbank's farm in California. There is not a home so small or so humble anywhere in the United States, that

covers a single acre of ground or half acre, that cannot engage in creating something new. This is done either by growing seedlings, as nature gives them to us, or by more accurate crossing of pollen, and then securing the results by sowing seed.

The farm should go a little farther, and the smallest country home should have a shop and a laboratory; the former with a good equipment of mechanical tools, and the latter for studying those forms of nature which lie in the soil of the homestead. The very smallest home furnishes work in geology, botany and entomology. A room devoted to this kind of work becomes very fascinating to the young; while the shop holds the boys that are mechanically inclined.

When we say widen the outlook for the boys and girls, we do not mean therefore that they must go away from home to find the world. If you will just show them that the world is right under their feet, and over their heads, and that they have all the sciences right at hand, and all the arts for that matter, they will not wander from home. Still it is necessary to furnish them intellectual tools and stimulus in the way of books and magazines. Unfortunately most of our country houses have only those papers that give a questionable lot of passing information. A country home magazine, supplemented by historical and geographical magazines, make far better pabulum. The young people like them better, if their minds have not already become dissipated with rambling reading.

Now that the schools are fronting toward the land, and industrialism, we must meet them with our home organism, and as quickly as possible fill the young people with enthusiasm for life as well as knowledge, and for the acquisition of knowledge at first hand. Then, instead of shunting them loose from the family, as soon as they are supposed to have finished their education, we shall find them ready for partnership in our land love and land work. Families will not separate so easily, and the already congested city will cease to swallow up our boys and girls, because in the country they do not see the beautiful nor realize the infinite presence of truth.

Progressive Government for Oregon

Oregon is one of those States that lead the country in the reform of government, having introduced the Australian ballot, direct legislation and direct primary; and a number of the men who succeeded in creating the constitution of the State have proposed to the people yet further amendments, which will probably come before the people for adoption. One provides that there shall be a board of three "People's Inspectors of Government," non-partisan, one of whom shall be present at every session of either house of the Legislature, and whose duty it shall be to watch that the State suffers no detriment, and to make all investigations and inspections; also to publish a monthly report to be sent to every voter. Another plan abolishes all the sixty present commissions, except the Railroad Commission, and puts the power in the hands of the Governor. The Governor and his cabinet shall have authority to be present at any session of either house of the Legislature, to speak, to answer questions, and to present bills. This is a remarkable acceptance of the system of the British Constitution, which we shall be glad to see introduced, and which would be likely to spread. A "short ballot" is also proposed, giving the heads of departments authority to appoint their subordinates. We commend the full statement sent out by C. H. Chapman, of Portland, Ore., and many others of the People's Progressive Government League, to students of government elsewhere.

Boston's Municipal Campaign

In its municipal campaign, Boston has four candidates for Mayor. This is the first campaign under the new city charter, which leaves no room for nominating conventions or any part of the old nominating machinery. Nominations are made by petition, and any man might be a candidate for Mayor who could get 5,000 signatures. Up to the present time the experiment has not been wholly satisfactory. James J. Storrow, nominated by reformers and the Municipal Voters' League, has ideal qualifications, and the best interests of

the city call for his election by a great majority over all others, but the fatuous candidacy of the present Mayor, George A. Hibbard, so complicates the situation that his success is by no means assured. Mr. Storrow's formidable opponent is ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, a demagog whose administration was the worst Boston has ever known. There is plenty of evidence as to its quality in the reports of the Finance Commission's investigation. But there are a considerable number of persons in Boston who like the kind of government by which Fitzgerald won notoriety, and there are many others who support him for various reasons. The presence in the field of Hibbard, a weak public officer, may turn the scale in favor of this utterly unworthy man. Mr. Storrow, a graduate of Harvard, who was seriously considered when a president of the University to succeed Dr. Eliot was sought, is the son of a noted patent lawyer. For some years he himself was a lawyer, but since 1900 he has been a partner in Boston's strongest banking house. A man of high character, he has frequently assumed civic responsibilities for which there was no compensation in money, displaying a keen desire for honest government and the ability to give it to the people if he should have an opportunity. He does not pose as a reformer but as an advocate of common honesty in the administration of municipal affairs. Boston is fortunate in having such a man as a candidate and will be much more fortunate if the people elect him.

Beware

It is a curious report which comes to the public that Russia would like to sell to the United States the northern half of the island of Saghalin, the southern portion of which was acquired by Japan thru the treaty of Portsmouth. We doubt not that the frozen half of the island is well worth having, even unexplored. We presume it can be developed, if in no other way, as a base for fisheries. Even Greenland would be worth buying of Denmark at a fair price, and there would be profit in the south polar continent, where there is a fine volcano. But we do not want to buy a quarrel, certainly not with Japan, whose fleet is within easy and safe striking distance of the Philippines and might endanger our possession of Hawaii and harry our Pacific Coast should war arise, which God forbid. It will be remembered that Japan was greatly disappointed that she did not get the whole of Saghalin, and that the United States used its influence to persuade Japan to accept less indemnity than she thought she had the right to demand. Let Russia sell Saghalin to Japan, for in case of a new war it could not be protected, and the northern portion is less a danger to Russia than is the southern. We have purchased much territory and it has all been profitable; Louisiana from France, Florida from Spain, New Mexico from Mexico, Alaska from Russia, the Canal Zone from Panama, and we paid $20,000,000 even to Spain to possess the Philippines. Besides this, we have tried to buy her West Indian islands from Denmark, and many years ago Cuba from Spain. They are all good purchases, and we are a good buyer, but we do not want to buy ill-will or a war. All Saghalin ought to belong to Japan.

Armenians Naturalized

Hundreds of Armenians have been freely naturalized in this country and are American citizens like the rest of us. So large is the number that they have been the occasion of prolonged diplomatic correspondence with Turkey over the rights of those who return to Turkey to reside there while claiming American citizenship. Of late some meddling officials of the Bureau of Naturalization, eager to shut out as many foreigners as possible, have opposed the naturalization of Armenians, and have persuaded assistant district attorneys to oppose such candidates, and in one case the court has refused to naturalize Armenians on the ground that they are not "free white persons" under the statute. The case of four Armenians has been very thoroly argued before the Circuit Court of the United States in Boston, and Judge Lowell has decided that there is absolutely no ground for excluding them. They are "free," of course, and "white," if any one is. An effort to show that all of Asiatic race—Persians, Syrians, Cauca-

sians, Turks, as well as Chinese and Japanese—are not of the white race, is simply preposterous. Armenians are white Aryans, and their language and race have been known for 2,500 years. Any rule which would shut them out would, as Judge Lowell shows, shut out Jews, who are of an Asiatic race. The opposition to their naturalization on the part of government officials is mischievous, not to say pestilent.

"Tom" Watson, the Georgia Populist, has been issuing in his magazine a series of articles, now gathered in a booklet, bitterly and ignorantly attacking foreign missions. It is a way in the Southwest to fight religious questions out on the public platform, and the friends of missions have challenged him to a debate and engaged William T. Ellis, of Philadelphia, to debate with him. We don't know which will get the better of the tourney, for they fight in different ways. Tom Watson is utterly ignorant of the subject—we have read his book—but he has the larger gift of invective, while Mr. Ellis has visited various mission fields in the East, and he knows his subject; but he has a gentleman's tongue.

A loss of national revenue may be a good thing when it indicates an improvement in moral and social conditions. Such seems to be the case with the deficit of about $50,000,000 in the British receipts for the last year, of which $45,000,000 is due to decreased consumption of spirits. Much more than what is lost in revenue stamps is gained to the pockets of the people. It is the purpose of the Budget bill to reduce still more the use of liquors. The deficit of our own Government for the first six months of the financial year was $56,000,000, which may well cause alarm and lead President Taft to make economy of expenditure a chief feature of his administration.

In rebuilding the Olin Methodist Episcopal Church, at Williamsbridge, New York City, the contents of the cornerstone, laid in October, 1864, were opened. The box contained, with various contemporary documents, a copy of THE INDEPENDENT for that week. These papers and additional ones of the present date, will be placed in the new building. A copy of the current number of THE INDEPENDENT has been sent to the church to duplicate the gift of forty-five years ago. Altho a file with such a hiatus is of little value for reference purposes, the incident is of some historical interest.

While President Taft is trying his best to create a kindly feeling toward the United States on the part of the Southern republics, he finds Americans spoiling his efforts. In Havana two Cuban Congressmen in attendance on President Gomez's New Year's reception entered the American Hotel and asked for drinks. They were served, and then charged four dollars apiece, because of their color. They were angry enough, and there followed a riot and bitter anti-American sentiment over the attempt to draw the color line.

"We want American citizenship" was on the banners which Secretary Dickinson has seen wherever he has been on his visit to the towns of Porto Rico. In an address at San Juan Mr. Dickinson assured the people that Congress was likely soon to give the people much that they want, by which he may be supposed to mean citizenship. Why should not Congress give it? France has this last year given citizenship to the people of Madagascar. And Porto Rico is a thousandfold better fitted for the boon than is Madagascar.

A Pittsburg man died last week and left a fortune supposed to amount to fifteen or twenty million dollars, and not one dollar left in his will to the public in any form of charity. He was hardly known in life and deserves to be forgotten dead.

It is almost too good to be true that a projected visit of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to King Edward has for a main purpose the discussion of a plan to limit naval armaments. We wish that he would visit other capitals as an apostle of peace.

Insurance

The Phenix Insurance Company Merger

FOLLOWING the disclosures of the stock speculations of President Sheldon, of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, and the transactions of that company with former members of the State Insurance Department, to which we devoted some space in our issue of December 16, comes the recent announcement of a determination on the part of the directors of the institution to merge the company with the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of this city. The required approval of the State Insurance Department having been obtained and the merger proposition having been ratified by the respective boards of each company the result will be an entirely new concern to be called the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York. The ratification of the stockholders of both companies will be required, but little if any doubt remains of the assent of the needed two-thirds majority. The matter cannot be finally disposed of before January 24. The new company is to have a capital of $2,500,000, which is equal to the capital of the two constituent companies, and will have, according to statements given out by Henry Evans, of the Continental Insurance Company, who is now chairman of the board of directors of the Phenix, a surplus of not less than $2,250,000. The total assets will be about $13,500,000.

While the directors cannot be elected until the stockholders have approved of the merger, the list of those who have agreed to serve, besides Mr. Evans, and who will undoubtedly be elected, includes the names of Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank; Norman B. Ream; Albert H. Wiggin, vice-president of the Chase National Bank; Judge William H. Moore, of the Rock Island; E. C. Converse, president of the Bankers' Trust Company; Charles Altschul, of Lazard Frères; H. K. Pomroy, former president of the Stock Exchange; H. C. Tinker, ex-president of the Liberty National Bank; Donald Mackay, of Mackay & Co.; Frederick W. Scott, of Richmond; Samuel A. Walsh, J. J. Riker, Benedict J. Greenhut and Eugene Meyer, Jr.

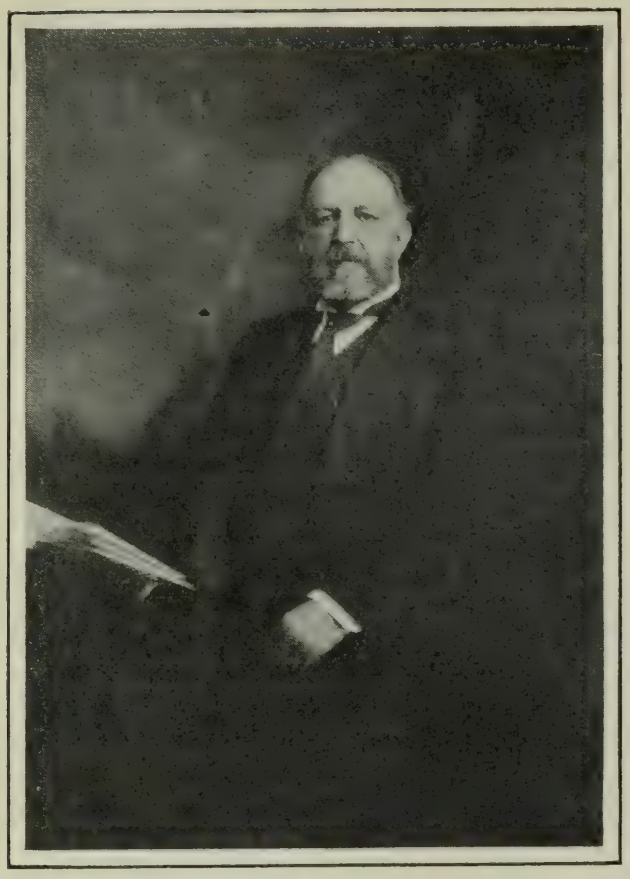
The Phenix Company, which has a larger plant and business, as well as a larger capitalization, than the Fidelity, is to go into the merger at the rate of 375-725 of the new capitalization, and the stockholders of the Fidelity will receive for their share 350-725 of the $2,500,000 new capital stock.

The Phenix Company has a capitalization of $1,500,000, divided into 30,000 shares of $50 par, against the Fidelity's capitalization of $1,000,000, par $100. On the other hand, against the Phenix's surplus of $500,000 the Fidelity has a surplus of about $1,900,000, so that the value of the stocks is figured at 250 per cent. for the Phenix and 350 per cent. for the Fidelity. The Phenix figures in the deal at a valuation of $3,750,000 and the Fidelity at a valuation of $3,500,000.

The death of George P. Sheldon from ptomaine poisoning at his home at Greenwich, Conn., on Christmas Day, estops the legal proceedings against him, of which he never knew.

THERE is a present-day tendency toward the securing of adequate rates for fraternal insurance societies. At the recent National Fraternal Congress held in Boston, Mass., President C. E. Piper in his address of welcome referred to this. He happily phrased it when he said in continuing: "It is no longer a question to be discussed whether the societies should do business upon adequate rates, but rather how can we reach adequate rates most quickly and safely." During the past year seventeen fraternal organizations, members of the National Fraternal Congress, have readjusted their rates, or have committees charged with the duty of reporting plans for the readjustment of rates. Out of a membership of fifty-four societies a year ago thirty-four of these societies are now accepting new business only on the basis of the National Fraternal Congress table of rates. A recent recruit to these rates is the United Ancient Order of Druids.

FINANCIAL



Spencer Trask

WHILE the New York Central express from Montreal was standing still at Croton, thirty-four miles north of New York City, at 8 o'clock in the morning on the last day of the old year, a following fast freight crashed into it. The only passenger killed was Spencer Trask, banker, philanthropist, patron of art, and the principal supporter of Thomas A. Edison in the early days of the electric light industry, who occupied a drawing room at the rear end of the last of the five sleeping cars. Responsibility for this collision has not yet been placed. Neither the block signals nor the rear end flagman provided protection for the passenger train.

Mr. Trask was a native of Brooklyn, sixty-five years old. Soon after his graduation from Princeton he engaged in the banking business, associated at first with his uncle, Henry G. Marquand. The firm which he afterward established was originally known as Trask & Stone, but in 1881 it became Spencer Trask & Co., and for years it has held a prominent position. Mr. Trask foresaw the future of Edison's inventions. He gave him financial support. From the beginning he was president of the Edison Light and Power System. A large stockholder in many Edison companies, he was also an original trustee of the General Electric Company. He was also interested in several railway and industrial corporations. To the general public he was better known as a promoter of philanthropic and educational projects, and as a patron of art, than as a banker. He was one of the founders, and for fifteen years a trustee, of Teachers' College, one of the founders and a trustee of the Kindergarten Association, a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, the principal founder of the National Arts Club, an active member of the Municipal Art Society, and president of the Reservation Commission which has sought to preserve the springs at Saratoga. His widow is a well known writer, whose play, "The Little Town of Bethlehem," was recently produced by the Ben Greet Players. In Saratoga he had about 100 employees, whom he sought to make happy on New Year's Day. Arrangements for the celebration had been made when he was called to New York on business of the Reservation Commission. Ordinarily he would have made the journey by daylight, but on this occasion he traveled by night in order that he might return in time for the entertainment of his employees.

....In all probability the successor of the late Dumont Clarke in the presidency of the American Exchange National Bank will be his eldest son, Lewis L. Clarke, now vice-president. He was born in New York and is about thirty-nine years old. In 1889 he entered the service of this bank, with which he has ever since been connected.

....Charles C. Dickinson has resigned as president of the Carnegie Trust Company, and has been succeeded by Joseph B. Reichmann, one of the directors, who is also president of National Starch Company. Mr. Dickinson, who organized the company, and was its first president (Leslie M. Shaw afterward holding the office for a year), retires partly because he has not fully recovered from the effects of a recent accident, and because other interests require his attention.

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Survey of the World

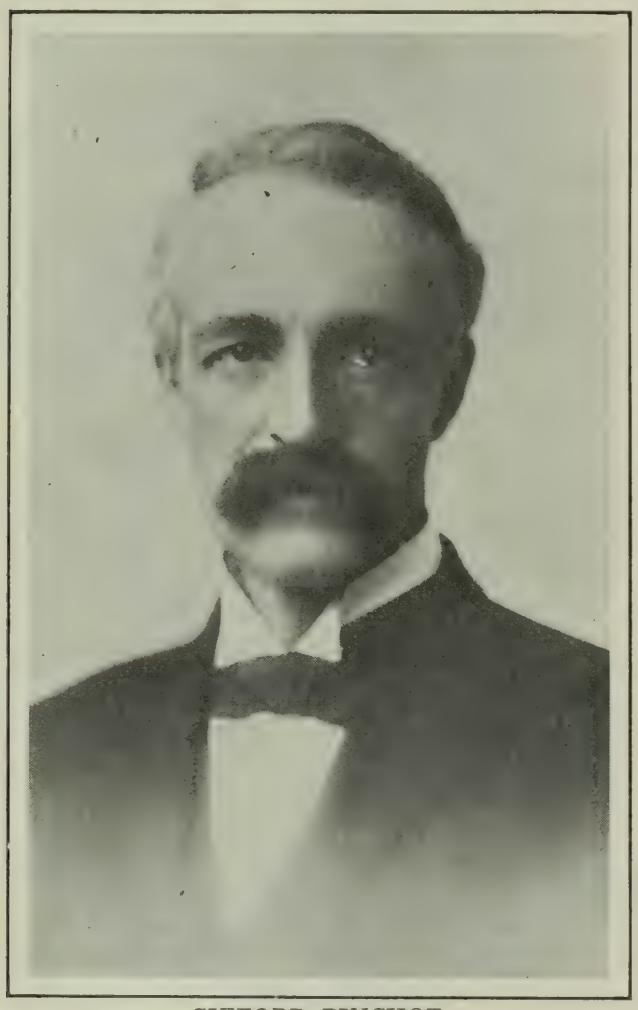
The Removal of Forester Pinchot

Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, was removed from office on the 7th by order of the President. With him were removed the two leading subordinate officers of the Forestry Bureau, Overton W. Price, Associate Forester, and Albert C. Shaw, Assistant Law Officer. On the 5th, a joint resolution providing for the investigation demanded by Secretary Ballinger was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Jones and in the House by Mr. Humphrey, both of Washington. Mr. Jones reviewed the career of Secretary Ballinger, defending him against criticism which has been made in magazines and elsewhere. Mr. Humphrey said he was a friend of both Mr. Ballinger and Mr. Pinchot, believing that both had honestly tried to serve the public. On the 6th, when, in answer to a resolution, the Senate received from the President the report of the Attorney-General and other statements which had guided the President when he exonerated Secretary Ballinger and ordered the dismissal of L. R. Glavis, field agent of the Land Office, the discussion of matters relating to the coming investigation was enlivened by a letter from Forester Pinchot. It was read by Senator Dolliver. It had been written at his request and addressed to him as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. This letter was the cause of Mr. Pinchot's subsequent removal. It contained about two thousand words and was mainly a defense of his subordinates, Price and Shaw. These men had, Mr. Pinchot said, made public certain official information concerning the Cunningham coal claims in Alaska, and had countenanced the publication of certain facts by L. R. Glavis, after his removal. They had also in other ways directed public attention to the imminent danger that the Alaska coal fields might pass into private hands. The information was officially within their knowledge, and was "of a nature proper to be made public, unless there are secrets which the people are not entitled to know concerning the source, nature and progress of claims made for portions of the public lands." They felt that public interests were in grave danger at the hands of fraudulent claimants. At Glavis's request he had sent Shaw to aid him in arranging his material for submission to the President. Price and Shaw had acted from a high and unselfish sense of public duty and had "deliberately chosen to risk their official positions rather than to permit what they believed to be a wrongful loss of public property." The following passage excited much comment:

> "Price and Shaw were confronted by an extraordinary situation. Action thru the usual official channels, and finally even an appeal to the President, had resulted (because of what I believe to have been a mistaken impression of the facts) in eliminating from the Government service in the person of Glavis the most vigorous defender of the people's interests. Furthermore, the refusal of the Secretary of the Interior to assume responsibility in the cases had left their conduct wholly in the hands of subordinates, each of whom was apparently committed in favor of patenting these claims."

The two men, he continued, had violated a rule of propriety as between the Departments. They deserved a reprimand for this and had received one, but he should recommend that no futher action concerning them be taken. They had successfully directed public attention to a national danger. Rules of official de-

corum were worse than useless if they were used to prevent an honest and vigilant officer from saving the property of the public. Price and Shaw were honorable men of great experience and high efficiency in their work. When they forced publicity concerning the Alaska coal claims they did for the people what the people would have done for themselves if they had been in a situation to do it. He disclaimed any desire to shirk any part of his own legitimate responsibility for what they had done. After the letter had been read, Senator Hale promptly asserted that Mr. Pinchot had been guilty of a serious breach of the rules for the conduct of Government officers, and had disobeyed President Taft's recent order relating to the giving out of information by subordinates. The incident was at once taken up in a Cabinet meeting. Again, on the 7th, it was considered by the President and the Cabinet for several hours. Then the President ordered the removal of Mr. Pinchot, Mr. Price and Mr. Shaw. He also sent to Mr. Pinchot a long letter. At the beginning Mr. Taft said that Price had offered to Secretary Wilson his resignation "on the ground that he had been engaged with Mr. Shaw in instigating the publication in various newspapers and magazines of articles attacking the good name of Secretary Ballinger and charging the Interior Department and the Land Office with corruption." Secretary Wilson had asked for Mr. Pinchot's recommendation concerning this, "and you said" (the President continued) "you wished to make a statement which should be read in the Senate at the same time that my message transmitting the record in the Glavis case reached there, and that you thought you could induce Senator Dolliver to introduce the statement for you." Secretary Wilson advised against such a course:



GIFFORD PINCHOT.

"Without further conference with the Secretary, and before making a report to him, you succeeded in making public, by having it read in the Senate, a letter from you stating that you had sufficiently disciplined Messrs. Price and Shaw by reprimanding them, and that your recommendation would be that no further punishment was required, and this before that recommendation was submitted to the Secretary and me, whose power and duty it was to determine, upon Price's admissions as to his complicity, what action should be taken with respect to his resignation.

"In order to understand the full purport of your letter, in which you admit the complicity of Price and Shaw in the publications of the press, it should be said that the gravamen of the Glavis charges was that Secretary Ballinger and the others were all affected by a corrupt wish to patent thirty-three so-called Cunningham claims upon coal lands in Alaska; that the question whether these claims were fraudulent or not remained to be decided upon the evidence after both the United States and the claimants had been heard; that every patent, as an Executive act, is completely within the jurisdiction of the President to direct the withholding of it in order that he himself may examine the evidence as to the validity of the claim.

"These facts understood, the plain intimations in your letter are, first, that I had reached a wrong conclusion as to the good faith of Secretary Ballinger and the officers of the Land Office, altho you and your subordinates had only seen the evidence of Glavis, the accuser, and had never seen or read the evidence of those accused or the records that they disclosed, which were submitted to me; and, second, that, under these circumstances, without the exploitation by Messrs. Shaw and Price in the daily, weekly, and monthly press of the charges of Glavis, the Administration, includ-

ing the President and the officers of the Interior Department and Land Office, would have allowed certain fraudulent claims to be patented on coal lands in Alaska, altho the matter had been specifically brought to the attention of the President by the Glavis charges. You solicited the opportunity to make such a declaration in Congress for the purpose of offsetting, if possible, in the public mind, the President's decision in the Glavis case, supported by the opinion of the Attorney General, after a full examination by both, of the evidence adduced by the accuser and the evidence on behalf of the accused, while the latter evidence you and your subordinates had never seen.

"You did this against the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture, without notifying him that you intended to do so, and without conferring with me at all. Your letter was in effect an improper appeal to Congress and the public to excuse in advance the guilt of your subordinates before I could act, and against my decision in the Glavis case before the whole evidence on which that was based could be considered.

"I should be glad to regard what has happened only as a personal reflection, so that I could pass it over and take no official cognizance of it. But other and higher considerations must govern me. When the people of the United States elected me President, they placed me in an office of the highest dignity, and charged me with the duty of maintaining that dignity and proper respect for the office on the part of my subordinates. Moreover, if I were to pass over this matter in silence, it would be most demoralizing to the discipline of the executive branch of the Government.

"By your own conduct you have destroyed your usefulness as a helpful subordinate of the Government, and it therefore now becomes my duty to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to remove you from your office as the Forester."

Several of Mr. Pinchot's supporters say that the President was justified in taking this action. It is predicted that Mr. Pinchot will be the leading prosecutor before the investigating committee. Mr. Taft, it is understood, liked both Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Ballinger, believed that both were faithful public officers, and had sought to reconcile them.——Attorney-General Wickersham's report on the Glavis charges characterizes Glavis as a "megalomaniac," and exonerates Secretary Ballinger. The latter, he says, did not violate law by becoming counsel for the Cunningham claimants. —— Connected with the removal of the Forester was the action of the House on the 7th, when a majority voted to withhold from Speaker Cannon the power to appoint the six members of the investigating committee and to vest this power in the House itself. The vote was 149 to 146. Twenty-three Republican "insurgents" joined the Democrats, and with them three Republicans not heretofore regarded as "insurgents." These three are warm friends of Mr. Pinchot. This action of the House may hereafter be reversed. There is much speculation and gossip as to the political or partisan effect of the Pinchot incident.

Governor Hughes on Income Taxes

In a special message to the New York Legislature, Governor Hughes opposes ratification of the proposed income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution in the form that was adopted by Congress, because, in its grant of power "to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived," it would permit the taxing of incomes derived from bonds issued by a State or by a municipality. He is in favor of empowering the Federal Government to levy an income tax:

"But the power to tax incomes should not be granted in such terms as to subject to Federal taxation the incomes derived from bonds issued by the State itself, or those issued by municipal governments organized under the State's authority. To place the borrowing capacity of the State and of its governmental agencies at the mercy of the Federal taxing power would be an impairment of the essential rights of the State, which, as its officers, we are bound to defend. . . . In order that a market may be provided for State bonds, and for municipal bonds, and that thus means may be afforded for State and local administration, such securities from time to time are excepted from taxation. In this way lower rates of interest are paid than otherwise would be possible. To permit such securities to be the subject of Federal taxation is to place such limitations upon the borrowing power of the State as to make the performance of the functions of local government a matter of Federal grace."

Immunity from such Federal taxation, he says, is derived not from any express provision of the Constitution, but from what has been deemed to be necessary implication. Congress has repeatedly endeavored to lay such taxes (on incomes derived from State and municipal bonds), and "its efforts have been defeated only by implied Constitutional restriction which this amendment threatens to destroy." It is now suggested that Congress should change the proposed amendment by omitting the words "from whatever source derived," because it is

thought by many that Governor Hughes's objections (which he fortifies by reference to Supreme Court decisions) will prevent ratification of the amendment by the required three-fourths of the States.

The Revolution in Nicaragua

At the end of last week an admission of considerable importance was made by President Madriz, of Nicaragua, who sent by Rear-Admiral Kimball a message to our State Department saying that the resentment of the United States on account of the execution of Groce and Cannon was justified. After a personal study of the case, he added, he was convinced that the execution was illegal, and he profoundly deplored it. This indicates, it is said, that he will demand the extradition of Zelaya, in order that the latter may be prosecuted in Nicaragua. Zelaya publishes letters and telegrams which, he asserts, were sent to him by Groce and Cannon. In these they admitted their guilt, begged for clemency and promised to support his Government. General Medina publishes letters showing that General Toledo and himself sought to prevent the execution of the two men, and appealed for clemency to Zelaya, who not only ordered that the men be executed at once but also, after they had been shot, sent a telegram rejoicing over the "enforcement of the law."——Gen. Fornos Diaz, one of Estrada's officers and a personal friend of Madriz, started last week for Managua on a peace mission, hoping that he could induce Madriz to withdraw in favor of Estrada. He left Bluefields in a small boat, intending to land at Greytown and proceed up the river on a steamer. On the night of the 6th his boat was upset on Greytown bar and he was drowned.——Estrada began, on the 3d, his advance westward, having an army of about 3,500 men. It is expected that a decisive battle will be fought near Acoyapo. Reports from Bluefields say that the pay of those in the revolutionist army is 20 cents a day, a general receiving the same as a private. ——The commander of a British cruiser lying at Greytown has sent word to Estrada that there must be no fighting in Greytown, now held by a Zelayan garrison. A majority of the houses, he adds, are owned by British subjects, and if there is any fighting in the city he will land an armed force and stop it.——The people of Granada recently entertained three captains of marines from an American cruiser. Referring to this, in a speech at a banquet on the 4th, Minister General Baca, the head of Madriz's Cabinet, remarked that the people of Granada had "groveled at the feet of Americans and kissed the boots of mere coal-passers."——Madriz has issued a decree abolishing monopolies and ordering that property confiscated by Zelaya be returned to those from whom it was taken.

Cuban Negroes Offended

Two negro members of the Cuban Congress entered, on the evening of the 2d, the barroom of the Plaza Hotel (an American house) in Havana. The barkeeper refused to sell drinks to them. Going out, they brought to the hotel a mob of several hundred negroes, and there was a riot, which was quelled only by a strong force of police. In court on the following day the clerk of the hotel was fined $70. The prosecution was conducted by Morua Delgado, the negro president of the Senate, who insisted upon the extreme penalty of $1,000 fine and six months in jail. The negroes exprest their disapproval of the small fine imposed. Hundreds of them, led by the two Congressmen, paraded in the streets, shouting "Viva Maceo!" Afterward many applied for drinks at the Plaza Hotel, where they were promptly served. A newspaper favored by the Government says that blacks and whites are on a plane of absolute equality in Cuba, and that Americans must be taught that they will not be permitted to introduce there the anti-negro sentiment of the United States.

The British Election

Parliament was dissolved by royal proclamation on January 10, and writs issued for the elections to begin on January 15. On that date, 64 constituencies will hold pollings. There are 1,330 candidates for election in the field, of which 601 are Unionists. After the writs of election are issued members of the House of Lords are not allowed to take part in the campaign, altho Lord Curzon and Lord Lansdowne have protested against this restric-

tion of their rights. The lords have improved their opportunities to the utmost during the preceding weeks. As Chancellor Lloyd-George puts it, the peers have never worked so hard in their lives, and the Budget bill even before its enactment, has thus given employment to a large number of the unemployed class. It remains to be seen what effect has been produced by this unusual participation of the members of the Upper House in a political campaign. They have in general met with very unfavorable receptions at the meetings where they have attempted to speak, being interrupted, insulted and sometimes driven from the platform. Nevertheless, they have continued their efforts, and their plucky stand in defense of the Upper House may have caused a reaction in their favor. The British custom of heckling a speaker, which seems so abhorrent to American ideals of fair play and free speech, has been carried to the extreme in the present campaign. Admission to political meetings has been in many cases restricted to members of the same party who could produce tickets of admission, and even then a serious and continuous discussion was often impossible. Sir William Bull, member of the House of Commons for Hammersmith, resorted to his fists in order to defend his right of speech. Being repeatedly insulted by a man in a mass meeting of his constituents, he descended into the crowd, which formed a ring, and the two men engaged in a fight until separated by the police. In the later days of the campaign the ground has shifted somewhat. Less is heard about the danger of Home Rule from the Opposition, or about the obstruction by the House of Lords from the Liberals, but free trade and the German peril have become more prominent issues. Ex-Premier Balfour accused the Government of having wasted its time in amiable and philanthropic but perfectly futile negotiations for the limitation of armaments, while Germany was turning out ships of the greatest fighting strength at an alarming rate. The Government had taken no steps to counteract the German advantage, and it was only accidentally that the country had gained knowledge of it. He said there was absolute unanimity of opinion among the statesmen of the lesser Powers that a struggle was inevitable sooner or later between England and Germany. Unless England should keep up its naval supremacy, it would only exist on sufferance, and some prominent Germans have gone so far as to say that Germany would not allow Great Britain to adopt a tariff against her goods. Mr. Lloyd-George in reply denounced Mr. Balfour's speech as dangerous to the world's peace and a disgrace to British politics. Tail-twisting, he said, had become a discredited practice even in the United States, and Mr. Balfour, in plucking feathers from the tail of the German eagle, was following in the footsteps of the lowest type of American politician. So far from the introduction of the Budget bill having injured British commercial prosperity, the exports and imports of December, 1909, amounted to more by $25,000,000 than those of 1907, the biggest year British trade had ever seen. A letter written by the American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, was introduced into the campaign, and created some little excitement because it was feared that it might result in Mr. Reid's dismissal, as in the case of Lord Sackville-West, during the Harrison-Cleveland campaign of 1888. The letter was written in reply to a correspondent who inquired if the statement was true that three or four million men were out of work in the United States. Mr. Reid replied that the statement was a gross exaggeration. When it was shown, however, that the letter had been written in December, 1908, nearly a year before the campaign, it was perceived that Mr. Reid could not be accused of writing it for political effect.

The Manchurian Railroads

A new and surprising factor has been introduced into the Manchurian problem by the proposal of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, that the railroads of Manchuria be turned over to China and placed in the hands of an international syndicate which should develop the system for commercial instead of political purposes and insure its neutrality. A note to that effect was sent late in December to the countries most concerned, China, Japan, Russia, Great Britain, France and Germany,

and made public from Washington on January 5. Mr. Knox explains that in making this proposal the American Government was following out the policy of the late Secretary Hay for the equality of commercial privileges in Manchuria. Last May when the Government learned that two railroad concessions of great importance had been secured by British, French and German financial groups supported by their Governments, the United States suggested that American co-operation would be desirable, and in July took the somewhat unusual step of communicating directly with the Regent, Prince Chun. As a consequence of this protest an agreement has practically been completed by which American bankers are to take one-fourth of the loan and American engineers are to be employed, tho not as chief engineers, and American materials are to "have the same rights, privileges, preferences and discretions for all present and prospective lines that were reserved to the British, French and German materials under the terms of their original agreement." Mr. Knox further says:

"As is well known the essential principles of the Hay policy of the open door are the preservation of the territorial and jurisdictional integrity of the Chinese Empire and equal commercial opportunity in China for all nations. This Government believes that one of the most effective ways, if not the most effective, to secure for political rights in Manchuria, and to promote the normal development of the Eastern provinces under the policy of the open door practically applied, would be to take the railroads of Manchuria out of Eastern politics and place them under an economic and impartial administration by vesting in China the ownership of its railroads; the funds for that purpose to be furnished by the national treasuries of such interested Powers as might be willing to participate and who are pledged to the policy of the open door and equal opportunity; the Powers participating to operate the railway system during the period of the loan, and enjoy the usual preferences in supplying materials.

"Such a policy would naturally require for its execution the co-operation not only of China but also of Japan and of Russia, who already have extensive railway rights in Manchuria. The advantages of such a plan are obvious. It would insure unimpaired Chinese sovereignty, the commercial and industrial development of the Manchurian provinces and furnish a substantial reason for the early solution of the problems of fiscal and monetary reforms which are now receiving such earnest attention by the Chinese Government. It would afford an opportunity for both Russia and Japan to shift their onerous duties, responsibilities and expenses in connection with these railways to the shoulders of the combined Powers, including themselves.

"Such a policy, however, would effect a complete commercial neutralization of Manchuria, and in so doing make a large contribution to the peace of the world by converting the provinces of Manchuria into an immense commercial neutral zone."

In conclusion Secretary Knox gives force to his argument by stating that an Anglo-American syndicate has obtained a concession for a railroad connecting Aigun in Northern Manchuria with Chin-chow-fu and that the British and American Governments intend to support it diplomatically. Since this line would approach the Amur River and cross the Russian railroad at Tsitsihar, thereby decreasing the profits and adding to the burdens of the Russian administration, it may induce Russia to look with favor on this project for releasing her from her Manchurian embarrassments. It is generally supposed that the interview which had been arranged between the Russian Minister of Finance and Marquis Ito, and which was prevented by the assassination of Ito, was for the purpose of disposing of the Russian railroad rights to Japan or otherwise. Japan will doubtless regard the plan as inimical to her interests, as robbing her of one of the fruits of the war. According to the treaty of Portsmouth, the Chinese Eastern Railroad was divided between Russia and Japan at the point where their armies met, Russia holding the northern section of about a thousand miles and Japan getting the southern of about five hundred miles. But while the northern section has been a useless burden to Russia, the southern section has been used by Japan to secure a commercial dominance of half of Manchuria. Japan has hitherto prevented China from granting any concessions to the financiers of other nations for the construction of railroads in Manchuria, and has recently secured for herself the privilege of running a second line into the interior of the province from Korea. An English syndicate which had secured a concession for a railroad paralleling, tho at a distance, part of the Japanese Manchurian line, were forced to abandon it on account of the opposition of Japan.

This caused considerable resentment among the English against their ally, and they may be inclined to favor the American plan in order to break up the Japanese monopoly. It is understood that the syndicate of New York capitalists which was formed to take the American share in the Hankow-Sze-Chuen loan is ready to furnish the one or two hundred millions necessary to take over the Manchurian lines, according to Mr. Knox's plan.

Aviation

All records for high flight were far surpassed by M. Hubert Latham on January 7, at Mourmelon. He rose in a spiral until he finally attained a hight between 3,400 and 3,600 feet, as indicated by his barometer. He ascended at the rate of about 30 feet a second, and the total distance traversed in ascending and descending was about 40 miles. The machine used was an Antoinette monoplane. ——M. Léon Delagrange was killed at Pau on January 4 thru the breaking of his machine when at a hight of about 65 feet. He was using a Blériot monoplane with a new and more powerful motor. A strong wind was blowing and as he attempted to turn in the face of it, one of the wings broke and the machine fell, crushing the head of the aviator. M. Delagrange came into prominence two years ago thru his daring and successful flights, often taking the risks that other aviators refused, rather than disappoint the spectators. Several times he has broken the world's record for speed and twice before has met with dangerous accidents. He began his career as a sculptor and became interested in automobiling, and then took up flying as a sport. He was last month awarded a medal by the Paris Academy of Science for his achievements. —— M. Santos-Dumont had a fall from his machine at St. Cyr, January 4. Rising in a thick fog to a hight of nearly 80 feet, one of the braces of the wings snapped and the machine fell in somersaults to the ground, without, however, seriously injuring the operator.——Mr. Meal, practising with a Blériot monoplane at Cannes, fell from a hight of 30 feet and was badly injured. —— Mme. de la Roche, while making a flight in a biplane at Chalons-sur-Marne, ran into a tree and was somewhat bruised. —— The Wright Brothers have been granted an injunction by Judge Hazel, of the United States Circuit Court, at Buffalo, against Glenn H. Curtiss, to protect their patents granted May 22, 1906, against infringement. Notice of injunction was also served upon M. Louis Paulhan, on his arrival in this country to take part in the Los Angeles aerial races. An agreement was reached between the attorneys of the Wright Brothers Company and the Herring-Curtiss Company, by which Curtiss will be allowed to take part in the Los Angeles meet by giving a bond to hold all money realized from the exhibitions subject to the decision of the court.

Foreign Notes

A British expedition under command of Captain Robert F. Scott will start for the South Pole next July. The money for its expenses, estimated at $200,000, will be half paid by the Government and half raised by public subscription. Captain Scott, in command of "The Discoverer," visited the Antarctic in 1901 and stayed during the winter near Mounts Erebus and Terror, returning in 1903.——Two officers of the Russian army have purchased dirigible balloons in Paris for the purpose of reaching the South Pole. They will leave their ship at the edge of the ice sheet and embark in balloons, keeping in communication with the ship by means of wireless telegraphy.——A bill has been introduced in the Belgian Parliament to legitimize the children of King Leopold and Baroness Vaughan. The question has been raised whether the marriage of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth is valid and entitles their children to the succession, on the ground that the marriage had never been approved by King Leopold or authorized by Parliament.——The Porte has protested to the Powers against the act of the Cretan Executive Committee in taking the oath of allegiance to King George, and the adoption of a resolution of the Cretan Assembly to introduce the Hellenic code of laws. —— Marquis Cusani-Gonfalioneri, Italian Minister to Switzerland, has been appointed ambassador to the United States in succession of Baron Mayor des Planches.

The Situation in Nicaragua

BY AMOS S. HERSHEY

[Mr. Hershey is Professor of Political Science and International Law in the University of Indiana. He has written to a considerable extent on diplomacy and international law, and is an authority on these subjects. He is also known to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT as one of our contributors on the Peace Movement.—EDITOR.]

RECENT events in Nicaragua and their treatment at Washington raise several questions in international law of great interest and importance to the American public. The first of these arose from the execution, on November 18, 1909, after a summary court-martial, of two American officers in the insurgent army operating in Nicaragua. The legality of this execution would seem to turn upon the question whether the law of nations recognizes a status of insurgency as contrasted with that of belligerency proper, and upon the further question whether such a status had been recognized in Nicaragua prior to the execution of the two Americans.

In the absence of documentary evidence, the latter point must for the present be left undetermined. But the failure of our State Department to furnish even a scrap of such evidence affords a strong presumption against the view that a status of insurgency had been recognized, either by our own Government or that of Nicaragua. Even if recognized, the existence in law of such a status apart from that of belligerency is somewhat doubtful; and if it exists, its effects are not very clearly determined.

The existence of a status of insurgency has been almost wholly ignored or overlooked by authorities on international law; but it has received a certain amount of recognition in recent international practice, notably by Great Britain in 1869 during the first Cuban insurrection, and by President Cleveland during the second Cuban insurrection in 1895. It has also been given judicial sanction in Great Britain and the United States.[1]

From a study of all available data bearing upon this generally neglected subject, it would seem that a status of insurgency may be recognized when an insurrection with a political purpose has passed beyond the stage of a mere riot or mob outbreak into that of an organized insurrection, with responsible leaders and a military organization capable of observing the rules and customs of civilized warfare. Tho it is held that such a contest (one in which belligerency proper is not recognized) does not amount to war "in a legal sense," it does constitute war "in a material sense," and should be recognized as such.

Recognition of insurgency by the parent state implies the admission of certain mutual rights and duties relating to the conduct of hostilities, as, *e. g.*, the treatment of combatants as prisoners of war rather than as traitors and pirates, at least during the course of the struggle. Recognition by third Powers involves certain obligations of neutrality on the part of the latter, such as the enforcement of neutrality laws, and certain rights, as the protection, wherever possible, of the lives and property of neutrals.

On the other hand, certain rights and duties are recognized as belonging to the insurgents, as the right to prevent access of supplies to their domestic enemy, exemption from treatment as pirates, and the duty of affording protection to neutral life and property in so far as this is possible. But insurgents may not exercise the rights of visit and search, capture contraband goods or institute blockades, unless their belligerency has been recognized.

It will thus be seen that our attitude toward the execution of the two Americans in Nicaragua is highly questionable, to say the least. Lawful belligerents they certainly were not, and it is

[1] See *The Salvador* (1870), 3 Privy Council Rep. 218 and *The Three Friends* (1896), 116 United States. 1. Both cases are contained in Scott's "Cases," pp. 743 and 748.

even very doubtful whether they were entitled to the rights of prisoners of war as recognized insurgents.

This does not mean that they were wholly without rights, even as mere rioters or rebels. Foreigners found in arms against a government during times of riot and insurrection are ordinarily on the same footing as natives found guilty of similar acts. Unless given special privileges by law or treaties, they are entitled to the same forms of trial and subject to the same penalties. They must and should suffer the just consequences of their actions, and there is no good ground for diplomatic interposition in their favor, unless there is evidence of unjust discrimination against them because they are foreigners, a flagrant denial or gross violation of justice, or a breach of treaty or international law.

It is not alleged officially that any of these reasons for interference existed. Surely our Government does not intend to encourage participation in Latin-American revolutions on the part of our citizens by throwing over them the mantle of the national protection. The correct rule to be observed under such circumstances was thus stated by Daniel Webster in 1842:

"A citizen of the United States who in a foreign country joins as a combatant a hostile expedition there set on foot against another country, and is captured by the authority of the latter within its jurisdiction, forfeits his claim to the protection of his own Government."

In no case could the head of a state be held personally liable unless possibly after the nations had declared him an outlaw, an enemy of the human race, or a disturber of the peace of the world.

In the following dispatch to the Bluefields S. S. Company, dated November 18, 1909, our Government practically recognized the conditional belligerency of the insurgent forces:

"If the announced blockade or investment of the Nicaraguan port of Greytown [by the insurgents] is effectively maintained and the requirements of international law, including warning to approaching vessels, are observed, this Government would not be disposed to interfere to prevent its enforcement."

The belligerency of the insurgent forces appears to have been definitely recognized on December 1, but it should be noted that this favor was not extended to the insurgent government, if any exists—which is highly improbable.

This recognition appears to be unprecedented. It is impossible to see any legal justification whatever for a recognition of the belligerency of the Nicaraguan insurgents at this state of the contest. There is virtual unanimity among the authorities on international law as to the tests which must be applicable before such recognition may be accorded lawfully. These have never been more clearly stated than they were in President Grant's special message on the Cuban question in 1870:

"The question of belligerency is one of fact not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudices against either party. The relations between the parent State and the insurgents must amount, in fact, to war in the sense of international law . . . and to justify a recognition of belligerency, there must be, above all, a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a State among nations capable of discharging the duties of a State."[1]

It will scarcely be contended by any one that these tests bear application to the present situation in Nicaragua. In days when our Government was in the habit of paying greater attention to law and precedents, it repeatedly refused to recognize a status of belligerency in Cuba under circumstances which were far more provocative and under conditions far more favorable to the application of such standards than any now existing in Central America. And it is greatly to be regretted that our State Department has given cause for just criticism in this as in other respects.

On December 1, 1909, our Government not only accorded virtual recognition of belligerency to the insurgent forces of Nicaragua, but it broke off all official relations with the Nicaraguan Government. In his extraordinary letter of this date, Secretary Knox justified this action on three grounds: (1) The violation of the Washington Conventions of 1907 providing for means of preserving peace and amity between the Central American States. (2) Acts of tyranny

[1]The real credit for this admirable statement of the law governing the recognition of belligerency belongs to Richard Henry Dana, Jr., from whose valuable note (15) in his edition of Wheaton's "Int. Law" (1866)) the passage cited above is taken almost textually.

and despotism on the part of President Zelaya. (3) The execution of two Americans caught in the act of attempting to dynamite several Nicaraguan public vessels. For this execution our Government showed a disposition to hold President Zelaya personally responsible.

The first two charges were unaccompanied by any specific data or evidence. Even if proven, they can hardly be said in themselves to constitute valid grounds for the cessation of diplomatic intercourse.

It is true that the Washington Conventions of 1907 were negotiated under the auspices of the United States and Mexico; but they were not guaranteed, and their violation imposes upon us no legal rights or duties. Besides, no instances of such violation were cited. It may be, of course, that the treatment of Americans by President Zelaya and his coterie of self-elected officials was so scandalous and outrageous as to justify even sterner measures than our Government took in the premises; but there is no proof or evidence of this in Secretary Knox's letter. The American people are certainly entitled to such information on this head as is contained in the archives of our Government.

There is a much more important problem involved in the Nicaraguan question than any hitherto considered. It is that of armed or forcible intervention. Our Government appears thus far to have refrained from direct interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, but it is evident that we may soon find ourselves under the necessity of taking this important step.

Should this prove to be the case, it is highly desirable that the grounds for such action be carefully considered by our people and Government, and that they be stated in such form as to appeal to the conscientious and intelligent support of an enlightened public opinion in this and other countries. Above all, we should be careful to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of the Latin-American states.

It is reasonably certain that the correct, normal, everyday rule of the law of nations is that of non-intervention. The only cases in which intervention may be said to be in a sense legally justifiable are those involving the exercise of the primary right of self-preservation, to prevent or terminate an unjustifiable or illegal intervention, or in pursuance of a right granted by treaty. Obviously, none of these tests can be applied to the situation in Nicaragua.

It must be admitted, however, that this doctrine of non-intervention is of somewhat limited application. It is necessarily restricted to fully sovereign states and to nations which have governments capable of maintaining a fair degree of order and of affording fairly reasonable protection to foreign interests. Whether such states as Nicaragua, with all their boasted sovereignty, afford such order and protection is highly questionable.

International theory and practice also admits other exceptions to the rule of non-intervention. Forcible interference in the internal affairs of another state has been justified in rare and exceptional cases, like those of Greece and Cuba, where great evils existed, where great crimes were being perpetrated, or where there has been serious danger of race extermination. The humanity of our time, combined with an increasing desire for justice and a growing consciousness of interdependence and international solidarity, will doubtless make such interventions more frequent in the future than they have been in the past. But no revelations regarding the conditions in Nicaragua have thus far been made which would justify intervention from moral or humanitarian motives. If such intervention shall be justified, it must evidently be on political grounds.

Without prejudging the case of Nicaragua or rendering a final verdict, it may be admitted that the Monroe Doctrine, more especially in its present form, involves certain responsibilities toward foreigners as well as our own citizens, which it is not always easy to evade or avoid. We have been forced to establish a "debt-collecting agency" in Santo Domingo, and our troubles with Venezuela are still fresh in our minds. There may be worse in store for us in Central America. The completion of the Panama Canal will greatly increase our interests in all regions bordering upon the

Caribbean Sea, and these interests will probably need ever-increasing protection.

Whatever justification there may be for intervention in Nicaragua, it is much to be regretted that our initial moves have been of such a character as to greatly prejudice us in the eyes of the nations, more particularly in Latin-America. For it cannot be true that the American people are indifferent to the enlightened public opinion of the world, or that they do not desire their Government to observe diplomatic usage and the customs of international law in its dealings with the states of Central America.

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

In the Egret's Nest

BY ANNE McQUEEN

THE Angel who numbers the birds for the God of All Things That Be
Had come afar from his journeying over the land and the sea,
And he spake to the Lord of the Sparrows: "True was my count today,
Them that were slain I numbered, and the sparrows that fell by the way;
And down in the reeds and water-grass of an island in the west,
I counted the young of an egret, that starved in the egret's nest.

"And some they were slain that man might live, for so hast Thou made the Law;
And some for the lust of their shining plumes, and all of them I saw;
And counted all whose songs were hushed within their little throats—
The slain for the Law of Living, and the slain for their shining coats.
True have I numbered them all, and the smallest along with the rest—
The young that starved in the rushes, alone in the egret's nest!"

And the Lord of the Little Creatures, who marks where His sparrows fall,
And in the hollow of His hand makes room for the weak and the small;
The Father of the fatherless gave ear, and He listened and heard,
And behold, He has asked a question: "And what of the mother-bird?"
Now answer, you who wear the plumes that were stript from the mother-breast:
Tell why the young of the egret starved, alone in the egret's nest!

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

Sheep Ranching in the West

BY BARNUM BROWN

(Photographs copyrighted by Huffman, Miles City, Mont.)

IN many States west of the Mississippi River there are large tracts of country where the rainfall is either insufficient or so uncertain that agricultural farming has not as yet been carried on successfully. The history of these semi-arid sections is similar to that of the more favored areas near by, that are now under cultivation and may be traced thru three stages in the transition from the home of the red man to the complex life of the permanent white farmer. With the coming of the pioneers, the countless thousands of buffalo that once roamed over the prairies vanished like chaff before a gale. Then the range was restocked with great herds of cattle. But the big herds have now practically all gone and the plains are at present covered with thousands of sheep, while the bulk of the cattle are raised by agricultural farmers and small ranchmen.

In the United States there is no law as there is in Canada that restricts cattle and sheep to different ranges, consequently there is often friction between cattle and sheep raisers, for under no condition, except actual starvation, will cattle feed over range where sheep have recently grazed. No sooner do sheep invade a cattle range than the cattle become restless and begin to wander. It soon becomes impossible to keep track of the herds, and this necessitates moving the cattle to a new range or selling them and buying sheep. No branch of husbandry in the United States offers such quick and bountiful returns as sheep raising. While the life of the sheep



A TYPICAL MONTANA SHEEP RANCH.

ranchman is more prosaic than that of the cattle raiser, it is nevertheless of absorbing interest.

Ranching is profitable because the stock can be grazed over Government land free excepting on forest reservations, where, under certain restrictions, grazing privileges may be had at about five cents per head for the summer season. As a result of the free range privilege, the ranchman can invest all his capital in stock except enough to carry the business thru till some of the cattle or sheep are sold. The chief inducement in sheep raising is the small amount of capital necessary and the quick returns from the investment.



INTERIOR OF A SHEEP-HERDER'S CABIN.

A ewe purchased in the fall will cost from $2 to $4, acording to the season. This ewe will have a lamb in the spring, which is worth an equal amount the following fall, and the wool shorn from the mother pays the expense of her keep, shearing, and interest on the investment. Many ewes have twins, so that the percentage of increase runs high—often 110 to 120 per cent.

In the Western States the average clip of wool is about seven pounds, which was worth during the last four years from 12 to 25 cents per pound. The cost per head for running sheep averages from 50 to 75 cents each year. It can readily be seen what a handsome profit there is in the business. As an example, the writer met a young ranchman in Central Montana, who lived in the bad lands on the breaks of the Missouri River. He owned eighty head of cattle. But the revenue derived from the increase of the cattle was not sufficient to support his family, so he worked on a nearby ranch by the month. In 1902 he sold the cattle and invested the proceeds in sheep, adding to his herd by taking some on shares. By industry and good fortune he prospered, and at the end of the fourth year sold all the sheep, putting $19,000 in bank. This, of course, is a case where the man had no



A SHEEP-HERDER'S MOVABLE WINTER CAMP.

losses and the seasons were exceptionally favorable. He told me that he realized 90 per cent. on the money invested, if compounded annually.

While fortunes can be made quickly in the sheep business, they can be lost even more quickly, where owners are in some way negligent, for losses are due chiefly to lack of preparation for winter storms. This was exemplified by two young men, neighbors of the former, who came to Montana from a neighboring State with no knowledge of the sheep business. Their capital amounted to $500 between them. With this they purchased a wagon and necessary outfit and took a band of sheep on shares, agreeing to return the same number with half the increase at the end of three years. The winters were mild, wool was a good price, and there was no loss, consequently they were soon free from debt with a good-sized herd of their own. At the end of three years they took another band on shares and by the fourth year were worth about $12,000 apiece. But the mild winters and success bred in them a certain contempt for thoro preparedness and the fifth winter came on unusually severe. They had insufficient hay and no shelter sheds on the range. The sheep died in droves, starved and frozen to death. When spring came they had just enough sheep to repay those taken on shares plus the increase, while they for themselves had netted five years' experience.

The ranch is always located where there is a flowing stream or springs, that never dry up. It may comprise 160 or more acres of land, if not deeded at least filed on. In this way the water right and nearby range is commanded, thus excluding other ranchers. Here there are several ranch buildings, often made of logs, including a winter shed, and with one or more similar sheds located in the hills near by for emergency during winter storms. Hay is put up on the surrounding prairies for feed during winter storms, but in ordinary winter weather the sheep graze over the hills as they do in summer. Where there is little rainfall, the grass dries up without loss of quality and is quite as nutritious as when green. Often the winter snow is wet and packs and freezes a solid crust over the grass, or it may fall so deep that the sheep cannot paw thru to the grass. In either case the snow is plowed off. This is done with an A-shaped plow made of heavy lumber with the bottom boards iron shod. The plow is dragged over the prairie, pushing most

of the snow aside, after which the sheep follow in its path, easily pawing down to the grass.

Unlike cattle, which except for the round-up seasons are left to themselves, sheep must be herded the year round. One man can herd 3,000 head and keep them in good condition, but seldom more than that number. Usually the herder is supplied with a wagon, the width of which has been increased by projecting top box, so that a bed can be placed crosswise in the back end. In front there is a stove bolted to the wagon box, and a cupboard with a side that forms a table when let down. Everything is made snug and shipshape in these covered movable homes, and as a rule the owner of the sheep provides all the variety of food that the herder craves. It is most important that the herder be contented, for hundreds of dollars' worth of helpless creatures are entrusted to his care and their welfare depends on him absolutely. His wagon is located on a stream or water hole in summer, for the sheep require plenty of water and cannot travel far from it. In winter they eat snow for water and can range farther. When the grass near camp has been eaten off the camp tender comes from the home ranch and moves the wagon to a new location, usually in the bend of some stream or near a hillside where the sheep can be bunched together every night within sight of the herder's window.

One or two good dogs are supplied to each herder and they are as indispensable as the man himself. It is really remarkable to see a trained dog work a band of sheep, following directions from his master's voice and whistle, and if too far away to hear, by movements of the hand. Dashing up to the herd, he is too wise to bark till the point where they are to be turned is reached, then a few barks and a nip here and there send the stragglers toward the center and the mass is turned at will. Nor is the dog unaware of the importance of his trust, for every wag of the tail is filled with conscious pride, and he seems quite superior to the ordinary dog without an avocation. At night he guards the band



A FLOCK OF SHEEP GRAZING IN THE BAD LANDS.

from coyotes and wolves, and should the sheep leave the bed ground unknown to the herder he follows after them.

In summer long before sun up the sheep are restless and begin moving from the bed ground in straggling white streams. Soon they are all traveling, and then the herder must be astir directing the band where he wants them to graze. Slowly they spread out, clipping the fine grass down to the very ground. The sheep has no upper front teeth, consequently, in grazing, the grass is taken between the lower teeth and the upper lip. A quick forward upper thrust of the head tears it from the root or pulls up root and all. Fifty head may pass over a given spot and small show is there for any grass to escape. If a range has been closely fed off by sheep, two or three years without molestation are required for it to fully recover.

When the herd has gone out a mile or two from camp it is turned back toward water, for as the heat of the day increases the progress of the band decreases, and by 11 o'clock it has reached water, where the sheep bunch in the shade of trees and cut banks. If there is no shade, one stands with its head under another's body, for the head is very sensitive to the sun's rays, and apparently is the only vulnerable part of the body. The herd remains near water till the heat of the day is passed, usually 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it slowly feeds over the nearby hills again and back to the wagon and bed ground by 8 or 9 o'clock.



SHEEP-SHEARERS AT WORK.

The hardest work with sheep is during lambing season, early in the spring. At this time, if the herd has been a mixed one, the ewes are separated from the wethers and driven to a different range. As soon as the lambs are born they are flagged—that is, a mark is set up near them, so that they can be easily found. When two or three hundred of the ewes have lambed they are taken some distance from the others and herd-

ed till the remainder have lambed. The ewe band is now herded closely and require constant, vigilant care, night and day, for the mothers and baby lambs are



A HUNDRED LAMBS TO THE ACRE.

restless and hard to keep on the bed ground at night. The herder has a helper at this season, and one of them spends most of the night walking or riding around shooting, to keep away the coyotes and wolves. Lanterns are displayed at night near the sheep to aid the same purpose, and for the daylight every prominent hill is crowned by a scarecrow who waves his wiggly arms at the coyotes, scaring them almost as effectively as a man.

When the lambs are about two weeks old they are docked. A temporary corral may be set up on the prairie into which ewes and lambs are driven. The lambs are then caught and brought one at a time to a table, where a man cuts off the tail and slits the ears. Cutting off the tail is not a cruelty, for if not docked the sheep has a long tail that reaches the ground and soon balls up with mud, being a source of great inconvenience. The lambs are next branded by stamping on their backs, in lamp black and oil, some letter or design that does not easily blur. Both ewes and lambs are then counted and the percentage reckoned. Lambing and shearing are the harvests of the sheep business. In the Southern States shearing begins early in the year. Many men do nothing but shear sheep, beginning in the South and moving Northward as the season advances.

In Montana shearing begins near the end of May and lasts for a month. Most of the sheep are sheared at contract pens, that are operated independently. The manager of one of these pens agrees to shear so many head at a certain time, if not delayed by rain. This is a necessary proviso, for when wet the wool cannot be cut.

A cook house and sleeping tents are erected near the pens for the accommodation of the shearers, who are charged for board. Each man is paid for every sheep that he shears from eight to ten cents, according to the season. Some years the wind blows more dirt into the wool so that it is hard to cut, and in some places spear grass gets in the wool, adding greatly to the labor. A very rapid workman will shear from 150 to 200 head per day of ten hours, but the average is from 80 to 100 head. At some pens the wool is cut with clippers oper-

ated by steam. They are more rapid than the hand shears, but cut the wool closer, and for this reason are not used in many places far North, where sudden cold weather often chills to death the newly shorn sheep. At the pens there are several large corrals. When an ewe band arrives, they are driven into one of these corrals from which opens a long,narrow chute, wide enough for one sheep only to pass thru. Near the opposite end the chute divides, each division opening into another corral with a small gate between that can be quickly thrown across one opening or the other. A man stands near this gate and once the sheep are started they keep him busy closing the gate against one pen, then the other, separating the mothers from the lambs as they run thru in a steady stream. Let one jump over a shadow as they run thru the chute and every sheep that follows will jump at that point. Each shearer has a small pen outside the large one which holds from eight to a dozen head. When the pen is filled he seizes a sheep, sets it up between his legs and beginning at the head works downward, shearing around the body. Click, click, click, go the shears and there are few other sounds as the wool is rapidly peeled off in a continuous sheet.

As soon as a sheep is shorn it is turned into a big corral with its coatless fellows, and when the whole flock has been shorn they are branded and driven out to the range. When the fleeces are gathered from the shearers they are taken to the sackers, who pack from sixty to eighty in a large sack, which is then sewed up and stamped with the brand of the outfit that owns the sheep. After shearing the sacks are hauled to the railroad, where buyers come from the East and purchase the wool.

New York City.

A Study of a New York Daily

BY BYRON C. MATHEWS

THE press is often mentioned as one of the great educational agencies of our day. It certainly is a great agency, but whether it is an educational agency depends upon what is meant by education. The public school system is unquestionably the great educational agency in this country and in the leading European countries. Its purpose is educational and nothing else. Its purpose is to improve the character and the condition of the people in every desirable way. Its entire machinery and all its methods have the accomplishment of this purpose as their one and only end. Its methods are those approved by students of educational problems. If the purpose of the public school system were private profit instead of public welfare, its methods and hence the results would be wholly different from what they are now. The thoughts of those who determine methods would be on dollars instead of on improved human beings, and the methods would point toward dollars, and the results would be dollars. Exactly so it is with any institution. The purpose for which it exists determines the methods employed in accomplishing that purpose and the character of the results that follow from its methods. The press is no exception to this principle. So far as its purpose is to improve the character and conditions of human beings, and so far as its methods are bent toward the accomplishment of this purpose, the press is truly an educational agency.

There are good reasons for thinking that this is true, in greater or less degree, of some of our monthly magazines, of some of our weekly reviews, and possibly of some of our dailies. On the other hand, there is a mass of convincing evidence that the chief purpose of the daily press is dollars. Its methods point toward dollars and evidently the results are dollars. The daily press is generally owned by individuals or cor-

porations who are not its editors or contributors. The owner is the power behind editors to determine its purpose and character. The object of ownership, exactly as in any other business enterprise, is private profit. Editors are usually hired agents to accomplish the purposes of owners, and are allowed to determine methods to be employed only so far as these will accomplish the purposes of owners. Under these conditions the methods employed and the results accomplished will not be such as to entitle the daily press to be ranked as one of the great educational agencies. Its influence is great and far extended. But this does not make it an educational agency. Because its influence is great and far extended, it is able to impress upon the public what is positively bad, or what is positively good, to improve the race or to degrade it, and whether it is doing the one or the other is a matter of grave concern. It is impossible for a man interested in social improvement to read the daily papers, even the best of them, and not regret that so small a percentage of the news given is devoted to what ennobles and improves character, and so much is devoted to the trivial and demoralizing.

With a view of determining about what percentage of the news items are to be approved from an educational point of view, the writer has made a study of one of our best New York dailies. It would not be fair to judge the daily press as a whole by the results of a study of any of the so-called yellow journals, or even of the more sensational which are not quite yellow, but the sensationals and the yellows certainly cannot complain if judged by the results of a study of one of the few that are universally acknowledged to be the best of our daily papers. The writer wishes to say that the paper selected is the one which during the last ten years he has bought and read more than all other New York dailies together. He has tried at least half a dozen others, but invariably comes back to the one chosen for this study. It certainly holds a place among the first.

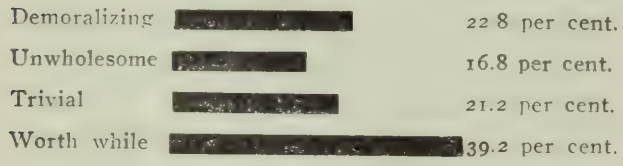
This study, the results of which are herein given, embraces the daily issues for a period of three months of the current year. Attention has been given to the *news* items only. The editorial page, devoted to criticism and the expression of opinion on the part of editors and contributors, has not been included, except as news items were occasionally found on that page. All advertising matter has, of course, been eliminated. An attempt has been made to classify all news items under such headings as will indicate their character, such, for example, as art, accident, blackmail, benevolence, catastrophe, club life, social functions, engineering, forgery, humanitarian, judicial, literary, matrimonial, military, murder, musical, religious, robbery, etc. Under 177 such headings, 13,330 news items were classified. These items include the markets, which are news items, altho intended for a particular class of readers, and any study of the news items would be incomplete without them, but they do not figure in our final conclusions. This number, 13,330, does not include many short, unimportant items occupying less than an inch of space, nor does it include any items which regularly appear on the news pages generally read under set captions like matrimonial, died, maritime, weather, etc.

Considerable difficulty was met in classifying many items. In some cases classification was quite impossible, so one heading was called the unclassified, and under this 96 items were placed. It was soon discovered that the character of an item could not be determined with certainty from the caption, so that, since this is not merely a classification of captions, it was always necessary to read into the item to insure correct classification, and often necessary to look it entirely thru. Of course, this classification is a matter of judgment, in which men in many cases would differ. For example, one might place an item under recreation, while another would place it under sports. One might place an item under financial, while another would place it under monetary. There would also be differences of opinion in dividing into groups the headings under which the items are classified. These differences are to be expected. However, among men of like habits of thought and of like standards of conduct

and character these differences would be unimportant.

For the sake of drawing some general conclusions concerning the character of the news, the headings under which the items had been classified were arranged in four groups. From this arrangement in groups the market items were eliminated, since they are the expected thing from day to day. So, of course, were the unclassified items eliminated. These omissions left a fairer basis for judgment. After these omissions were made, 173 headings, embracing 10,029 items, were grouped. In studying these headings, together with the character of the items under them, with a view of grouping them, one is constantly imprest that much of the matter is trivial, that much of it is really demoralizing, and that another portion of it, while not positively demoralizing, is nevertheless depressing and unwholesome. A considerable portion of it is, of course, worth while. So the groups we decided upon were the "Trivial," the "Unwholesome," the "Demoralizing," and the "Worth While." Under these four groups the case may be tabulated as follows:

Groups.	No. of items.	Per-centage.
Demoralizing	2,289	22.8
Unwholesome	1,684	16.8
Trivial	2,124	21.2
Worth while	3,932	39.2
Total	10,029	100



Our effort has been to use these terms as they are used by intelligent people in ordinary parlance. By the "Trivial" is meant the light, inconsequential matter, such as is a loss of time for one to read if he has anything to do that is worth doing. It may not be harmful *per se*, it may not have enough meaning to have real influence, yet it may serve the purpose of entertainment for idle people of small brain caliber whose only function in life is existence. This trivial kind of news is illustrated by a caption that appeared on the front page of one of our morning dailies of a recent issue, "Alfonso Grows Whiskers." On the front page of the next issue we were told that the "King Loses His Whiskers." These two items of tremendous significance to the American people were given prominent places on the front pages of two successive issues, where they occupied seven and one-half inches of space. We would not object so strenuously to the publication of such news if it could be segregated in a journal published especially for the idle and the feeble-minded, but it is very annoying to busy, serious men, who want and need a newspaper made up of matters that are worth while. According to our classification of the items under consideration 21.2 per cent. were of this trivial order.

We have called one group the "Unwholesome" and another the "Demoralizing." The word demoralizing is used to embrace all such items as when read will leave one's character not quite as clean as it was before reading. This influence on character of a single item or of a half dozen items is imperceptible, but nevertheless real. Its reality is seen in the case of one who is a habitual reader of such literature, whether found in newspapers or printed in books. Many items do not have exactly the effect of soiling one's character, but rather of depressing his spirits. They tend to demoralize in the sense of throwing out of order, or putting into disorder, as we say a holiday demoralizes the work of a school. All such items were classed as "Unwholesome." The distinction we make is seen by illustration. To read about disasters and catastrophies is not necesarily demoralizing in the sense of injuring character, but it certainly is depressing and unwholesome, while to read of assaults and prizefights is positively demoralizing, even brutalizing. Likewise to read about insanity and disease is depressing and so unwholesome, yet not demoralizing, while to read of wars and murder and suicides and divorce suits is demoralizing. According to our classification and grouping of the 10,029 items, 16.8 per cent. were unwholesome and 22.8 per cent, were demoralizing. It is a conservative estimate, therefore, that one-fifth of the items that appeared during the three months under consideration were positively demoralizing. In this estimate we are eliminating the items of news of the

stock and bond markets, which formed 15 per cent. of the whole 13,330 items. It is true that much of this 15 per cent. is legitimate and deserves a place, but it is just as true that much of it is harmful and ought to be cut out. Market news constitutes a channel of influence for the sharp, questionable and downright dishonest practices excused as "bizness," as well as a channel of influence for the methods of that master gambling shop called the Stock Exchange. When the influence of this side of the modern daily is taken into the reckoning there can be no question of the fairness of the estimate that at least one-fifth of the number of the news estimates were demoralizing to readers. One-fourth would perhaps be nearer the truth. If our estimate for this, measured by daily press standards, this model daily, is reasonable, what would be found in a similar study of the sensationals and the yellows?

If we had an endowed press and the function of the modern daily were truly and entirely educational, the unwholesome news even then could not be wholly eliminated, as that which is demoralizing could and ought to be. Much that is unwholesome ought to be eliminated. There is absolutely nothing gained, but much is lost in publishing the repulsive and nauseating details of railroad disasters and lynchings, of the horrors of cyclones and earthquakes. However, in this day of injustice, much that is depressing ought to be published, so that those who are living in comfort and plenty may know what their fellows in life are suffering because of wrong economic conditions. When, for example, a mother is crazed because of her own hunger and that of her babes the public ought to know it. When a man out of a job, in a fit of desperation, steals bread for his hungry family or kills himself, the public ought to know that. To furnish the public with such news, however depressing it may be, is a part of the truly educational function of the entire press.

After we have deducted the trivial, the unwholesome and demoralizing from our 10,029 news items, we have a little more than 39 per cent. left, made up of that which is "worth while," clean, wholesome news freed from scandals, murder trials, suicides, divorce proceedings, and all other news for the publication of which there is never any excuse.

The character of the news contained in the 13,330 items considered can be seen in contrasts. For example, there were 6 items pertaining to the peace movement of the nations and 227 pertaining to war and military operations. There were 178 items devoted to benevolence and philanthropy, to making the other fellow comfortable, and 2,228 devoted to self gratification in one form or another. While 129 were concerning art, 1,011 pictured the details of disasters and calamities. While 157 pertained to educational affairs, 1,683 presented some form of lawlessness. While 12 items pertained to ethical matters, 720 were given to matrimonial affairs, divorce and inane society life. The number of items devoted to business was 4,221 out of the total of 13,330. Of this same total 9,143 were devoted to business, lawlessness, personal gratification, horrors and disasters, while 827 pertained to art, science, travel, things literary, educational, benevolence, philanthropy, natural phenomena and reform movements.

In these days, when scientific psychological research has demonstrated the power of suggestion from without over the functions of both the human body and of the human mind, it becomes a fearful responsibility for any man to determine to put before his tens of thousands of readers day after day, for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, the unwholesome and demoralizing stuff that appears in most of our daily papers. The proprietors of these papers cannot excuse themselves on the ground of the freedom of the press. Neither reason nor national or State constitution gives any man freedom to do thruout all the days of the year that which is so obviously and positively harmful to the public. Neither can they excuse themselves on the ground that they are giving the public what the public wants, without at the same time confessing that their chief aim in life is pelf, even at the cost of public degradation. The character of the modern daily is simply one phase of the modern economic problem. It is one manifestation of the frenzy for wealth accumulation, which has become a menace to the permanency of American de-

mocracy. When or how this frenzy will terminate the future must disclose. It seems not unreasonable to hope that the still sober portion of the people will take some step toward raising the standards of our daily newspapers, all of them. Will not that capitalist who said to a friend not long since that his greatest problem was to spend his surplus wisely, or some other equally unfortunate man, endow a great daily that can hold its head high among all the world's press, and which cannot be swerved one iota by political influence or by the love of pelf?

NEW YORK CITY.

The Constitutional Crisis in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE thrilling constitutional drama now going thru its performance in Great Britain has not yet reached its fifth and final act. The House of Lords has done its worst; has actually exhausted its possibilities with regard to its rights and powers over the finances of the state, and it now remains to be seen what the British public can enable the representative chamber to do by the votes at a general election. So far as I can form an opinion I do not think there can be any serious doubt as to the decision of the country in general to limit distinctly and definitely the powers of the Lords for the future with regard to measures of finance, and to make any further dispute on that subject impossible in the coming time. But then, it may naturally be asked, will the new Parliament called into life at the general election be satisfied with the accomplishment of no greater change than that—which, after all, will not be an actual change, but only the reassertion and the re-establishment of a constitutional condition which was believed until quite lately to be thoroly accepted? Will the country not begin to consider whether the hereditary chamber itself is an institution which in its present form ought to be a part of England's constitutional system? Is the principle of a parliamentary chamber to which the members succeed not by any form of constitutional election but merely by the right of birth one suitable in any sense to the population of a free country? For myself I cannot believe that this present crisis can pass over without raising this question from the very moment when the general election starts upon its work. Thus far we have had hardly any disturbance of a serious kind, one great reason for this being found in the fact that the new and extravagant claims made on behalf of the hereditary chamber had practically no support whatever from the public at large and that the small minority who did or do support the extreme claims set up for the Peers' chamber do not belong to the class who assemble in great crowds and make thrilling demonstrations. My own impression is that when the whole question comes to be tested the principle of birthright succession to the second chamber cannot fail to come up for discussion and decision. I do not believe that there is thruout these countries any serious objection to the existence of a second chamber in the National Parliament. We should all be well content to live under the government of the Sovereign and a Senate and a House of Commons, the Senate, whatever its title and qualifications, elected by public suffrage and not created by family title. We have some stormy times before us. Parliament has been dissolved for several days back and the appeal to the country thru the means of a general election will begin somewhere about the middle of January. As yet there has been hardly any public demonstration on the side of the House of Lords. We know that all the great measures of advancement and reform now regarded as national triumphs by all parties alike have been accomplished in our days of reform in spite of the opposition, and, in-

deed, over the heads of the Peers in their hereditary chamber, and that the intervention of the Sovereign himself has had to be applied in several famous instances to compel the stubborn Peers to abandon their position of obstinate hostility. There can be no doubt that King Edward will consistently use his best influence during the present crisis to bring the Peers to a better sense of their constitutional and national duty, and as he has already some of the ablest, most truly educated of the younger Peers on his side we cannot but hope that even the Lords themselves may allow some rays of modern and constitutional light to shine upon their consultations. In any case, however, we have an exciting time before us for the next few months.

Meanwhile we are having some interesting incidents and manifestations almost every day. Winston Churchill has been welcomed by a vast and most enthusiastic meeting in Liverpool, and delivered there one of his most characteristic speeches, a speech the practical and solid arguments of which were lighted up with frequent flashes of wit and humor which reminded me as I read the report of the style which his famous father, the late Lord Randolph Churchill, made so popular and so powerful during his brilliant and only too short-lived parliamentary career. Then there has been the presentation to Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, of a portrait for the National Liberal Club, a portrait presented by a donor who, as the papers tell us, desires to remain anonymous, and painted by a distinguished artist, Mr. Solomon J. Solomon. During the course of the presentation Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and one of the most eloquent members of the House of Commons, took the opportunity of delivering an authoritative reply to the rumors which have for some time back been in circulation as to divisions of opinion in the present Liberal Cabinet. Mr. Birrell declared that "Mr. Asquith presides over a Cabinet of loyal colleagues. There is not a man who sits at the table with him who does not recognize his right to occupy the place he does, and a more loyal-hearted and affectionate body of men I do not believe ever before gathered round that historic table." Nothing could be more timely or ought to be more welcome to the Liberals of the country than this announcement from the lips of a thoro Liberal who himself holds an important position in Mr. Asquith's administration. Of course any one who has any intimate acquaintance with English political life at the present day must know that Mr. Asquith's government is not composed only of men who think alike on all political questions. It is not generally supposed that all who hold office with Mr. Asquith are as far advanced Radicals as Lloyd-George or John Burns or Augustine Birrell, or that Mr. Asquith himself has advanced quite so far on the way to genuine democracy. But many Liberals had begun to feel rather anxious lest during this present extraordinary crisis the differences of opinion as to mere questions of political theory in the Asquith Ministry might be allowed to influence and interfere with



AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

the united action of the administration with regard to the issue between Lords and Commons which has now been forced upon the people by the Peers. This is in itself the very anxiety which Mr. Birrell evidently meant to allay, or, indeed, to banish altogether, by the words which he spoke as to the thoro union of sentiment prevailing on this subject among all the members of the present Administration. I may say, indeed, that in a recent contribution of mine to the pages of THE INDEPENDENT I exprest my confident hope that the course taken by the Lords would of itself tend to bring about a thoro union of resolve among all the members of the present Cabinet with regard to the manner in which the rights of the people and the principles of the constitution must be maintained. Mr. Birrell's emphatic assurance gives full authority for the conviction that such has been the result. Mr. Asquith appears to have risen fully to the height of the great occasion and to be as resolute in his maintenance of the people's rights as if he were another Gladstone. He is to be welcomed tomorrow night at a great meeting to be held at the Albert Hall, in London, where he is expected to make his definite announcement on the question of the Lords. The *Daily News* tells us that "Notwithstanding the fact that all seats were disposed of several days ago the demand for tickets has continued, and as much as five guineas has been offered for a single seat at the eleventh hour." Thus in every way the Peers seem to be justifying my prediction that by the very extravagance of their attack upon the chartered rights of the representative chamber they will only more and more inspire the whole Liberal Administration and the whole Liberal party with a determination to put aside for the present all minor differences of opinion and to unite in a firm and unalterable resolve to stand up as one man for the maintenance of the hereditary chamber's absolute control over the finances of the State.

Since I wrote that latest paragraph a day and night have passed away and I have had an opportunity of reading the speech delivered by Mr. Asquith. I find with much satisfaction that the Prime Minister has risen fully to the height of the occasion and that he has delivered a speech which amply justifies the brightest hopes that his warmest admirers could have formed as to his course of action. He has declared that the Peers must be deprived once for all of any control over the finances of the country, and has even given the public to understand that while he is not opposed to the existence of a second chamber he is of opinion that the second chamber of a free country ought not to be constituted on the principle of membership by right of birth. My countrymen in the United States, and many others there as well as my countrymen, will be rejoiced to hear that Mr. Asquith has definitely announced or proclaimed that he and his colleagues will, if restored to office at the coming general election, make a measure of Home Rule for Ireland one of their early projects of administration. Now we know that some at least of Mr. Asquith's colleagues in office were not until quite lately to be counted upon as pledged supporters of Ireland's demand for Home Rule, and it is therefore a great relief to all genuine Liberals and to all my countrymen at home and abroad to learn, as they must learn, from this latest speech of the Prime Minister, that his Cabinet is thoroly at one upon this great subject.

Literature has not made much of a display during recent weeks. The approach of the Christmas season is usually not very profitable for the publication of anything but what is called Christmas literature and lately we have, of course, been passing thru a period of political and constitutional storm and stress which would in any case be likely to distract our attention from the world of fiction. Moreover, I have already told my American readers there has been thruout these islands a considerable falling off in the demand for the work of the novelist and his prices, or to put it perhaps more cor rectly as a general description her prices, have been undergoing a very considerable reduction.

We have had, however, some extremely interesting works of fiction given to the British world since my last contribution to the pages of THE INDEPENDENT, and one conspicuous volume among these is "Nameless," by the Hon. Mrs. Walter R. D. Forbes, and published by John Murray, London. This is decidedly

an interesting novel and like some of its author's former productions rather peculiar in its construction. It might be described to a certain extent as a number of stories interwoven into one consecutive narration. In other words it is made up of the fortunes and misfortunes of several groups of persons whose life-stories are quite distinct and whose fortunes are contemporaneous rather than connected. The scenery of the greater part of the novel is set out in Scotland—Mrs. Forbes and her husband are both belonging to old Scottish families—and the closing scenes of the story are laid in Algeria. The Scottish scenery is described with touches alike easy and impressive and make the readers feel merely as if they were looking on the scenes, the mountains, lakes, streams and hills brought before them, and not as if they were being told what the pictures looked like when gazed upon. I am able to say the same thing on my own part with regard to the closing chapters which carry us off to Algeria, for I once spent a winter holiday in that North African region and I think Mrs. Forbes has made it genuine and living reality for her readers. The most prominent and important feminine figure in the book is that of Mrs. Cecil Gray, married early to a military officer whose career was made a failure, altho not because of any culpability on his part but only because of accident and perverse fortune. I shall not anticipate the story of this gifted and suffering woman as set forth by Mrs. Forbes. None of Cecil Gray's troubles are owing to defects or wrongdoings of her own—they are misfortunes and not faults, and I shall only say that she finds her full reward as the story comes to its close when she is no longer under the bright suns and the blue skies of Algeria. I shall leave any readers whom I may have encouraged into acquaintanceship with this novel to find out for themselves why its authoress has given it the title of "Nameless."

LONDON, ENGLAND.

School Days in the '30's

BY SARAH MARTYN WRIGHT

DURING a recent visit to one of our prominent kindergartens, I was much interested to note the differences between these modern playgrounds of instruction for our babies, and the "Infant-Schools" of seventy-seven years ago, when I was first a pupil in one of them.

My parents were residents of New York City, and I was sent, as was then the custom, when a mere baby of two and one-half years, to one of these "Infant-Schools."

Altho so many years have come and gone between then and now, my memories of those first school days are most vivid, and certainly of the pleasantest.

No mere play or amusement, with instruction wisely and skilfully intermingled, were these schools, I assure you; but the young "idea" was taught "to shoot," by the good old-fashioned way of primer and spelling-book; and wonderful proficiency it frequently made, too; whether to the permanent benefit of the babies, seems at the present day to be a mooted question. One thing, however, is certain; it made such correct spellers of the English language as we seldom find in the present generation.

Our day always began with the reading of a chapter or part of a chapter from the Bible, each child who could do so reading two verses in turn. Some simple hymn was then sung—such as:

"How doth the busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower.

In works of labor or of skill
I would be busy too;
For Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

This to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne"; or perhaps these lines:

"O that it were my chief delight
To do the things I ought!
Then let me try with all my might
To mind what I am taught."

The Lord's Prayer was then repeated in concert, and thus we were considered well launched upon our day's work.

I remember our often repeating the Ten Commandments also in concert; thus supplementing the religious training which was generally supposed to be a part of all home life.

These schools were all-day affairs, with an intermission at noon, when, after eating lunch, brought with us from home, we would romp and play, always under the watchful eye of our teacher.

The pros and cons of co-education had not yet loomed up, even in the far distance, and all the pupils, in this particular school at least, were of one sex, answering to the old-fashioned names of Grace, Sarah, Sybil, Bathsheba, etc. Imagine a three-year-old proudly carrying the name of Bathsheba, Mehitable or Zibiah!

No "school-carriages" were sent for us, nor were any such needed, altho I remember being taken to and from school by an "Abby," and I presume the youngest scholars, those of my own age, were accompanied by a nurse or big sister morning and afternoon. But the streets of New York were as safe in those days as the streets of one of our modern country towns—indeed, far safer—for there were no "speeding" automobiles to menace the tiny pedestrians. To the truth of this statement the following incident will fully attest:

My home at that time was in Greenwich street, then a favorite residence location, and the school on the lower part of Broadway.

Several tots, of from four to six years, including myself, then five years old, were accustomed to stop in the afternoon on their way home from school and "play house" on the steps and around the large pillars of the old "City Hall"; running gaily about the walks and grassplots surrounding it.

We would occasionally stop and try to get a drink of water at the old wooden-handled pump, which the largest child could with difficulty manage at all. Imagine, if you can, such a pump with a tin cup hanging at its side, country-fashion, standing in front of the "City Hall!"

Here, and on our further way home, we were perfectly safe—no policeman being needed to pilot us across the streets—altho our childish hearts would often beat with terror at the prospect of meeting some of the many pigs which were then permitted to roam the streets at their own sweet will.

By the way, as late as 1850, during my girlhood days, it was a frequent occurrence to confront one of these porcine pedestrians in crossing the street—even Broadway!

There were no "school-stores" to coax the little ones' pennies from their tiny pockets, but we managed to spend them, nevertheless, for the coveted "goodies."

Confectionery was not then the poisonous concoction that it too frequently is now. Old-fashioned molasses and taffy, with stick candy, were common; while the special delicacies were rock-candy and a small flat chocolate drop, much like those sold today. But the chief delight of our hearts was a sugar strawberry, similar to those we have now. These were of a size which we then never saw in the real fruit, and were to us even more inviting than that.

Proud, indeed, was the child who could display two or three of these crimson treasures to her mates on the upper row of seats; for in those schoolrooms the seats were arranged in galleried style, like the balconies of our modern theaters.

The tiniest ones sat in the front row, while those who had attained to the mature age of four or five years looked proudly down from above the others.

We studied our lessons diligently—did we babies—reciting them standing in a row before our teacher, with our toes exactly touching the edge of one of the planks in the floor, to insure the straightness of the line, and bravely spelling "c-a-t," or "d-o-g," or "l-a-d-y," or "b-a-k-e-r," as the case might be.

Each syllable was pronounced distinctly, as well as the whole word when spelled.

To stand at the "head" of the class

was an honor greater than any ever achieved since, and to remain at the foot, a keener disgrace. I say "remain," because after, by dint of superior scholarship, having kept at the "head" for one week, the fortunate one was obliged to go to the "foot," and work her way up again. Was there one misplaced letter or the failure to pronounce one syllable, the fateful word "next" lost the little one her place in the class.

The simple rules of arithmetic were taught by means of movable wooden balls on a rod in a frame, an abacus, very similar to that now in use. A perfect object-lesson was thus given in addition and subtraction, and very good little arithmeticians were thus made by these primary rules.

We were all taught to write by copying on our slates words and short sentences written on a blackboard.

One of the modes of discipline was certainly unique and always proved salutary. In one corner of the room was a triangular sort of cupboard, the top of which was just above the average hight of a child of five or six years. This cupboardlike corner was left entirely uncovered. Into this the little offender was placed. She could, of course, see nothing but the ceiling of the room, but could hear all that was going on outside of her prison, and as it was light, there was nothing to frighten her. It was, however, considered such a disgrace to be there, that the more sensitive little ones generally spent the time, which was never long, in bitter crying and sobbing.

Of course we were all too young to have any system of "marks" make much, if any, impression upon us, but another method, quite as unique as the cupboard, was adopted.

At the close of the day's session a small square card of pasteboard was given each little one. Every good child, who had been guilty of no misdemeanor —our behavior and manners being under quite as strict surveillance as our studies—or who had "missed" none of her lessons, received a perfectly square card, with every corner intact. For each offense a small corner was clipped off, and in the case of a very naughty child, a hole was made in the center.

At the end of the week, the one who could show five good unmarked cards, or with only one or two corners clipped, was given a larger colored card; four of these at the end of the month to be replaced by some small gift, as a "reward of merit."

We carefully compared cards every night, and as we were required to carry them home for our parents' inspection, we were very much ashamed of any departure from the perfect square.

We were certainly thus early taught that a "square deal" was most desirable. But it was not, by any means, all study for these baby pupils.

Several times during the day we marched around the room, clapping our hands, and keeping step, as our childish voices, led by our teacher, rang out with such songs as:

"Children go, to and fro,
In a merry, pretty row.
Footsteps light, faces bright,
'Tis a happy, happy sight.
Swiftly turning round and round,
Do not look upon the ground.
Follow me, full of glee,
Singing merrily."

or,

"Hold up your head, and in your chin,
Toes turned out and heels turned in,
And so the day we will begin."

Then, too, we had a simple kind of calisthenics, the arms being thrown backward and forward and raised above the head; in this, also, keeping time to singing. Indeed, singing formed a large part of our daily exercises.

There were two feminine accomplishments which were never neglected in the early education of these embryo women: those of needlework and knitting.

One hour every day was devoted to teaching us the mysteries of the needle, thread and thimble; and the little girl of four or five who could not sew a seam "overhand," or knit at least part of a stocking, was considered as a very badly brought up, or sadly neglected, child. This was, of course, long before the day of ready-made underwear, and even the most delicate and elaborate articles were fashioned at home by the skilful fingers of mother and daughter.

One of the earliest feats to be accomplished was the making of a shirt for father or big brother.

Sampler-work, too, was not wholly out of fashion, altho it was on the wane.

The intricacies of "tent" and "cross-stitch" were taught, and many of the "new" shades of our day, such as "shrimp-pink," "mahogany," "peacock-blue," etc., were worked into these "samplers" with the softest and loveliest silk floss.

I have in my possession, carefully treasured from childhood, a "sampler" worked by my mother, which is a marvel of beauty; every color being as fresh as if worked yesterday. A border, three or four inches wide, of exquisite flowers and fruit, surrounds the alphabet, which is wrought in various colors and stitches. Below these letters of different kinds and sizes is a verse of four lines, extolling the "useful needle's fame," and under this the name, "——— ——— ———, aged eight years, 1811."

This needlework was, however, considered as if it were a mere side issue, when compared with the main one of learning to read, write and spell.

I have also a Bible, on the fly-leaf of which is inscribed my name, to which is added, "given her on her fourth birthday for proficiency in reading."

It often really seems to me that I was born able to read, for I have not the slightest recollection of learning to do so; and had it not been for the seeming play of standing in a line and watching whose toes were the nearest to a crack in the floor, I should doubtless be equally oblivious to those early lessons in spelling.

I do not remember when I was promoted to a regular school, but it must have been at a very early age, for at eight years I was drawing maps and studying "Smith's Grammar," "Goodrich's History of the United States," "Greenleaf's Arithmetic," with Greenleaf himself for my teacher, and, best of all to my enthusiastic and nature-loving heart, botany.

Among other souvenirs of my childhood is a miniature herbarium, in which, neatly arranged, are flowers picked by me sixty-eight years ago, many of which still retain their original color. Most of them were gathered in a lovely nook, called then, and I believe still so called, "Paradise Glen," a well-known spot adjoining the grounds of one of our most popular female academies of today, which I then attended as a boarder.

At this age—eight years—a peculiar and quite unusual feature was added to my rapidly progressing education.

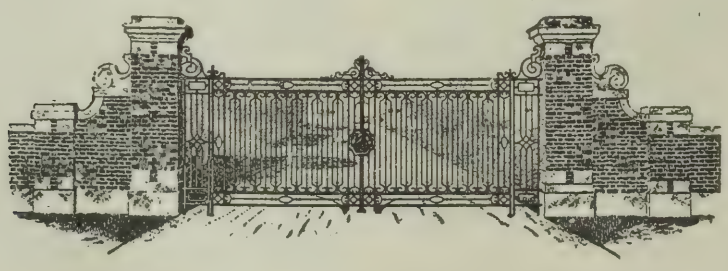
My father, who was a clergyman, employed a Jewish teacher, whose name I well remember, a Mr. Seixas, to instruct me in the Hebrew language. I thought it no hardship to be obliged to learn my Hebrew lesson before going out to play. I thus attained considerable proficiency in reading the Old Testament in the original. I have never forgotten the first verse of Genesis in Hebrew, which seemed to imprint itself indelibly upon my childish memory, remaining even to this day.

The study of Latin, too, was begun at about this time, to which lessons on the piano were soon added.

I was by no means considered an infant prodigy, or even a precocious child. Such things were taken as a matter of course in those days by families of education and culture.

I was a vivacious, fun-loving child, and neither my health nor my spirits seemed in any way to be affected by my early studies; nor am I aware that they interfered at all with my later intellectual growth, theories to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHICAGO, ILL.



The Japan of 1909

BY J. H. DE FOREST

THE sad event of the latter part of the year should be mentioned first —the assassin's act of October 26, a deed that called forth the sympathy of the whole world for Japan. The assassin made a great mistake, for he killed the best friend Korea had among the Japanese; the wisest official protector of the great missionary movement in Korea; the man known thruout the world as the framer of Japan's remarkable Constitution, with its open recognition of the liberties of the people; the greatest statesman of the East; a profound lover of peace.

Strange, indeed, that such a man should have been for decades an object for an assassin's weapon. At times he had to be protected from this peril at the hands of his own countrymen. Then he was always in danger so long as he lived in Seoul. "I often wonder that my life has been spared so long," he recently said. At last, at the ripe age of sixty-nine, he met his fate a thousand miles from home in North Manchuria.

But really such a death was great good fortune for Prince Ito. "Vastly better than to die on his mat at home," said an aged Samurai to me with a covetous expression. "He couldn't have lived much longer anyway," said another with the same envious look. Very likely he would have had a national funeral in any event, but the manner of his death made his funeral the greatest national manifestation any Japanese has ever received. And in addition to all the Imperial honors conferred upon him during his life, posthumous honors, precious to Japanese and a potent source of noble endeavor, have been bestowed by the Emperor.

How did the Japanese regard this Korean murderer? A few of the papers asserted that now was the opportunity for a more positive attitude toward the whole Korean problem, probably hinting at absolute annexation. But the more influential papers recognized that political assassination is something that all nations suffer from, and freely cited such cases as that of the Japanese policeman who, twenty years ago, thru his distorted patriotism, almost killed the present Czar, when as Crown Prince he was visiting Japan; and that of another Japanese who almost did Li Hung Chang at the Shimonoseki Peace Conference. There is quite a line of Japanese assassins who took the valuable lives of such men as Okubo and Mori and others, just missing that of Okuma.

No, Japan will not take this occasion to tighten her grip on helpless Korea. The Koreans have long been inviting their political doom by their utter incapacity to deal with international problems, and have become a standing peril to the peace of the East. It was a choice between China, Russia and Japan, one of which had to protect and control that peninsula. While such an experiment of necessity brings much of profound suffering and loss and even brutality, together with the indescribable pain patriotic people feel at the loss of their country's independence, yet it is apparent that Korea never had, in education, in finance, in all that pertains to civil and criminal law, the blessings Japan has thus far given her, or rather forced her to take for the good of the world.

The fact is that Japan is more or less suspected and disliked by considerable sections of people all over the world. I think the best explanation is found in a statement that the Premier Marquis Katsura made to me a year ago: "The only reason I know of for being misunderstood and disliked is our too rapid progress." And, indeed, there is nothing else that can account so well for nine-tenths of the suspicions so freely bestowed upon Japan. As an editorial in the most widely circulated paper in Northern Japan recently said: "These wide suspicions of us all come from amazement at out rapid progress, and therefore we are badly misunderstood." The real meaning of these words comes

out much better in the blunt expression of those who dislike Japan: "She's an upstart."

In this connection it is persistently stated that while Japan talks "open door," she is shutting out foreign competition wherever she can, especially in Manchuria, where she is freely reported to be letting in millions of Japanese goods duty free; and that she is underhanded in scheming to oust the West from the commercial advantages of the East. This whole subject needs a thoro ventilation, and I venture a contribution toward it. Japan certainly has a natural inside track here in the East. Her people know the conditions as Westerners do not, and are at home in the language and customs and business methods of this populous part of the world. And they not only have natural innings, but they constantly seek to improve on what they have.

Here is an illustration of their business methods: I saw scores of young men leaving Nagasaki this summer for Shanghai. On inquiry I found they were students for the Japanese "Eastern World School" in Shanghai, where they acquire a perfect knowledge of the Chinese language, both written and spoken. Then they can go anywhere in the Empire, and do business directly without the intervention of native compradores. They have the financial and commercial conditions at their finger's end. And as one of them says: "In ten years it will not be the white people, but our capitalists who shall obtain the financial rights of China." Already this one school has over a hundred graduates at work in the eighteen provinces, with intimate knowledge of conditions at the disposal of Japanese capitalists.

Now an open door may seem pretty well closed to foreigners who are thus handicapped. Westerners have developed a mighty trade out here, and have built up such world centers as Shanghai, but there are more Japanese living in that emporium than all the Westerners put together. Moreover, they have a much simpler style of living, can do business on a less expensive scale, and can do it directly. They are naturally disliked. They are "upstarts."

It is the same in Manchuria, where Japanese have immediate access thru language and customs to the insides of things. Such men can, of course, get their goods put thru more expeditiously, can be quicker at buying, can find out changes in conditions more rapidly than foreigners who have to rely so much on compradores and interpreters. The natural ease with which Japanese enter into the commercial fields of the East brings them a pile of unjust curses.

This is the lesson to be learned from this year 1909. The royal welcome given to our fleet and to the Commissioners of the Pacific Coast, and the exchange of diplomatic notes of friendship between Secretary Root and Baron Takahira of a year ago, seemed to the world an intimation that there could be no more suspicion on the part of the United States toward Japan. Moreover, the welcome extended everywhere in the States to Baron Shibusawa and his company of business men would seem to prove conclusively our entire good will toward Japan. Yet thru more than half of this year there have been perpetual newspaper intimations that the United States had grave doubts over the doings of Japan in Manchuria, and the Crane incident, itself a serious diplomatic blunder productive of a large crop of suspicions, simply added fuel to the fire. What we need is protection against the natural misunderstandings arising from American ignorance of Oriental languages.

Perhaps the greatest misunderstanding of the year was the one between Japan and China over the Antung-Moukden Railroad. Month after month China delayed and obstructed, affirming that all the treaty granted was the right to repair the present road, whereas Japan claimed the right by treaty to make the road a part of the Manchuria-Korean system, and capable of handling merchandise and passengers in a large way. It would thus be the shortest overland route between Europe and Japan, with only a ferry of 122 miles between Shimonoseki and Korea. I have had the pleasure (?) of riding a short distance on this road with its two-and-a-half foot gauge and its eight-mile-an-hour gait, and it is easy to see that no repairs could make it a passenger route.

Anyway, after Japan had vainly en-

deavored, thru patient diplomacy, to secure China's co-operation as promised by treaty, to China's amazement Japan quietly cut off farther negotiations by notifying Peking that the reconstruction of the road would be begun at once "without waiting for the co-operation of China."

This one act did more to arouse China from her attitude of "obstruction and procrastination" than anything since the Boxer movement. Undoubtedly the Chinese are a great and gifted people, but they have absolutely, one may say, no idea of the right way of carrying on international relations; nor does she want to learn. She is badly behind in the fulfilment of her treaty obligations with the nations, and Japan's action in this railroad affair is a sort of public warning that the policy of obstruction is unfitted to the international life of the twentieth century.

I have no doubt but that Japan consulted her ally and some other Powers before giving this ultimatum to China, and that Japan had ample approval of her act. Right here is one great difference between these two Eastern nations. Japan has from the first studied most carefully every phase of international law, and so she virtually never makes a mistake, whether it be in sinking an enemy's ships before any declaration of war, or in the practical treatment of that delicate problem of extraterritoriality. But China from the first has spurned international law, and consequently is always in hot water in her treaty relations. It would mean a new China if Peking would employ and be guided by an able international lawyer, as Japan always has done even to this day. It would save her endless humiliation and millions of money, and would win her a respect and confidence worthy of the great historic nation she is.

As to internal affairs, Japan has had one of those generous crops of rice, 275,000,000 bushels, that make the farmers feel poor. This magnificent harvest is worth about $300,000,000, but the price having fallen nearly one-quarter, producers get a poor reward for their toil, and so business is generally dull.

This year is, we must confess, exceptionally unfortunate in the exposure of corruption in high places. The most astonishing discoveries were in connection with the Nippon Sugar Refining Company, a $6,000,000 trust, whose 50 yen stock was quoted at 80 yen, and whose dividends were 15 per cent., went to the bad, and dragged down in the mud some twenty members of the Diet who have been condemned to fines and terms of imprisonment. It was a bad shock to the moral and financial world of Japan. This was followed by the exposure of rottenness in the Marine Products Company, whose president, a Lieutenant-General, has just been deprived of all titles and decorations, and condemned to seven years of imprisonment.

It is a strange coincidence that this same year should bring to light a similar scandal in the United States over the same stuff, sugar. It brings a bitter sense of shame to this Bushido land to have the world know that among her statesmen and soldiers are men of such pitiable moral weakness, men who have fallen from the lofty ideals of the Samurai. There is a similar feeling of shame in Christian America that among our princely merchants there are some who carry out gigantic swindles, and in our municipal governments there is so much of abominable graft.

But in one respect Japan's feeling of shame produces a peculiar public sentiment as to the duty of the defaulters. They should commit suicide! The old Bushido sentiment is yet strong, and the story of the two presidents vividly illustrates it. The Sugar Trust president was a fine specimen of a gifted and upright Japanese, who from inexperience with the financial world fell into unexpected disgrace. Baron Shibusawa had urged him to take the presidency of the company, and then when he committed suicide the Baron is said to have openly called him a fool, which blunt expression brought down on him a torrent of abuse. The papers then took up the question, one for, one against, suicide, but the Baron, so far as I know, was the only prominent man outspoken against suicide.

The accused soldier, however, being a Bushido-ite, was naturally expected to follow the code and do away with himself. Indeed, a number of the papers

urged upon him this course, but he replied that having been misled by his advisers, and not being conscious of any guilt, he felt no call to do *harikiri*. I think there is a rather wide feeling of disappointment that the General did not follow the ancient code, and thus save his name and family from this reproach. The fact is, Japan is midway between her old Samurai ideals and the larger and universal morality. So that the papers on both sides of this question call the General a coward—if he does and if he doesn't. It seems that those who have studied in the West have caught the larger view and see that the old code of honor can no longer be defended. One of these men who had studied at Yale wrote a sincere and powerful protest against this Bushido solution of disgrace, but he was roundly called down by many writers of the old school, who, however, did not sign their names to their rejoinder.

The great fire in Osaka that burned over 12,000 houses in August, has called out another side of Japanese morality. One of the licensed quarters of the social evil, containing 744 women, was burned out, and at once the moral forces of the city, under the leadership of the Christians, made a monster move to prevent the rebuilding of these seductive houses in the heart of the city where they are a menace to the students and business men. At first the movement was laughed at as visionary and impracticable by the city authorities. But when enthusiastic mass meetings resulted in petitions signed by tens of thousands that were carried right over the heads of the city authorities to the Premier and the two Ministers of Education and of the Home Department, the moral victory was won. Bushido in the Tokugawa age was in many respects a noble moral code, and it actually kept the social evil out of two or three provinces in the interior. But it never would have dreamed of handling this problem in a commercial city by an appeal to the moral sentiment of the nation thru the Premier, as was successfully done in Osaka. Let the West take notice that the moral life of Japan is not to be measured by the commercial failures of this year, but by the higher moral standards that are being more and more recognized widely thru the Empire.

SENDAI, JAPAN.

At Singing Time

BY ANNE P. L. FIELD

I HAVE a little daughter
  Who's scarcely half past three,
And in the twilight hour
  She climbs upon my knee,
And snuggles down within my arms
  With, "Mother, sing to me!"

The light grows faint and fainter,
  The Sandman guards the door;
My baby's boat drifts slowly
  Upon the slumber shore;
But if the singing stops, she cries
  "O mother, sing some more!"

I sing about the squirrels
  That frolic in the wood;
About two furry kittens—
  One naughty and one good—
And then some tender lullabies,
  Just as a mother should.

I'm sure no prima donna
  Adored from East to West,
Feels half the satisfaction,
  Or is so truly blest
As I, when singing to my child
  Held closely to my breast.

Not all the fame and glory
  Of divas can compare
With that deep thrill of pleasure
  Which is my humble share;
For precious are the laurel wreaths
  That singing mothers wear!

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Literature

Religion and Miracle*

THERE is no question of more serious moment to large numbers of religious people in this age than the question of belief in miracles and the relation of faith in the miraculous to everyday piety and consistency in a religious profession. Multitudes have lost to a greater or less extent their former faith in the miracles recorded in Scripture, and in great sorrow they confess that there hath passed a glory from the earth. They are not so sure of God as they were when they did not doubt that the waters of the Red Sea stood upright as a wall, that Jesus turned water into wine, and that he restored Lazarus to life. Nor is it at all strange that men are troubled over the loss of the miracles. For nearly two thousand years all Christian people accepted miraculous occurrences without question. Learned scholars and discerning leaders shared the common faith in their credibility. It was only a few years ago that doubt was cast over the Old Testament miracles, and then the apologists assured us that, while the patriarchal narratives may be legendary, the New Testament stands firm; that salvation does not depend upon the floating of an axe-head, but upon Christ, whose resurrection on the third day was declared to be the "best attested fact of human history." The entire generation now actively participating in religious endeavor was brought up to unquestioning faith in every miracle recorded in the Bible. Religious adjustments are slowly effected, and it should not be accounted strange that the modern habit of casting all the miracles aside occasions difficulty and distress.

Dr. Gordon scarcely does justice to this situation. He confesses that for many years he has felt small need of the miraculous in his own religious conviction. He says he had "quietly ceased to regard the tradition of signs and wonders that accompanied the Lord," until one day he "fell into conversation with a company of young ministers," and found them "greatly troubled; they felt as honest men they could not say they believed in miracles, and that incapacity created suspicion as to how much of the Gospel remains when miracles are cast aside." He has written this volume, the Nathaniel W. Taylor Lectures at Yale, to show how Christianity can get along without miracles, and it appears to him an easy task to demonstrate that want of belief in supernatural occurrences does not make impossible earnest faith in God, nor devout acceptance of the leadership of Jesus, nor earnest spiritual life in the fellowship of the Christian Church. He does not seek to disprove any particular miracle, nor does he deny that miracles are logically possible, but he does hold that they are improbable, incapable of verification, of small concern to the believer, and that as a matter of fact they have no place in the intelligent faith of today. He writes with easy confidence, with no indication of mental or spiritual struggle, and almost with a feeling of surprise and distress that he should be compelled to discuss the question of miracle, so great is his confidence in the higher and better faith that is independent of such accessories. He is in much earnestness to be thru with his demonstration that belief in God and the spiritual life does not rest upon miracle in order that he may speak of the more serious obstacles to faith and to the progress of religion, with which he feels modern religious men should be occupied.

Whether Dr. Gordon has said the last word on the subject may be doubted. The faith of pious souls in all past ages has been in a God who stretched forth his hand on certain extraordinary occasion to accomplish wonders beyond the happenings of every day. He rode upon a cherub and did fly, and his chariot was the wings of the wind. For these extraordinary doings men believed in Him. A conception like that of miracle, like that of the transcendent God, which has held the minds of men for these count-

*RELIGION AND MIRACLE. *By George A. Gordon.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.30 net.

less years, must have more truth in it than is clear from Dr. Gordon's pages. Yet it will undoubtedly be a surprise to many readers to learn from him what large elements of acceptable piety are entirely divorced from belief in the miracles recorded in the Bible, and this will be a message of comfort to many troubled spirits. We referred, in an editorial of January 6, to the discussion of this volume in the *Congregationalist*.

The Desert Woman

THE seed referred to in the Scriptures that fell on good ground, in the deeper soil, and that did so well afterward, took a longer time, in all probability, about sprouting than that which fell in the thin places and among the stones. The latter came up quickly and withered soon. These reflections are suggested by the theme of Mr. Robert Hichens's latest story.*

It is a seed that was planted a good many years ago, when Rudyard Kipling wrote verses about the "vampire." They made the elegy of a bad woman, but in three verses one could not tell all she was, one could only plant the seed of the knowledge of her. Immediately there was a spring flowering of frivolous vampire ladies in the poetry and fiction of the year. They came up where Mr. Kipling's idea had fallen in their imaginative soil, and made no more impression than little poisoned blossoms that bloom and fade in a fortnight. But all this time the deeper mind of the times held the seed of that original "vampire" as a suggestion to be understood and worked out. It was the gestative process in the heavier soil. Only last year she came up, really, the vampire woman, the seed of which Kipling sowed in his little poem. She appeared first last winter in a New York play—a rather gross plant she proved to be there, poppy-colored and poppy-spirited. But the fate of the man she betrayed was too nastily dramatic, too commonplace. This was probably necessary in order to catch the attention of a somewhat sensual, coarsened audience, like the average theatergoers in New York. But in Mr. Hichens's new novel we come at last upon the real vampire in full flower, a woman not nearly so limited in her influence as the lotus lady in the play, whose achievement was confined merely to demoralizing a man and reducing him to the beast level. Bella Donna gets in her work upon a good man because he is good and an idealist, and she leaves him good; but for those who understand the remains of him are far more tragic to contemplate than the ruins of the degraded man in the play. When a good man is deprived in a moment and forever of the power to believe and idealize and hope for the best in women particularly, something worse has happened to him spiritually than if he had been drugged for a season into the insensibility of a libertine and a drunkard.

This is what Bella Donna accomplishes for Nigel Armine, the young English gentleman who marries her. She is years older than he, has been infamously famous on the harlot edge of English society as a "greedy" woman masked by nature in a remarkably beautiful form and exotically delicate face. After their marriage, which is attended by a sort of universal wink at Armine's expense, they go to Egypt. And here he engages in a tremendous effort to reclaim two kinds of desert. That on the edge of the Fayum oasis, a part of the Libyan sands, responds as quickly as a man dying of thirst revives beside a fresh water spring; but the other desert, the dry heart of Bella Donna, never yields anything beyond a lying mirage of life and love. She is the Libyan dust left after years spent in living greedily and licentiously. One occasionally sees the same desert phenomenon in a good woman, of course. Hichens simply makes Bella Donna a demimondaine out of consideration for public opinion, which associates such vices as greed and selfishness alone with this class. As a matter of fact, some chaste women develop the desert nature by cultivating the same covetousness, the same passionate desire to preserve the flesh, the beauty of face and form at the expense of better things. This desire is not necessarily licentious, but it is always importunately selfish. There are varieties and varieties of the vampire woman. The point is that they

*BELLA DONNA. *By Robert Hichens.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

all, "good" or "bad," belong to the irreclaimable desert tract in human nature. And if they are not wholly destructive of ideality in men as Bella Donna was, they are so nearly so that they deserve to be placed in the same general class with her. Some writer has yet the chance to dramatize in fiction the character of the vampire good woman.

The particular problem suggested by Mr. Hichens's story over and above this interpretation of the arid heart of Bella Donna is whether one who has already "fallen," as we say, does not fall further when tempted and tortured by the contact with goodness. There is something frightfully terrible in purity and ministering virtue to the utterly bad woman. They have a capacity for abandonment, a conscious sincerity in evil to which few men ever attain, and therefore they shrink from opposite influences as a gangrened man shrinks from the surgeon's knife. Death, a horrid decay, is their horrid form of life, poor souls, and so Bella Donna, who had only been idly and naturally bad before her marriage, when confronted with the exalted ideality and tender adoration and perfect trust of her husband, experienced a revulsion which rendered her almost superhumanly bad and vicious in her effort to escape an environment so dreadfully accusing of all she was or wished to be. It is a nice point, and Mr. Hichens proves it against her with a logic that is far more scientifically convincing than much of the laboratory twaddle of the new biological novelist, which is limited to blood cells in its application.

From the standpoint of art, this author has never before produced a book so poorly constructed. His work is characterized by the quick impressionistic method, especially if the scenes are laid about the desert. But the story of *Bella Donna* drags from the first page to the last, only it drags the reader with it. Apparently, Mr. Hichens's purpose has been to write a textbook concerning the real vampire woman, and he has not cared how tediously long he was about it, so that he made it sufficiently accurate. Of this there can be no doubt. It may always be referred to as an authority on the desert and upon all desert types of the human, from Bella Donna to Homza, the praying donkey boy.

A Whisper of Destiny and Other Poems. By Virginia Bioren Harrison. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Harrison's poems are pleasing lyrics, for the most part in the minor strain and shadowed by a gentle melancholy. "A Whisper of Destiny" and "The Shadow of the Cross Upon the Hill" have a touch of imaginative power, lacking in many more pretentious poems, and "The Mother Heart" is tenderly true to the longing of all real mothers, the whisper of Mary Mother to her little Son:

"Forget, Sweet, thy heavenly throne
And O, for a little while be *just mine own.*"

The volume is bound in lilac and gold and would be a dainty gift for lovers of devotional poetry.

Labrador: The Country and the People. By Wilfred T. Grenfell and Others. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25 net.

A land of unused water power sufficient to turn every railway and factory wheel in the Dominion of Canada; of probably great mineral wealth; still teeming with game, tho the fur trapper has been busy; possessing on its shores a source of food supply (the fisheries) more valuable in dollars and cents "than the diamonds of Golconda or the gold mines of the Rand": yet with all its potential and actual resources and its area of more than half a million square miles, having but a paltry few thousand inhabitants and these largely of the primitive races pushed hard in the struggle for maintenance—such is the view Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell and his helpers give us of *Labrador: the Country and the People,* in the thick, well-illustrated volume just issued. For his part, the famous medical missionary thinks Labrador will not alway remain the most backward of sub-Arctic lands in this hemisphere. He prophesies railways, industries, tourists and extensive white settlements to subdue and dominate these wilds, and despite the rigorous climate which makes latitudes corresponding to those of the British Isles as cold as Siberia or Alaska, his prophecy may come true. In a succession of monographs by eight or ten different hands—in treatment, scientific; in style, popular—the fog of misconception about Labra-

dor is cleared and the results of the latest investigators and explorers are collated.

The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne. By Wilbur L. Cross. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. xv, 555. $2.50.

The apology with which Mr. Cross begins his preface for the old-fashioned title of his new life of Sterne is quite unnecessary. Nor as an explanation does it wholly cover the ground. *The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne* not only relates the personal history of Sterne, together with "some account of the numerous men and women with whom he associated at home and abroad," but Mr. Cross has succeeded in giving his readers more than this. No modern English or foreign writer of eighteenth century English history has succeeded better than Mr. Cross in reconstructing the social framework of the Georgian period, or in depicting eighteenth century rural England, with its scenery, its economy, its inhabitants, and its manners and customs. His description of Sterne's first parish, Sutton-on-the-Forest, some eight miles north of the city of York, shows not only first-hand knowledge of the topography of Yorkshire, but also an understanding of rural life, of methods of farming and of social conditions in northern England in the days of George II. Mr. Cross ranks Sterne almost but not quite with Cervantes and Rabelais. But Sterne had not the deep seriousness which underlies the humor of Cervantes, nor the vein of savagery that runs thru the works of Rabelais. It is impossible to take Sterne very seriously. He was first of all a humorist in his life as well as in his writings. His feelings were quick but not deep, and it was sentimentality rather than passion that he showed in his various love affairs. Sterne was not a man easily to be understood by the ordinary public, and the fact that he was much misunderstood in his own day, and has been grossly misrepresented since, is Mr. Cross's best justification for his painstaking and sympathetic study. Even Mr. Percy Fitzgerald in his life of Sterne published thirteen years ago did not free himself from the influence of some of these misrepresentations, and neither Mr. Fitzgerald nor Mr. Sidney Lee, who wrote the life of Sterne for the Dictionary of National Biography, took the trouble to prepare himself for his task with anything like the loving care that Mr. Cross has expended in regard to every detail that concerns the life either of Sterne himself, his family and connections, or the men and women with whom he came in contact.

Miss Selina Lou. By Maria Thompson Davies. Indianapolis: Bobbs, Merril Co. $1.

To those of our readers looking for a handbook of sweetened wisdom we recommend *Miss Selina Lou.* It is not only a delightful story; it is a good woman's psalm of life. And we need it this year in particular when so many other women in so many other novels are behaving indecently. Miss Selina Lou is a middle-aged maiden woman, who while living lonesome by herself away up in Warren County, Tenn., with the marrying part of her buried in the grave with her lover, gets a "call," not to preach, but to hike down the road and "look for them that needs her." She is a new kind of pragmatic missionary, and finds a plenty to do, and she does it in a manner that divides the reader's emotions between tears and laughter. When the story opens she is keeping a grocery store on the Bluff. The Bluff is the ugly kettle top outside of a big city, connected with it by a kite-tail trolley line, where just the poor live, not paupers, but native to-the-earth paupers, who buy their groceries one dinner at a time and soap every two weeks. In a row of soap boxes in the back of the store she keeps a kind of impromptu day-nursery for all the babies whose mothers work in the city, or who are sick in the hospital, or who have been forgotten altogether by their mothers and left like bleating lambs upon her tender-hearted door sill. There is a pretty girl in the story also, and an artist-man who turns out to be a fairly good lover for her. And the babies in the soap boxes develop more individuality than half the star-spangled heroes and heroines we meet in fiction, but the

interest of the book depends upon the philosophy of Miss Selina Lou, who reduces the homeliest experiences of life to essence sentences that are more than printed words upon the page. They have a quaintly familiar fragrance, like worldly wisdom in the remote green valleys seasoned with the beatitudes, where men and women are still good according to Scriptures and not according to some new-fangled fashion in ethics.

Douris and the Painters of Greek Vases. By Edmond Pottier, Member de l'Institute. Translated by Bettina Kahnweiler, with a preface by Jane Ellen Harrison. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

A Handbook of Greek Archeology. By Harold North Fowler, Western Reserve University, and James Rignal Wheeler, Columbia University. With the collaboration of Gorham Phillipps Stevens. New New York: American Book Company. $2.

We are perhaps warranted in giving small space to Douris, because he is simply appearing in a new dress, albeit a beautiful one. Miss Kahnweiler has put life into her work, showing that one small book is often better than a larger one. Twenty-five excellent, red-figured illustrations, with bibliography and a full index, must make the author feel proud of her work. This is no *μέγα βιβλίον μέγα κακόν*, but a labor of love. How often it is that a small book is more precious than a large one. Fowler and Wheeler, most excellent bookmakers, have swept over a wide area. Their work seems definitive unless some startling discovery appears. Fowler takes the responsibility for the bulk of the work. Wheeler takes the chapter on vases and painting, with the preparation of the illustrations, 412 in number. A generous bulk, over 100 pages, is given to sculpture, with 72 illustrations. It is to be regretted that many of these are not sharp, because they are so diminutive. There should be also more full-page illustrations, but in such a mass of excellencies who can find words for blame? The index in extremely fine print, covers nine pages, and the bibliography, in larger type, covers as much more. The bulk of the book is Fowler's. His footnotes are numerous and good. The only feature that is to be regretted is that the print is perforce rather too small. The recent work in Crete is generously treated, and the famous steatite vase from Hagia Triada is given in full. Fowler justly regards the "procession" as a "harvest home." "Their mouths are opened wide, not to shout defiance, or to raise the hymn of victory over the conquered, but to sing the harvest song."

The Redemption of Kenneth Galt. By Will N. Harbin. New York: Harper Bros. $1.50.

Mr. Harbin's genius shows signs of immigration. And it is the kind of genius that ought to remain where it was born and raised. The scenes of his last story are laid, as usual, in a rural North Georgia village. Even the characters are the same we have found in all of his stories, under different names, of course, but serving the author in the same capacities. There is the nagging, tattling old woman in Fred Walton's stepmother, and the malevolent, suspicious old man in his father. There is the inevitable sick old woman who either keeps or tries to keep her bed in all his stories to be recognized in Mrs. Barry. There is the good and beautiful girl who is seduced and who lives nobly ever after, and the other rich girl, both of whom we have met before. The men are the same who have been figuring like Dearing as the sterling young man, or like Whipple behind the counters or between the plow handles of every story he has written these ten years. We even recognize Fred Walton's dress suit as the one with which Mr. Harbin always rewards the young scamp in the tale when he finishes sowing his wild oats and settles down to make a success of life either as a lawyer or as a groceryman. But, in spite of these details of an old incantation which has never failed to charm his readers till now, Mr. Harbin has missed his cue in this story. It may be because he scattered his characters into new scenes in Oklahoma and New York. Certainly it lacks what the others had—a literalness of life in conditions and results. Some feverish artificiality of the times has crept into it and destroyed the atmosphere of simplicity which before this has redeemed his work from the sentimental commonplace.

Literary Notes

....Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, D. D., of Oakland, Cal., has something worth saying on every page, and there is a note of candor and moral vigor in his discourses on *The Young Man's Affairs* (Crowell).

....Where a man unites in himself explorer, hunter, adventurer and missionary his story makes a stirring romance. Dr. John C. Lambert has brought together in one volume several of such hero tales under the title *Missionary Heroes in Africa.* The work is well written, and makes the sort of missionary literature that even a lively boy is likely to enjoy. (75 cents. Lippincott.)

....The Donnellan Lectures delivered before the University of Dublin in 1906-1907 on *Prehistoric Archæology and the Old Testament* by H. J. Dukinfield Astley, M. A., Litt. D., are imported by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons ($2 net). The volume is apologetic in aim, seeking to show that discoveries in archeology and anthropology leave the religious content of the Bible undisturbed.

....Mr. W. D. Ellwanger defensively and cautiously calls his *A Snuff-box Full of Trees* a collection of "apocryphal" essays. He is not a profound thinker—at least not in these pages—but he gives us some rather interesting facts, about the seeds of the *sequoia gigantea,* for instance, sent east in a snuffbox by the tree's discoverer, and distributed to all parts of the earth for planting. Again, he finds but two cases of real suicide in the Bible—that of Ahithophel in the Old, and of Judas in the New Testament; Abimelech, who ordered his sword-bearer to slay him, and Saul, who threw himself upon his sword only after his attendant had refused to obey a similar command, Mr. Ellwanger places in a different category, together with Samson, whose self-destruction was but incidental to the wreaking of his vengeance upon his enemies. The book is artistically made. (Dodd-Mead. $2 net.)

....Mr. R. A. Douglas-Lithgow, M. D., LL.D., has gathered from all available sources the contents of his *Dictionary of American-Indian Place and Proper Names in New England,* adding to the library of the specialist a reference book whose value will be increasingly recognized. Dr. Douglas-Lithgow does not enter into abstruse philological considerations in these lists, which are alphabetical and by States. In the case of the place names, he gives the location, the meaning whenever possible, and variants; the proper names he gives are those of Indians mentioned in the history of New England, their tribal affiliations being noted. To these lists he adds a list of the principal tribes of New England, lists of Abnaki, or Maine, and Natick, or Massachusetts, Indian words, a comparison of the principal Indian dialects spoken in New England, and a bibliography. Already, so he informs us, he is at work on an English-Indian dictionary, in which the existing localities will be given in English, accompanied by their American equivalents.

Pebbles

"Mrs Nagget," said the doctor, "your husband needs a rest. He must go to Hastings for three months."

"Oh, splendid!" she exclaimed. "I'll be delighted to go there."

"Very good. You can go for three months after he comes back. That will give him six months' rest."—*Tit-Bits.*

WHAT EVERY JOURNALIST KNOWS.

Nice Old Lady—Will you kindly tell me if the lady who writes "The Mother's Page" every week in your paper is in? I want to tell her how much I have enjoyed reading her articles on "The Evening Hour in the Nursery."

Office Boy—That's him over there with the pink shirt smokin' a pipe.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

As a South Jersey country physician was driving thru a villiage, he saw a man amusing a crowd with the antics of his trick dog. The doctor pulled up and said: "My dear man, how do you manage to train your dog that way? I can't teach mine a single trick." The man looked up, with a simple rustic look, and replied: "Well, you see it's this way: You have to know more'n the dog, or you can't learn him nothin'."—*Christian Endeavor World.*

A progressive young pastor in a Tennessee town was teaching the children of his flock Edward Everett Hale's famous motto. One day a colored woman passed the church as he was drilling the children. To the first person whom she met afterward she addressed these remarks:

"Miss Nannie, what is dey doin' down yander at de Meth'dis Ch'uch? As I come by dar jes' now, de preacher and all he chillen were shouten at de top of dey voices, and de preacher louder dan eny of 'em:

'Look up and look down,
Look out and look in,
Go out and come in,
Git up and sit down.'"

UNWRITABLE ENGLISH.

"Did you know that there is at least one sentence in English that can be spoken, but that it is impossible to write?" asked a university student.

"Yes, it's correct English, I suppose, and then again it isn't. Here is the sentence, altho I vow I don't know how you are going to write it: 'There are three twos in the English language.' You see, if you spell *two,* t-w-o, the sentence is incorrect, as it is if you spell it either *too* or *to.* Cath the point? Really, it should be possible to express the thought. This thing has set me going, and it simply goes to show what a tangle the English language is. There certainly is a word *two,* and a word *too,* and another *to,* and they are all three pronounced alike—*two, too,* or *to*—which makes it correct to say: 'There are three *twos* or three *toos* or three *tos* in the English language. But what's the use?"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

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THE semi-annual index for the last six months is now ready. Subscribers may obtain a copy free of charge by sending us their request on a postal card.

Railroads and Trusts

IN his special message, the President makes recommendations concerning two subjects of great importance which will undoubtedly excite much interest thruout his term. These are the Federal control or regulation of railroads, and the treatment of monopolistic combinations.

With a majority of his propositions for additional legislation relating to railways the public was already familiar, altho they had not been so exactly defined. Nor had his reasons been so clearly given. His argument for the creation of a Court of Commerce is convincing. Under the present procedure the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission encounter delay that prevents enforcement of the law. Railroad companies should not be deprived of their right to a review by the courts of orders which they characterize as confiscatory or oppressive, but final decisions should be reached within a reasonable time. The proposed Commerce Court would have exclusive original jurisdiction over the railway cases, and its judgments would be subject to review only by the Supreme Court. It is said that the railroad officers who were in conference with the President last week opposed the creation of such a court, predicting that it would become merely a second Commission. But the judges are to be those of the Circuit Court, and undoubtedly the standard of that tribunal would be maintained. As the President suggests, the Commission should not be required to initiate and defend litigation concerning its own orders. This should be done by the Department of Justice.

Pooling agreements as to rates are unlawful under the Sherman act. Mr. Taft repeats the recommendation of his predecessor that such agreements, subject to the Commission's approval, should be permitted. There would be ample protection for the public, if his recommendations for an increase of the Commission's power should be followed in legislation. The Commission now may take action concerning an excessive rate only upon complaint. He would have it empowered to investigate and act upon its own initiative. This would be a reasonable enlargement of its power. He would also have it authorized to pass upon the companies' rate classifications of freight. It should do this because classification has been used to cover up unjust discrimination.

When roads propose new and higher rates, the Commission cannot make an official inquiry as to the reasonableness of the new rates until they are in operation. It should be empowered, the President says, to defer the enforcement of them for sixty days, pending investigation. He would not advise that companies now owning the stock of other companies be required to sell it, but he asks for legislation forbidding a company to buy hereafter the stock of a competing company, or to buy or lease the road of such a company. But if it already owns one-half of another road's stock, it may buy the remainder. This, however, is not to validate the acquisition of competing roads in violation of the Sherman act. The desired legislation would not only tend to prevent suppression of competition, but would also check the highly

profitable speculation of ruling officers in such securities as their companies acquire.

If Congress follows the President's recommendations, railroad companies will be forbidden to issue stock or bonds without payment of their par value, or to take property or services in payment except upon a valuation of the same by the Commission. This prohibition is modified, however, by a provision that when bonds are issued at less than par, the payment must be the "reasonable market value of such bonds," as ascertained by the Commission. And when a company is reorganized, the Commission's approval of the amount of stock and bonds issued must be obtained.

We believe that these amendments of the railroad laws are required in the interest of the public, and we are glad to hear from Washington that the enactment of them at the present session is expected. Those which relate to the holding of a competing company's stock and to issues of securities were suggested in part by the operations of the late Mr. Harriman and of the companies in which he was a dominant figure. The submission of them to Congress follows a report in the press that he had accumulated a fortune exceeding $200,000,000, nearly all of which was acquired during the last ten or fifteen years of his life.

Years ago it was sometimes necessary, for the promotion of railroad enterprises in undeveloped regions, to issue stock for which prices very much below par were taken. As a rule there is now no warrant for such a practice. We suggest, however, that discretion might be given to the Commission to permit issues for payment below par in exceptional instances resembling those of the early days of railroad construction.

The Trust problem is one of great difficulty. In the Sherman act "every contract, combination in the form of a Trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of interstate or foreign trade" is made unlawful. President Roosevelt said three years ago:

"It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those which do evil. . . . It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country."

And, quoting the remarks of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the effect of the Supreme Court's decisions in the Trans-Missouri and Joint Traffic cases, he added: "This means that the law, as construed by the Supreme Court, is such that the business of the country cannot be conducted without breaking it."

But President Taft, after an examination of the Supreme Court's Trust decisions, finds that they are of such a character that there is no necessity for an amendment of the Sherman act "to exclude incidental and beneficial covenants in restraint of trade." They apply the statute, he says, "only to the real evil aimed at by Congress." Therefore he would "leave it as it is, to accomplish its useful purpose, altho, if it were being newly enacted, useful suggestions as to change of phrase might be made."

He asserts that it is possible for manufacturers to secure the economies due to the concentration of many plants without violating the Sherman act, and points out what the practices are which constitute a violation of it. To draw a line in a statute between "good Trusts" and "bad Trusts," he says, is not practicable. To require the courts to decide what is reasonable and what is unreasonable restraint of trade or suppression of competition would be, he asserts, to "put in the hands of the courts a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle which will insure the uniformity of decision essential to just judgment, to thrust upon them a burden they have no precedents to enable them to carry, and to give them a power approaching the arbitrary, the abuse of which might involve our whole judicial system in disaster."

Investigation by the Department of Justice as to all combinations which are objects of suspicion would be "a heavy work" and would "produce a halt in our present prosperity." Therefore he seeks to reform the violators of law by persuasion and invitation, and would have Congress give them an opportunity to become incorporated with Federal charters. In this way he would prevent the

abuses which the law forbids. Combinations taking such charters would submit to restrictions concerning issues of stock, would make full reports of their operations, and would hold stock of other companies only with the approval of the Government. There would be "complete Federal supervision and control." To those who obect to such centralization, he says, there is no other method which offers both Federal protection and close Federal supervision. The "worst offenders" would accept charters or be dissolved or expose themselves to criminal prosecution by continued violation of the law.

The recent growth of great corporations doing an interstate and national business suggests that national charters are better suited to their needs than the charters of a State. National incorporation is the logical accompaniment of the national breadth of a company's operations. By careful legislation and honest administration such incorporation could be utilized to prevent, in large measure, the unjust practices which caused the enactment of the Sherman law. It would promote the enforcement of that law. Thus far enforcement, or attempt at enforcement, has been confined to a few selected cases, and the results are by no means satisfactory. For example, is there evidence that the Beef Trust injunctions have been effective? Everybody knows that there are unlawful and harmful combinations which have not been touched or even menaced. But when Congress takes up Mr. Taft's plan it will encounter serious opposition in the interest of State control and State taxation. Such opposition is stimulated by those parts of this message which say that the proposed Federal incorporation would "protect" the chartered companies against "undue interference" and "harmful, vexatious, and unnecessary invasion by the States."

Forester Pinchot's Swan-Song

Forester Pinchot's letter to Senator Dolliver has brought him his official death. Whether the swan will prove a phenix the future will tell. He is not the man to stay dead.

The President's letter dismissing him is very weighty, and it has behind it the support of his entire Cabinet. It is proved that Mr. Pinchot's official insubordination was serious. He sought the opportunity thru Senator Dolliver to oppose and criticise his superiors, and he could hardly expect that the President would show further patience with him. And yet his letter to Senator Dolliver is such a one as a man of noble purpose may have written. It was doubtless imprudent, very imprudent. Doubtless he knew it was so when he wrote it. There appears to be in it no reservation against its being published. He desired that Senator Dolliver should make it public, should read it in the Senate. He must have known that he was risking his official position, that there was danger, great danger, that he would be removed from office for criticising his superiors, and yet he took the risk, and Senator Dolliver took the risk for him. Senator Dolliver is no novice in politics. He went to the Department and asked for information, and what he asked for he got. If Forester Pinchot did an imprudent and irregular act, then Senator Dolliver participated in it, approved his doing it, and Senator Dolliver is one of the ablest and truest men in the United States Senate.

What is prudence? It is taking care and foresight for one's own personal interests or safety. The prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself. It is a sort of limited virtue. It is of a different sort from courage or patriotism. The courageous man, the patriotic man, may see the danger and rush into it, for the higher purpose he has in view. But it must be a high purpose, or courage sinks to rashness and folly. It is a duty at times to throw prudence to the winds, to despise warnings of danger, if a man's dear ones or his country are in danger of loss.

It is because Forester Pinchot believes that Messrs. Price and Shaw, his subordinates in the Forestry Service, were influenced solely by high motives when they made public the danger that the coal lands in Alaska "might pass forever into private hands with little or no compensation to the public" that he defends them. "This information was," he says, "of a nature proper to be made public." Messrs. Price and Shaw were convinced "that the public interests in a matter

within the line of their official duties were in grave danger at the hands of fraudulent claimants." Forester Pinchot says:

"It is clear not only that they acted from a high and unselfish sense of public duty, but that they deliberately chose to risk their official position rather than permit what they believed to be the wrongful loss of public property."

Yet "their action violated a rule of propriety as between the departments," and deserved a reprimand, but nothing more. The approval of their purpose and its success more than overbalance the reprimand. They directed public attention to the danger, and that danger is vastly less than it was before they violated the rules of official decorum between departments which "exist solely in the interest of efficient administration." Forester Pinchot says:

"A public officer is bound, first, to obey the law and keep within it. But he is also bound, at any personal risk, to do anything the law will let him do for the public good. In taking unusual steps under this principle of public duty the faithful public servant may risk reprimand or dismissal. So may any man who does his duty under difficulties."

Where Forester Pinchot defends Messrs. Price and Shaw, he defends himself. Where they risked dismissal from a sense of public duty he does the same. He is removed from the position he has so ably filled for an infraction of official etiquet in constructively criticising his superiors, and even the President, but the people will none the less honor his purpose; and the President much regrets that his sense of the obligation of loyalty to one's superiors requires him to dismiss Mr. Pinchot. The country will honor its Forester none the less for his purpose, and yet will not disapprove the President's action.

In this we have said nothing of Secretary Ballinger. A close examination of his course since he assumed office finds no failure on his part fully to serve the interests of the people. It was in the brief interval between his service on the Pacific Coast and his appointment as Secretary that he acted as counsel for the men whom Mr. Pinchot charges with fraudulent action. It is not strange that he was under suspicion, and we can well imagine that his selection was recommended to the President for purposes not the best. But he has been under close scrutiny and has acted with prudence, so that the President has had no occasion to find fault with him. We shall look for a searching investigation by Congress which will make clear what criminal acts have been attempted, and how far those involved in this controversy have offended against official propriety, or have attempted to enrich themselves by seizing the hundreds of millions of value in the coal lands of Alaska.

Nineveh and Jonah

THE British Museum has just issued Part XXVI of its "Cuneiform Texts," which happens to contain matter of somewhat unusual interest in several directions. It is mainly devoted to the text of a large octagonal prism covered with a historical inscription of the Assyrian King Sennacherib, the one who "came down like a wolf on the fold" attacking Jerusalem in the days of King Hezekiah. Other records of Sennacherib, long ago published, tell of his wars and are familiar to scholars, and throw much light on the biblical history. This newly acquired prism in part repeats what was previously known, but is new in its account of the great work of Sennacherib in building his palace and city walls, and greatly enlarging the city. It is dated in 694 B. C. Of the eight campaigns reported two are new, and one is of historical interest as it is concerned with the task in 698 B. C. to put down an Ionian revolt in Tarsus which had blocked an important trade road. But more important is the account of his renovation of Nineveh. Interesting to geologists will be his account of the sources of the material for building his mighty palace. Besides the huge timbers from Mount Amanus and Mount Sirara (biblical Sirion?) he brought, according to L. W. King's translation, the choicest stone for walls and statues from distant lands. He says:

"At that time Ashur and Ishtar, who love my priesthood and have pronounced my name, disclosed to me the locality of great beams of cedar, which had grown from distant days and

had become mighty, standing concealed in the midst of the mountains of Sirara. In the depths of Mount Amanus they showed me alabaster, which in the times of the kings, my fathers, was esteemed precious for inlaying the hilt of a sword; and breccia, for great stone vessels, such as had never before been found, was revealed in Kapridargila, which is in the district of Til-Barsip. In the neighborhood of Nineveh, in the district of Balatai according to the command of the God, white limestone was discovered in abundance; and I fashioned colossal bulls, and sculptured images of alabaster, fashioned from one stone, of mighty proportions, standing high on their own foundations; female colossi of alabaster, whose appearance was glorious, and whose bodies shone like the bright day, and mighty slabs of breccia I cut from the mountain and caused them to be dragged into Nineveh. Colossal bulls and female colossi of white stone, thru the labor of the goddess Ninkurra, I fashioned in the land of Balatai and made their form complete."

We have also an unexpectedly interesting account of Sennacherib's work in metallurgy:

"When in the earlier days of the kings, my fathers, they made a bronze image in the likeness of their form to set up within their palaces, during their labor all the workmen groaned thru want of understanding and lack of knowledge for their desired work, and they poured out oil and in their lands they sheared the fleeces of sheep [probably for divination]; but I, Sennacherib, the chief of all princes, who had knowledge of all handicraft, made great pillars of bronze, colossal lions open at the knees, such as no king before me had fashioned. Thru the clever understanding with which the mighty Ninkiazag has endowed me, in my own wisdom to carry on the work, I took careful counsel with myself and by the decision of my will, and thru the prompting of my own heart, I fashioned the bronze castings and cunningly executed them. For twelve shining lions, as well as for twelve bull-colossi complete in form, and twenty-two female colossi who were clothed with exuberant strength and abounded in might and vigor according to the command of God, I fashioned molds of clay with great beams and wooden frameworks, and poured bronze therein, as in casting half-shekel pieces, and I completed their construction."

This mention of half-shekels as if they were coins, long before we know of coinage, is peculiar. But they were cast, not stamped, tho they may have had a design on them; and they were probably ingots, and may have been weights. We know of none that have been found. Larger bronze weights are known. He proceeds to tell how two of these bronze bulls were coated, apparently with gilding, and how great pillars of wood were sheathed with bronze and lead. He then tells about his system of water-works for drinking and for irrigation, brought from the mountains, and particularly of his botanical garden:

"A great park, like the forest of Mount Amanus, I planted, wherein all kinds of herbs and fruit-trees, and forest-trees, the product of the mountains and of Chaldea, and trees that bear wool [or hair] were included."

Mr. King thinks these trees were some sort of a fiber-bearing palm. We may presume that the park was much finer than any ascribed to Solomon, who is represented in Ecclesiastes as saying: "I made me gardens and parks, and I planted trees in them of all kinds of fruits: I made me pools of water to water therefrom the forest where trees were reared," precisely as Sennacherib boasts of his irrigation works for the same purpose.

But perhaps most interesting of all is Sennacherib's account of his enlargement of his city and his measurement of its extent; because of the extravagant statement in the book of Jonah of the immense size of Nineveh. We are told in that interesting story which goes by the prophet's name, "Now Nineveh was an exceedingly great city of three days' journey. And Jonah began to enter into the city a day's journey." It would seem as if the diameter was represented as three days' journey, about sixty miles. There is no date given to the story of Jonah, no king mentioned. Nineveh probably reached its greatest extent less than a hundred years later under King Assurbanipol, shortly before its destruction. Sennacherib's account of its extent is as follows:

"For Nineveh, the extent of whose circuit in former days had been 9,300 cubits, and for which the princes who went before me had built no inner nor outer wall, I added to the former measurement 12,915 cubits, and 21,815 I made its extent."

That would make a circuit for the city of about seven miles, enough for a very large Eastern walled city, taking no account of the suburbs, which might extend as far as six or eight miles. The King then proceeds to describe the fifteen gates which he made in the wall.

This interesting old vainglorious document will hereafter be referred to in all Bible dictionaries.

The Evolution of Gratitude

THERE was once a Pup. He was not distinguished and never had been to the Dog Show. He belonged to a boy who needed a pup to torment. When angry, the boy beat the pup, and when good-natured he adorned the pup with firecrackers and tinware. But the boy was kind, for all that. He fed the pup—inexpensively—and called him a "good doggie." So the pup was glad, and gratitude swelled in his heart. All the days of his doghood he followed the boy, caressing and fawning, and always obeying.

There was once a Boy. He was poor and an orphan. The court bound him out to a man. The man gave him much work to do and simple food to eat, which made the boy healthy and strong. When the years of servitude were ended, the man gave the boy a suit of clothes and a recommendation. The grateful boy gave up his plans for college and the Presidency of the United States, and continued to work for his benefactor, as a hired man.

There was once a Man. He loved his country and went to the war. While he was gone his country taxed his farm, two of his children died, his wife became ill, and the farm was neglected. But the kind-hearted Squire loaned her money to pay the taxes, the doctor's bills and the funeral expenses. As a matter of form he took a mortgage on the farm, at 7 per cent. When the man came back from the war, the mortgage had been foreclosed. The man knew that this was just, for the interest had not been paid, and he was grateful to the Squire. So he voted to send the Squire to the Legislature, and when the Squire had become a Great Man, and had obtained a franchise for a street railroad, the man worked for the Squire as a section boss. Always on election day he saw that the "hands" got safely to the polls, whatever the stress of work or weather, and that they voted the "right way," as good citizens should.

There was once a Tribe. It lived by herding cattle, and when it wanted more cattle, it stole them from another tribe nearby. It had a Chieftain who was clever in managing the cattle-stealing raids. So the tribesmen gave him half of the stolen cattle, and modestly divided the remaining half among themselves. They gave the Chieftain, too, the exclusive use of a part of their land, to pasture his enlarging herds upon. As the Chieftain waxed rich, his tribesmen became proud of him, and appealed to him to settle their disputes. From among the ruined men of other tribes whose cattle had been stolen the Chieftain selected an efficient band of cowboys, and he paid them well to serve him loyally. Then he turned these followers against his fellow tribesmen and compelled them also to work for him and to bestow upon him a part of the annual increase of their own herds. Thereupon the tribesmen said: "Of a truth this man is great." So were they grateful, to him and to their gods, that so powerful a lord should rule over them. Anointing him they bowed before him and hailed him as their King.

There was once a Town. It waxed in wealth and in tongues like Babylon, and in wickedness like Sodom. It was a democratic town, and the people chose their rulers from among themselves. From the humblest of their ranks there arose a leader. Intuitively he grasped the economic interpretation of history. Broad and deep he laid the foundations of political power in enterprises that need not be too particularly described. Step by step he climbed the ladder of preferment to the hights of aldermanic glory. But he never lost touch with "the people." Old neighbors were never forgotten, and new friends became as old. No family in distress, no unfortunate "unemployed" appealed to him in vain. His constituents knew the sources of his wealth. They knew that they paid for his benefactions. They knew that their tenements were firetraps because he "stood in" with real estate interests. They knew that their children were killed in the streets, while they hung to straps of cars as they traveled to and from their work because he was a useful man to the traction corporations. They knew that the fate of their daughters was the work of a system which he shielded from the law. But his hand-grip was hearty, his word was cheery, and the turkey never failed to arrive for the holiday feast. And so

they were grateful. And when Little Tim died, fifteen carriages were needed to convey the flowers taken from the house before the coffin was put into the hearse. The people by thousands lined the route to the church. The Mayor of the city, the judges of the courts, and the Napoleons of finance sat in the pews. The choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light." Little Tim Sullivan's work was done, but Gratitude, primordial, perennial, inexhaustible, inextinguishable, remained!

"Social Vice"

THE designation "Social Vice" is a euphemism for the most disgusting ulcer on the body of modern so-called Christian civilization. Just now attention has been called to one phase of it by accounts of the "white slave" traffic, but that is only one phase, and probably not the chief portion of the evil, altho the most terrible one. This evil connects itself with the saloon evil, and with what in this State we call the Raines law hotels. It is a subject so utterly disagreeable, so essentially mephitic, that we dislike much to speak of it; but those who fight evils cannot ignore the worst of them all; and the summoning of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to be foreman of a grand jury for investigation here in the city where the white slave traffic is most prevalent is sure to call needed public attention to it. Young Mr. Rockefeller is doing more Christian work in probing this evil than he can do with his large Bible class of young men.

Another phase of the evil is disclosed in the efforts of a Committee of Fourteen in this city headed by Dr. John P. Peters, to investigate and shut up the multitude of dens of vice that masquerade as Raines law hotels. Dr. Peters says that investigation by the Committee of 1,200 out of the more than 2,700 so-called hotels in the city "shows that 700 of them are criminal and could have been put out of existence by the enforcement of the law." He adds:

> "It was in connection with these hotels that the cadet system sprang up and flourished. They are the originators of the white slave traffic."

Of course these nurseries of vice are protected by the negligence, or worse, of the police. But they have other protection such as we could not have believed. Under the law these hotels have to put up a bond not to violate the laws. Reputable bonding companies have agreed not to bond disreputable places. They belong to an association pledged to this refusal. But the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland has taken up the business, a very profitable one. The Committee of Fourteen, which includes such men as Henry L. Stimson, Congressman Bennet, Prof. William Adams Brown, of Union Seminary; Prof. F. M. Burdick, head of the Columbia University Law Department; Rabbi Pereira Mendes, and Isaac N. Seligman, has appealed to this Cleveland company to withdraw from the business, but it refuses. There are on its board of directors men of high reputation, members of churches, such as Harvey D. Goulder, chairman; George H. Olmstead and Charles E. Kennedy. We get these facts from an article in the New York *American,* sent to us by Dr. Peters and endorsed by him. He asks why the more respectable morning and evening papers of the city, read by the better class, persistently exclude such facts. Probably they think it an unclean subject. That journal reports that the secretary of the Bankers' Surety Company admitted to its representative that they knew it was "dirty money," but they needed it, and that they "are in bad repute with the Association of Surety Companies for accepting such business." It is a shame that men of reputation should thus support such disorderly houses.

The investigation initiated by Mayor Gaynor and conducted by Mr. Rockefeller will do good. It will prove how much truth there is in the sensational stories. But the great evil is the protected system of "social vice," whether carried on by "white slaves" or of free will. It is too much of an accepted belief that human nature is such that there must be disorderly houses and that their existence is actually a protection to virtue. They can and should be abolished. It is done in the country and should be in the city. They prevent marriage, and they are the source of more disease than the white plague itself, and that, too, within mar-

riage, to innocent and confiding victims. We have for many years been fighting intemperance and are reaching prohibition; we are equally beginning to attack tuberculosis; the time must come before long when a combined effort must be made to stamp out the social evil and its accompanying disease.

A Planetesimal Prophet

THE end of the world has always been a favorite theme of prophecy. Every generation has probably been told that it would be the last, tho there has been a wide difference of opinion as to how and why the final catastrophe was to come about. Ancient prophets, inspired by moral law, usually foretold a universal conflagration as the consequence of certain sinful courses on the part of the sons of men. Modern prophets, interested solely in physical law, have been inclined to predict an ultimate congelation as the result of the continuous loss of energy thru radiation. Science was in fact even more merciless than religion, not that there was much choice between being melted or frozen, but the religious prophet generally held out some hope that mankind might avert or postpone the doom by better behavior, while the scientific prophet would not allow the human race a chance for its life, only a lingering death in the losing fight against increasingly adverse climatic conditions.

But science, the beneficent magician, has the power to lay the specters that it conjures up. It does not leave us long to be frightened at the same future, but provides at least a change of terrors. Mankind received a reprieve when radium was discovered. Here was an unsuspected source of heat which, tho not inexhaustible, would yet serve to postpone for indefinite millenniums the freezing up of the world. Radium and its parent, or grandparent, uranium, and the rest of its radiant relatives were found to be widely diffused, tho in minutest quantities, among the rock that we had access to, and it was to be presumed that the interior of the earth, being of much greater density than its crust, contained these heavy metals in greater abundance. We felt therefore as cheerful as a man who at the beginning of winter has his cellar full of good hard coal. But how could he be cheerful if the thought occurred to him that the coal in the cellar might be afire? This, in fact, was the next wo with which science threatened us. The analysis of the rocks showed that they contain more than enough radio-active minerals to account for the heat observed in mines and tunnels, and if the interior contained anything like as much as the crust it was going to make things too hot for us by and by. We were between two fires, a molten globe some fifty million years behind us, and a molten globe in the indefinite future. In the meantime we were left with the realization that a trifling variation in the temperature, or the humidity or the composition of the atmosphere would render the world uninhabitable, even tho it escaped being hit by a stray comet or one of the more mysterious "dark bodies" driving thru space like a runaway automobile with no lamps.

Being then so badly scared by these fairy tales of science, we feel deeply grateful to Professor Chamberlin, of the University of Chicago, for taking the opportunity afforded him as retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the recent Boston meeting to give us a more cheerful prophecy of the future of our world. If the truth of a theory is in any degree confirmed by the comfort it gives to those who hold it, as some of the pragmatists appear to teach, the planetesimal hypothesis gets a new claim to credence. On this hypothesis, indeed, Mother Earth has a past which we do not care to think about and a future which is unpleasant to contemplate, but the period between is long extended and the conditions during this period are likely to be quite endurable.

If we adopt this new view we have in the history of our planet no gaseous state, no molten ball, no cloud-wrapped globe, no world-wide ocean. The earth is solid, has always been solid, and is likely to stay solid for a time indefinitely remote. It grew from the gradual accretion of little planets, by a process as natural as the formation of a trust or trades-union. The geological record, as Professor Chamberlin reads it, shows no wiping of the slate clean for a new prob-

lem in life, but alternating periods of humidity and aridity, of glaciation and torridity, of rising and falling, which, affecting different regions at different times, left the earth always about as habitable as it is today. There seems to be some kind of an automatic mechanism, more reliable than those controlling the heating and ventilating apparatus of our rooms, which keeps the atmosphere properly warm and moist. The loss of three or four hundredths of one per cent. of carbonic acid, or its increase by a few per cent., would make life impossible but this never occurs. We live upon a breathing earth which absorbs and emits the gases of the air, and we carry on interstate commerce with the atmosphere of the sun, receiving matter as well as energy from the center of our system, and so maintaining the equilibrium necessary for existence.

"There is little escape from the conclusion that ever since the birth of air-breathing life, some 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 years ago, let us say, the interplay of these agencies of supply and depletion has been so balanced that neither fatal excess nor fatal deficiency has been permitted to cut short the history of the higher life.

"It is profoundly significant that the thermal states of the narrow zone of life on the face of the earth should have been kept within so close variations as to permit the millions of species forming the great genealogical lines leading up from the primitive types to have perpetuated their lineages in unbroken continuity for such ages, while the prevalent temperatures a few miles above them or a few miles below them, as well as in space generally, would have been fatal

"There appears to have been an unceasing contest between the agencies that made for the extension of the land and the agencies that made for the extension of the sea. While each gained temporarily on the other, complete victory never rested with either. From near the beginning of the readable record there appears to have been an unbroken continuity of land life, and from a like early stage, an unbroken continuity of marine life."

If, then, we may judge of the future by the past there is little danger that we shall be smothered, starved, frozen, burned, or drowned, and, if we have average luck, our sun will not collide with another sun for some billions of years yet. He therefore reaches the reassuring conclusion that:

"The geologic analogies give fair ground for anticipating conditions congenial to life for millions or tens of millions of years to come, not to urge the even larger possibilities."

But, like an ancient prophet, he brings in the ethical lesson at the close, reminding us that, however favorable the conditions may remain, the future of the human race is in its own hands and its existence and prosperity are dependent upon the study and application of the laws of life and conduct. The final paragraph of the presidential address is not very explicit but apparently he puts hope in a combination of hygiene and eugenics:

"But to be most efficient, moral purpose needs to be conjoined with the highest intelligence, and herein lies the function of research. None of the earlier races made systematic inquiry into the conditions of life and sought thereby to extend their careers. What can research do for the extension of the career of man? We are witnesses of what it is beginning to do in rendering the forces of nature subservient to man's control and in giving him command over the maladies of which he has long been the victim. Can it master the secrets of vital endurance, the mysteries of heredity and all the fundamental physiological processes that condition the longevity of the race? The answer must be left to the future, but I take no risk in affirming that when ethics and research join hands in a broad and earnest endeavor to compass the highest development and the greatest longevity of the race the era of humanity will really have begun."

A State Park

New York City has its own little parks, and very fair ones they are, but it is good news that there is to be a State park not quite so far from the center of population as are the Adirondacks. The gift by Mrs. Harriman of ten thousand acres and $1,000,000 additional, and the gift of $500,000 each by John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan, and $625,000 in sums from $25,000 to $50,000 each by fifteen other persons, assures the extension of Riverside Park for sixty miles along the Hudson River and the Palisades, for there is no doubt that the State will add $2,500,000 for the purpose. This will put an end to the cutting of timber and the blasting away of the cliffs which have already done serious damage. Governor Hughes strongly supports the plan, and Governor Fort, of New Jersey, recommends that his State take part in a similar and neighboring enterprise. It should be mentioned that in making her gift Mrs. Harriman is carrying out the wish and plan of her husband. The commission which has the matter in charge and has collected the large additional sum is headed by Mr. George W.

Perkins, has been at work for seven years, and has in that time acquired for $600,000 a tract of fourteen miles along the western river front,. and the expense of this commission during these years has been only $400. That is the kind of commission to have, composed of men who are not after graft. It will be a great playground for the people, just as we are providing playgrounds for children.

Tim Sullivan's Wisdom

This is the way that Tim Sullivan, the Tammany leader who was buried the other day, expounded his doctrine of politics:

"Show me the silk stocking who can quote Latin in his political speeches; did he ever pay a widow's rent? Does the college graduate who talks politics to an audience in evening dress up at Carnegie Hall know what it means to bring a spoon to a christening—that it means more votes than all the quotations he knows from John Stuart Mill or Adam Smith? Did he ever think what bailing out a poor fruit peddler who has been run in by some too officious policeman means? Does he know how many votes a ton of coal will bring in.

"The Tammany Hall man—if he's a good one—knows everybody's troubles, and is expected to remedy them as far as he is able. If he can't, he goes to his district leader. There is one of these to every Assembly District in the city. These men are the great bulwarks of Tammany Hall. Without them we should be helpless. They must be in court when a citizen is in trouble, ready with bail if the case demands it. They must feed the starving, clothe the naked,, bury the paupers, and be good friends with everybody."

But it pays financially, and the Tammany leaders get rich.

The work of stirring up enthusiasm for foreign missions is not to be left to ministers and women; laymen are beginning to take hold of it. It would surprise many to know that women's organizations provide something like one-third of the funds for the support of the work of our foreign mission boards. They are far better organized than the men are, and they know more on the subject than men do; but so they do in music, literature and art. What is called the Laymen's Missionary Movement is well organized and is beginning to move over the country. It reaches this city next week in a series of dinners and meetings, at which dozens of leading speakers will take part, and in which the effort will be made to give wide information and to stir up interest and support. There is a large co-operating committee here, of which William J. Schieffelin is chairman. This is interdenominational, and has the support of all the leading mission boards.

Mr. Merrian, chief of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, tells the House Committee on Agriculture that the bubonic plague is endemic in California about San Francisco. That is, infected rats from the wharf have infected squirrels, and infected squirrels have been found fifty miles from San Francisco, and a few people die every year from the plague, the infection carried by fleas from the squirrels. He wants the squirrels all killed within the limit of the infection, just as he is killing the prairie dogs. Mr. Merrian fears that what is endemic may at some time become epidemic, as in India, where hundreds of thousands have died in a year. Let him have the money needed to exterminate the infected animals.

It was expected that New York would reject the constitutional amendment giving Congress the right to impose an income tax, and Governor Hughes's message against it makes rejection certain. To be sure, he favors the general proposition that the national Government should have power to impose such a tax, but he believes that the proposed amendment is too general in its terms, and that State and city bonds, sold with the provision that they should be untaxed, and so sold on very favorable terms, should be excluded from any national income tax. This seems reasonable, and will have weight in other doubtful States. Congress can properly amend the amendment. It is not too late.

There are three or four universities in Washington appealing to the same general constituency, and we do not see why any one of them can properly appeal to Congress for aid as against any other one. It is well for Congress to take up no new applicant.

Insurance

"Are You Still Insurable?"

STATISTICS show that one person in every nine who applies for life insurance is rejected. It is likewise true that persons of insurable age who might have been able to pass a medical examination at one time, for various reasons become unable to do so at another and later time. When a man is being actively canvassed for insurance by several agents, he is very apt to forget that the time may come when he cannot get insurance, no matter how carefully he may seek to obtain such protection. It has been well said that time once lost can never be regained, and yet young men the world over go on losing time. Opportunity is also said to knock at least once at every man's door; but if no response is made the summons may not be repeated. It is much the same with life insurance. Because a man is young and strong and because he is a good risk today, it is by no means true that similar conditions will prevail tomorrow. There is no absolute certainty except in instant closing in with the insurance solicitor while there is a meeting of minds. Imagine if you can the feelings of a man when he learns from the lips of the medical examiner that he is no longer insurable! He has halted in seeking insurance protection and has halted too long. His estate may be slender. He may have dependents that are near and dear to him, but for whom the beneficence of insurance is suddenly cut off. It is not in any sense a pleasant prospect. Nor is the prospect made any more pleasant by the thought that once upon a time the insurance principle might have had a personal application if—that fatal "if"! How often has he said to himself: "I can get insurance at any time. I will take out a policy on my life a little later, when there is a more convenient season," etc. Every insurance agent knows the stock excuses that come trippingly to him from prospects over and over again, and if he is conscientious, how he has tried to combat these excuses. How good it would seem to take out a big policy if the company would only give the rejected one another chance. It seems as if the closed door must open just once. The money to pay premiums would be forthcoming somehow and in some way. Every one knows how needful life insurance really is and how good it is to have a policy, but procrastination has more than once done its deadly work, and the uninsured man dies with no estate when it might so easily have been otherwise. Every man who reads these lines ought to realize that the time will come, sooner or later, when his application, if he applies, will meet only with rejection. The question is, Are you still insurable? And it is a very vital question when you think about it.

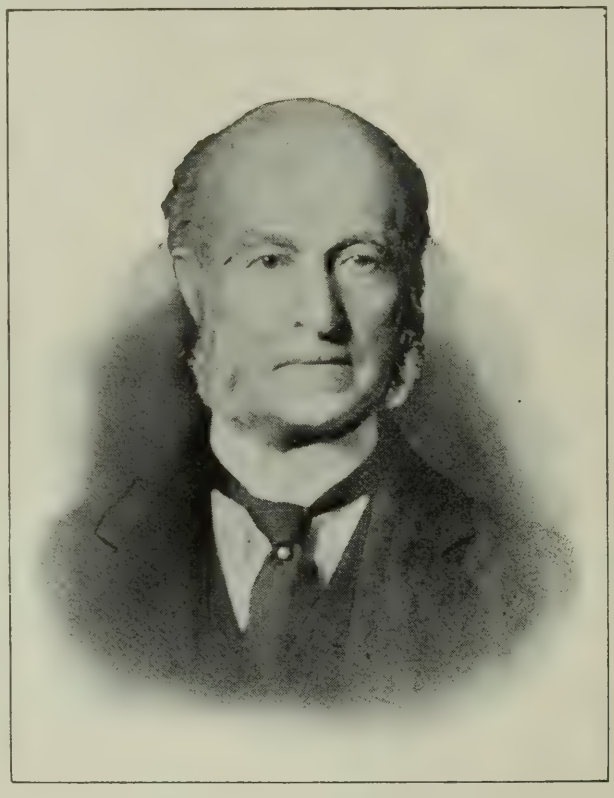
A STARTLING fact developed in considering the value and fire risks of Government buildings is that the total cost of fires in 1907 amounted to almost one-half the cost of new building construction in the country for the year. The cost of building construction in forty-nine leading cities of the United States, reporting a population of less than 18,000,000, amounted to $661,021,286, and the building construction for the entire country is conservatively estimated at more than $1,000,000,000. A preliminary inquiry has shown that the cost of fires to the people was nearly $500,000,000 for the year 1907.

WILLIAM H. H. MOORE, the well-known underwriter, whose death was announced last week, was born in 1824 and was graduated from Union College in 1844, and for many years was connected with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, beginning as third executive in 1856, vice-president in 1886 and afterward the president of the company. In 1882 he was elected a trustee of Union College, and in 1886 he received from Union College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Financial

D. O. Mills

DARIUS OGDEN MILLS, capitalist, banker and philanthropist, who died suddenly of heart disease on the 3d at his winter home near San Francisco, was born eighty-four years ago a few miles from New York City, and at the age of fifteen he began to earn his living as a clerk in a store. Six years later he became cashier of a bank in Buffalo. In 1848 he went to California, and from the beginning he was very successful there, at first as a merchant in general trade and later as a banker and an investor in mines, timber and railways. In 1880, when he removed his business headquarters to New York, his fortune exceeded $25,000,000, and present estimates of his estate range between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000. On the Pacific Coast he was a regent and a benefactor of the University of California and a trustee of the Lick Observatory. In New York he was a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum and president of the Botanical Garden. With many banking institutions, railroad, steamship and industrial companies he was connected as a director. He was widely known as the builder and owner of the three Mills Hotels in New York. More than $2,000,000 was invested in these houses, where (in the first two) men could find comfortable and clean lodgings in cheerful surroundings for 20 cents a night, and a meal for 15 cents. Prices in the third house are a little higher. Mr. Mills insisted that this was not a work of charity, for he expected a return and the investment is said to have yielded not less than 3 per cent. His daughter, the wife of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, was with him when he died.



D. O. MILLS.

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....The report of the Irving National Exchange Bank to its shareholders shows a very notable growth for the last eleven years, especially in deposits, which have risen from $2,045,400 to $27,216,300. Capital has been increased from $300,000 to $2,000,000, surplus and profits from $53,400 to $1,538,500. and assets from $2,651,700 to $31,554,900. Lewis E. Pierson is president of the bank, and James E. Nichols and Rollin P. Grant are vice-presidents.

....The Lawyers' Mortgage Company in 1909, most successful year in its history, sold $35,333,294 of guaranteed mortgages (about seven-eighths of this total to net 4½ per cent.), the year's net gain of such mortgages outstanding being $17,424,546, with a total of $94,702,480 outstanding on December 31. Of these mortgages, 64 per cent. are in Manhattan Borough, 27 per cent. in Brooklyn and 9 per cent. in the Borough of the Bronx. The average amount loaned is 62 per cent. of the company's appraisal. The company's investments are safeguarded by many wise limitations. Its losses by foreclosure proceedings in fifteen years have been only $13,057. It has a capital of $4,000,000 and its surplus is $2,000,000. Richard M. Hurd is president.

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Survey of the World

The President's Message on Conservation

President Taft sent to Congress on the 14th his special message on the conservation of natural resources. Pointing out at the beginning that our public domain of 1,055,911,288 acres in 1860 had been now reduced to 731,354,081 acres (not including Alaska), confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains, he reviewed briefly the manner in which the public lands had been treated and regarded years ago:

"The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare thru their development. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the Government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitation."

In recent years, however, there had developed, he continued, a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. Referring to the noteworthy reforms of his "distinguished predecessor" in this field, he said that the investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds had been vigorously continued under his own administration, together with the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and the temporary withholding of power sites, withdrawals of such sites having been made on 102 streams, or 229 per cent. more streams than were covered by withdrawals prior to the beginning of his term. Having spoken of the antiquated and unsatisfactory character of the land laws, and of the exercise by the Secretary of the Interior, for the public interest, of power not clearly defined, he urged Congress to validate withdrawals already made and to authorize further withdrawals pending the submission of projects of legislation. There was a pressing need of the classification of the lands. It was now proposed that the surface should be disposed of as agricultural land, and that the minerals beneath should be leased on a royalty basis under conditions designed to prevent monopoly:

"It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain Government control over a property to be developed by private capital in such manner as to secure the Governmental purpose and at the same time not frighten away the investment of the necessary capital. Hence, it may be necessary by laws that are really only experimental to determine from their practical operation what is the best method of securing the result aimed at."

The extent of the value of phosphate was hardly realized, and this product would probably hereafter "attract the greed of monopolists." In the future, the power of water falling in the streams would to a large extent take the place of natural fuels:

"In the disposition of the domain already granted, many waterpower sites have come under absolute ownership, and may drift into one ownership, so that all the water power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If, however, the waterpower sites now owned by the Government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital

in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water-power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding thirty years with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental and with some equitable provision for fixing terms of renewal, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly. As long as the Government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable."

Turning to the conservation of soil, he spoke of the work done by the Department of Agriculture, adding that State action also was essential. The reclamation of arid lands was a work of great importance. More than thirty projects had been undertaken. But the funds available, under the law, were "inadequate to complete them within a reasonable time":

"And yet the projects have been begun; settlers have been invited to take up, and, in many instances, have taken up, the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are. This condition does not indicate any excessive waste or any corruption on the part of the Reclamation Service. It only indicates an overzealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many States as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue not exceeding $30,000,000 of bonds from time to time, as the Secretary of the Interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount."

There should be new laws providing for the disposition of timber at public sale, the land afterward to be subject to the agricultural or mineral land laws. What he had said, the President here remarked, was really an epitome of the recommendations of Secretary Ballinger, who had prepared bills giving effect to them. He earnestly recommended that all of the Secretary's suggestions be embodied in new statutes. While there were 190,000,000 acres of forest reserves under the control of the Department of Agriculture, there were in private ownership more than 400,000,000 acres of forest land, and only 3 per cent. of it was being treated scientifically, with a view to maintenance. But this land was under the control of States. He suggested a moderate expenditure each year for reforestation at the sources of certain navigable streams. Taking up the subject of inland waterways, he said it was the duty of Congress to make provision for improvement projects the cost and advantage of which had been definitely ascertained. It would be wise to begin with the dams in the Ohio. Several had been built, fifty-four in all were required, and the cost would be $63,000,000. Provision should also be made for continuing contracts to complete the improvements in the upper Mississippi and the lower Missouri. The completion of these might prove the advantage of making the depth in the lower Mississippi greater than nine feet as now planned. River and canal traffic was the most effective regulator of railroad rates. Briefly mentioning the order for an investigation of the land and forest service he said that the results of that inquiry were not needed to determine the value of and the necessity for the new legislation he had recommended, and he earnestly urged Congress to act upon his recommendations without waiting for those results.

Forestry and Land Service

The President has appointed Henry S. Graves Chief Forester, to succeed Gifford Pinchot, removed. Mr. Graves for some years past has been director of the Yale Forestry School, which was established by the efforts of Mr. Pinchot. He was induced by Mr. Pinchot to take up the study of forestry, was associated with him before he entered the Government service, was his assistant in the Forestry Bureau from 1898 to 1900, and upon Mr. Pinchot's recommendation was placed at the head of the school in New Haven. He is an earnest supporter of Mr. Pinchot's forestry policy. —— Mr. Pinchot has published a long statement. He proposes, he says, to stay in the fight for conservation and equal opportunity, and will support the Administration when "it moves toward the paramount end," which is "the welfare of the plain people." Out of the work of the Forestry Service, he asserts, grew the conser-

vation movement. Following the Conference of Governors, in 1908, the National Conservation Commission made a report which, with Mr. Roosevelt's message transmitting it, furnished a complete statement of policy and pointed out what should be done. Then the work was checked by enemies of conservation in Congress:

"The situation is serious. The dangers which confront the movement today must be met by positive Congressional action. No action will be equivalent to bad action. Unless Congress acts, the water powers will pass into the hands of special interests without charge and without limit of time. So with the phosphate deposits. So with the enormously valuable coal deposits in Alaska, which the present law would sell for $10 per acre. The danger of bad legislation is no less serious. The special interests must no longer be allowed to take what they choose out of the property of all the people. . . . The first great immediate danger is that the water powers will be lost; the second that the coal lands will be lost. But these specific dangers of public loss are merely parts of the great issue between the special interests and the rest of us. That issue is whether this country shall be managed by men for human welfare or by money for profit. The conservation of natural resources and the conservation of popular government are both at stake."

——Binger Hermann, for sixteen years a member of Congress, and for several years Commissioner of the Land Office, is on trial in Oregon for complicity in extensive land frauds, involving 200,000 acres of land and an expected profit of about $1,000,000. He was indicted jointly with the late Senator Mitchell and several others, three of whom were convicted some time ago. Francis J. Heney is the prosecutor.

Bribery Cases in Pittsburgh

Five prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, two of them millionaries, were arrested on the 14th, charged with conspiracy, perjury, bribery and other offenses. Last year, following an investigation by imported detectives, several bankers and Councilmen were prosecuted. Seven of the defendants were convicted. One of these was President Ramsey, of the German National Bank. The charge was that Councilmen had been bribed to vote for an ordinance making the bank a depository for city funds. Dallas C. Byers, a millionaire engaged in the steel industry, was indicted for bribing the Council to vacate a street adjoining his property. He fled to Europe, crossing the Atlantic in disguise as an employee on a cattle ship, and he died a few months ago in Switzerland. He had been associated with the men arrested last week, who are as follows:

Edward H. Jennings, millionaire, president of the Columbia National Bank, the Pure Oil Company, and the Colonial Trust Company; Frank F. Nicola, millionaire, a prominent and influential business man; Max G. Leslie, county delinquent tax collector, friend of Senator Flinn, the Republican leader in Pittsburgh, who furnished bail for him; Frank A. Griffin, formerly vice-president and cashier of the Columbia National Bank; Charles Stewart, formerly a member of the Council.

Councilmen were bribed to make the Columbia Bank a city depository. Leslie, it is said, was the go-between, and it is asserted that the Councilmen betrayed him because he withheld from them a large part of the $25,000 which the bank paid into his hands for the purchase of votes. Stewart and Nicola are said to have solicited the bribe or to have suggested such a use of the bank's money. It is reported that the District Attorney has a confession made by one of the bank's officers.

The Boston Election

In Boston, on the 11th, John F. Fitzgerald was elected Mayor by a plurality of 1,415 over James J. Storrow. There were two other candidates. One of them, George A. Hibbard, the present Mayor, received only 1,816 votes, altho his nomination (by petition) had required the signatures of at least 5,000 voters. For the other, Nathaniel H. Taylor, only 613 votes were cast, altho at least 5,000 voters had by petition exprest a preference for him. Of the nine members of the new City Council, seven were candidates supported by the Citizens' Municipal League, and the remaining two were followers of Mr. Fitzgerald. Six of the nine had the support of the Good Government Association. Mr. Fitzgerald was Mayor during the term preceding Mayor Hibbard's. He is a Democrat in national and local politics. Mr. Storrow is a leading banker, and until recently was president of the Chamber of Commerce. While an inde-

pendent Democrat in national politics, he was not regarded as a partisan in municipal contests. The present Mayor, Mr. Hibbard, defeated Mayor Fitzgerald two years ago, when the issue was municipal reform. The recent campaign was an exceptionally active one, and the votes cast, 95,358, were about 85 per cent. of the number of voters registered. There was a majority of more than two to one for license. The new Mayor will take office on February 2. This was the first election held under the new charter, which makes great changes. To eliminate party politics, conventions were abolished and nominations were made by petition. No party name was placed on the ballot. The Mayor's term was made four years, but he is subject to recall after two years have elapsed. The Council of nine members supersedes the old Council and Board of Aldermen. The power of the new Mayor will be much greater than that of any of his predecessors, and will approach that of boards which govern cities where the commission plan has been adopted.

The Islands

In the libel suit of Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior in the Philippine Government, against *El Renacimiento,* the newspaper organ of the Nationalist party, the court awards $30,000 damages. Secretary Worcester sued for $50,000. About a year ago he caused the prosecution of the manager of this paper and three members of the staff for criminal libel. Two of the defendants were found guilty, sent to jail for six months and required to pay a fine of $1,000.——Owing to the recent decision permitting the sale of Philippine friars' lands in large blocks, the sugar planters of Hawaii are inquiring concerning these lands and may decide to buy parts of them.——Dr. Rossiter, of the navy, senior medical officer at the Tutuila naval station, says that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the natives of Samoa have the hookworm disease.——Governor Colton, of Porto Rico, in his message last week, recommended a reduction of the budget by $300,000, the publication of an official gazette, extension of the public school system, better care of prisoners in jails and insane persons in asylums, and the establishment of a leper colony.——In the Porto Rican Assembly, the leaders of the dominant (Unionist) party have again introduced the six bills which caused a deadlock last year and led to the passage at Washington of a bill providing for the annual appropriations.——The tunnel under the Cabanas fortress at Havana and leading to the sea has been completed. The sewage of the city, now discharged into the harbor, will be carried thru it and, by means of a pipe line extension, discharged in contact with the currents of the Gulf.

The Revolution in Nicaragua

At the end of last week the main army of the Nicaraguan revolutionists, which had been moving westward, was not far from Managua. Approaching Acoyapa it had driven in the Government outposts and occupied the town. A decisive battle at that point had been expected, but the Madriz forces retreated, intending, probably, to fight at some place near the capital. All of the prisoners taken by Estrada at Rama have enlisted with his army, and it is said that many volunteers have been received during the westward march. Madriz has asked the revolutionists to send another peace envoy in place of General Diaz, who was drowned, but Estrada prefers to fight. The revolutionists assert that by such overtures Madriz simply seeks delay. Madriz has undertaken to prosecute those responsible for the execution of Groce and Cannon, but it is said that Zelaya's responsibility cannot be shown because he is not involved in the official records of the court martial proceedings. Mexico's Ambassador at Washington says that Zelaya will have in Mexico only the rights of any other foreigner and will be subject to extradition as any other Nicaraguan residing in Mexico would be.——It is asserted that two American aeronauts have been engaged by Estrada to bring dirigible balloons or airships to his camp and use them during the war.——In the House, at Washington, last week, Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced a resolution authorizing the President to recognize Estrada's Government and also committing the United States to a recognition of it. In the Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution was laid on the table.

Aviation at Los Angeles In accordance with the old saying that we learn to skate in summertime and learn to swim in wintertime, it appears that the ability to fly has been very rapidly developed during the comparatively inactive period since the Reims meet of last summer. Three or four aeroplanes are seen in the air at one time at Los Angeles, sometimes racing across the field side by side, sometimes meeting and overtaking one another, passing below and above. They show the gracefulness and facility of motion characteristic of birds in soaring and diving, turning in narrow circles and figures of eight. Flights have been made every day regardless of the weather, and the aviators seem no longer afraid of wind or rain. Altho the machines used start by a run on the ground instead of from a monorail like the Wright machines, they have been successfully launched even when the ground was quite muddy. Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, holds the record for speed, but M. Louis Paulhan, from France, has gained most applause from the crowds by his daring feats. He broke the record for altitude in a heavier than air machine by making an ascent to the height of 4,165 feet, surpassing the flight made the week before by M. Hubert Latham of 3,600 feet. Over 50,000 spectators watched him rise in great circles until he became a mere black spot in the sky, nearly a mile above them. Then he soared easily down, shutting off the power part of the time, and landed in front of his tent, where he received the embraces of his wife and assistants. He was in the air about fifty-one minutes. In the earlier part of the same day Madame Paulhan had made an ascension with a party of friends in the balloon "New York," and as they approached the concourse M. Paulhan got into his aeroplane and flew out to meet his wife, passing under, over and around the balloon. He also astonished the people of the seacoast by sailing from Los Angeles out across the harbor into the ocean and back, a distance of about 20 miles. He uses chiefly a Farman biplane, but sometimes for short trips a Blériot monoplane. Several ascents have been made at Los Angeles with two passengers, sometimes ladies, besides the operator. The army officers have made some experiments in the dropping of imitation bombs into a marked space when passing over the ground at a height of two or three hundred feet in aeroplanes or dirigibles. The dirigibles, two or three at a time, have raced together in a straightaway or circular course. Several of the aeroplanes have met with slight accidents in landing or when near the ground, but no one has been injured.

The British Election As we go to press returns have been received of the first two days of the polling, from which it appears likely that the Liberals will remain in power, altho with a reduced majority, and possibly dependent upon the Labor and Nationalist votes for their parliamentary support. Of the 91 seats voted for on the 14th and 15th, the Unionists secured 43, Liberals 37, Laborites 6, Nationalists 5. This is a gain of 18 for the Unionists and 3 for the Liberals, besides which the Laborites gained one seat formerly held by the Liberals. The total popular vote so far is Unionist, 369,817; Liberal, 333,244; Laborite, 70,394; Socialist, 9,514. The issues brought before the voters were so diverse that it is impossible to state definitely from these inadequate returns what effect the various arguments had upon the electors. In producing an increase of the Unionist vote apparently the German scare was more powerful than the plea for a tariff. In some country districts the hope of increased prices for farm products and the influence of the landlords insured the return of a Conservative. A surprising feature of the campaign was the active part taken by the foremost advocate of protection or tariff reform, Joseph Chamberlain, who is partially paralyzed and nearly blind. He received no visitors, but sent out an immense number of personal and public letters thru his secretary, and finally, upon the eve of the election, joined with Mr. Balfour in issuing a manifesto declaring that the imposition of tariff duties would not increase the cost of living for the working classes, but reduce it while promoting higher wages and providing employment. Mr. Chamberlain was returned without opposition from Bir-

mingham West, as a token of respect and sympathy, altho he will not be able to take his seat in the House. The two seats from Plymouth were contested by an ex-American, Mr. Waldorf Astor, and by Mr. H. Mortimer Durand, former Minister to the United States. Both ran as Unionists, but were defeated, altho they cut down the Liberal majority of 1906 by more than half. Sir Gilbert Parker, from the Gravesend district, retains his seat as Unionist, but with a reduced majority. Grimsby changed from Unionist to Liberal, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking in that precinct just before the election, received such a harsh reception from the crowd in the hall and outside that he was obliged to escape thru a back way under escort of the police and take refuge in a small station a quarter of a mile up the railroad. The new Parliament will contain for the first time a Christian minister in active service. The Church of England clergymen are debarred from sitting in Parliament, but the law does not apply to a Nonconformist, as he is not recognized as a clergyman. Rev. G. Silvester Horne, Congregational minister from Ipswich, was elected as a Liberal. Among the curious reversals of public opinion is the defeat of Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks, the Unionist who defeated Mr. Winston Churchill in 1908.

French Politics

The most exciting matter before the Chamber of Deputies is the school question, which is arousing a partisan spirit of equal intensity and much the same character as that brought out by the Dreyfus case. The attacks made by the Catholic episcopate against the public schools on the ground that they are not neutral and impartial, but decidedly anti-religious and atheistic, has been met by the Government with a project for the extension of the state control over the Catholic and all other private schools. A bill to this effect has been introduced by Minister of Education Doumergue into the Chamber, where it is now being hotly discussed. The students in the law school of the Sorbonne have carried the controversy between clericals and anti-clericals so far as to indulge in classroom fist fights. In a recent skirmish of this kind the Catholic students were worsted and driven from the building. Besides the bills relating to the school question, the Chamber will take up the old age pension bill, which has been returned from the Senate. The budget and the tariff will also have to be settled at this session. The income tax which was passed by the Chamber and sent up to the Senate seems to have been shelved there, and the Government manifests no disposition to bring it to a vote. M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, has introduced a bill for the reform of judicial procedure in consequence of the public disgust excited by the conduct of the Steinheil case. According to its provisions, the presiding judge will no longer conduct the cross-examination of the prisoner, and witnesses may be summoned at the expense of the state when the prisoner is unable to pay for them.

The Manchurian Railroads

The proposal of Secretary of State Knox, that China should repurchase the Manchurian railroads from Japan and Russia by the aid of a syndicate of foreign capitalists which would undertake to finance the commercial development of that province, has been discussed by the press of the different countries concerned, and altho no official statements of the way these Governments regard the proposition has been given out, some inferences may be drawn. China, as a party most concerned, is understood to favor control by an international syndicate in preference to the present status. Germany is the most frank and enthusiastic of all the Powers in its support of Mr. Knox's project. England and France are to a certain extent bound to defer in this matter to the opinion of their allies, Japan and Russia. The Japanese papers express unanimous opposition and some indignation at the suggestion of the neutralization of Manchuria. The English would be as much inclined as the Germans to favor an open-door policy, because Japan has prevented British capitalists from constructing railroads in Manchuria, and the new syndicate which Mr. Knox states is ready to construct a trans-Manchurian railroad, connecting with the Peking Railroad, is composed

of English as well as American financiers, but the British Government could hardly join with the other Powers in forcing upon Japan a policy decidedly repugnant to her interests. The London *Times,* in an editorial discussing the question shortly before Mr. Knox gave out his plan to the public, exprest the opinion that an interchange of views of the interested parties in regard to the status of the Manchurian railroads would clear up the atmosphere, and suggests that:

"Japan would, in our opinion, contribute handsomely toward an amicable and equitable solution of existing difficulties by defining more clearly than she has hitherto done the extent and nature of the participation which she claims in recognition of the special situation created for her in Manchuria by the events of the last decade."

The Russian papers as a rule resent the inference of the United States and assert that Russia has no intention of resigning her rights and privileges in Manchuria to any syndicate or power. The only exceptions to this are the papers which have been advising the complete abandonment of the projects for Russian expansion in the Far East, which have brought such disastrous and heavy financial burdens upon the country. The *Russ* takes this attitude and so approves of the American plan. It publishes the secret memorandum presented by Minister of Finance Kokovsoff to the Cabinet before his trip to Manchuria for the purpose of meeting Marquis Ito, in which he brings forward a proposal similar to that of Mr. Knox:

"If an insistence on our conditions is impossible without risking a war, and we are not prepared to support our demands with arms, then the sole solution appears to be the liquidation of our concession after the expiration of the term of our contract and the completion of the Amur Railroad.

"Under these circumstances the most satisfactory issue of the difficult relations between Russia and China would be the transfer of the administration of the East Chinese Railroad to a special international organization, each nation taking over a part of our invested capital and a corresponding share of the guaranteed revenues. The date of liquidation must depend upon the construction of the Amur Railway, as otherwise Primorskaya Province would be cut off from Russia."

Now that the matter has been made a subject of international concern it would be perhaps impossible for Japan and Russia to arrange to come to a private agreement, such as was expected to result from the Kokovsoff-Ito conference at Harbin.

Spain and Portugal

A military conspiracy for the overthrow of the Liberal ministry in Spain has been disclosed thru articles in the *Correspondencia Militar,* written by Señor Llorens, a Carlist Deputy and officer. A police raid upon the office produced evidence upon which the Government removed the Captain-General of Madrid, Count de Villar. It was found necessary also to remove the Captain-General of Valencia, Valladolid and Coronna. The military club was closed by the police and two hundred army officers are under arrest for suspicion. Prince Pignatelli, who is supposed to be the instigator of the movement, has been arrested. The army men complained of favoritism in the promotion of officers and in the awarding of honors to those who took part in the recent Morocco campaign, but the disaffection was promoted by the Conservatives for the purpose of overthrowing the Liberal administration of Premier Moret y Prendergast. A strike of 2,000 workmen in the naval arsenal of Ferrol has added to the embarrassment of the Government.——King Manuel of Portugal opened the session of the Cortes with a speech from the throne, in which he referred with cordiality to his reception on his recent visit to England. It is reported that he will, in May, be married to the Princess Victoria Patricia, youngest daughter of the Duke of Connaught. A plot has been discovered for the assassination of King Manuel in which some of the conspirators are said to be the same as took part in the murder of the late King Carlos. King Manuel has just installed a new cabinet, the fourth of his reign. Dr. Wenceslau de Lima gives place as Premier to Senhor Beirao, of the Progressivist party. The change has little significance except as indicating a return to the old *régime* of rotation in office by mutual agreement between the two dominant parties, by which a small group of politicians nominally of opposing parties keep the power in their own hands.

The British Budget and the Election

BY HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS

ORDINARILY one can get an insight into British politics by reading the newspapers and those excellent weekly and monthly reviews, with which England is blessed and of which America has so few. But I am safe in saying that it is impossible to find in Great Britain to-day a journal unbiased on the issue of the Budget. Bitter partisanship, blind and uncompromising, has permeated the whole press. So long has the Budget of 1909 been with the people from breakfast to bedtime that even the most phlegmatic and stolid of a race which prides itself in those qualities cannot furnish any "mugwumps" on this particular issue.

For eight weeks I have been traveling continuously in England and Scotland, talking Budget on trains, in hotels, and in the homes to which I had the good fortune to be invited. City merchants, provincial business men, commercial travelers, lawyers, clergymen, farmers, laborers—all the classes which go to make up the voting population of the land—north, south, east, west, have striven to enlighten me and to show me the exclusive justice of their individual point of view. I have found Liberal Tariff Reformers; Conservative Free-Traders; Unionists who mistrusted the judgment of Mr. Chamberlain; Nonconformists who had their doubts about the Education Bill; Anglicans who believed in Welsh Disestablishment; Imperialists who were not worrying about Germany; temperance people who admitted the injustice and lack of wisdom in too drastic legislation against the Trade; pluralists who were willing to give up some of their votes; but of men who could see two sides to the Budget issue—none crossed my path!

Out of this confusion of press and people I have endeavored to find what the Budget really intends to accomplish, and why this Budget in particular should have aroused such a storm that the Lords thought they might safely reject it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is required every year to make an estimate of the total anticipated national expenditure for the coming year and the total anticipated revenue to meet that expenditure. If the expenditure is likely to exceed the revenue, it is his duty to present to Parliament a scheme for raising the amount needed to meet the expected deficiency. To this end he can propose the increase or revision of existing taxation and the imposition of new taxes. His proposals are then presented to the Finance Committee of the Commons. By ratifying the Finance Bill the Commons approve the estimates and the taxation schemes of the Chancellor, and the new taxes become law. Technically speaking, the Chancellor, when he presents the Budget, is asking in the name of the Crown for the money needed to carry on His Majesty's government for a year; and the Commons, in approving the Finance Bill, are making their annual grant to the Crown.

It will easily be seen that the discussion of a Budget can be carried farther than the mere advisability or constitutionality of new or revised taxation, embodied in the year's Finance Bill. The Government is open to attack upon the question of the estimates which it has made. Is the Chancellor justified in his estimate of probable revenue from existing taxation? If there is a falling off, has it not been due to a faulty finance bill of the year before, and is not the ministry in office responsible for the lack of revenue to meet deficiencies? Or, if the deficiency is on account of new expenditures, are they justifiable? Will the new or increased taxation bring in additional revenue the amount expected? Is the Sinking Fund being impaired?

Mr. Lloyd-George has proved himself in the past a man of excellent judgment in the matter of estimates. The results of the last fiscal year, so well foreseen, make impossible criticism of the Chancellor's estimates of anticipated revenue. A falling off in revenue of some £3,000,000, largely owing to decreased consumption of alcoholic liquors, is admitted on both sides. For some time after the Budget's appearance the Opposition maintained that this amount and the additional revenue needed for justifiable new expendi-

tures could have been partly met by the reimposition of taxes which the Government has taken off or lowered since coming into office. These taxes were: Coal export duty of one shilling per ton removed; penny taken from tea duty; sugar duty lowered one-half; registration fee of one shilling per quarter upon imported grains and flours remitted. Now that the General Election is imminent, they no longer avail themselves of this argument, fearing to accept the direct sponsorship of food taxes. In the light of the latest revised estimates even the restoration of such taxation would not meet the item required for Old Age Pensions alone in the new Budget.

The deficiency is estimated at £18,000,000, divided as follows:

Old age pensions	£8,750,000
Naval increase	3,000,000
Minor departmental increases	1,500,000
Road improvement	600,000
Establishment of labor exchanges	100,000
Development grant	200,000
Land valuation	250,000
Grant from land taxes to local authorities	300,000

Almost half the deficiency, it will be seen, is due to the Old Age Pensions Act, an innovation of the Government. It is an open secret that this measure, of dubious advantage when adopted, is most distasteful to Conservatives and Unionists, and has become so to many Liberals. But, so immensely popular is it with the electorate that the Opposition parties do not dare to say a word against it, nor could the Liberals now repudiate it if they wanted to. So it is accepted without question by every one in politics, independent of his party affiliation. To a foreigner, the Old Age Pensions Act seems like a millstone about the neck of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but none has the courage to reproach him for having placed it there himself! This measure is the main cause of the necessary increase in taxation, and yet the question of its wisdom can have no part in the impending General Election.

The large naval increase will, in all probability, become a permanent Budget estimate, just like the old age pensions. The policy of keeping the British navy ahead of that of every other nation is popular with the rank and file of the electorate. No political issue is to be made out of this estimate.

To allow £1,500,000 for an increase all along the line in other departmental expenses meets with universal approval. The development grant and the establishment of labor exchanges, at election time, must pass muster without a word.

The only avoidable expenditures in the deficiency seem to be the £600,000 for road improvement and the £550,000 for land valuation and grant to local authorities. As these two items, however, are contingent upon new taxes introduced in the Budget, their criticism is included in that of the taxes.

It is clear then that almost £17,000,000 of the £18,000,000 is of such a nature that the Opposition cannot, or at least does not think it expedient to, contest the wisdom of the governmental estimates. This eliminates from the General Election a number of possible points of attack against the Government. The brunt of criticism, therefore, must be confined to the measures proposed in the Budget for raising the revenue to meet the deficiency. The Budget issue in its broadest sense is the advisability of the new taxes embodied in the Finance bill of 1909. Now we shall see how it is brought within a much narrower circle.

Here is the estimate of the additional yield provided for by new or increased taxation:

Death duty, estate duty, legacy and succession duty	£4,150,000
Liquor licenses	2,100,000
Incomes and super-tax	3,200,000
Tobacco duty	1,900,000
Stamp duties	900,000
Spirit duty	600,000
Motor cars, motor cycles and petrol	600,000
Land values, reversion of leases, and mining royalties	600,000

A total of £14,250,000 is to be met by these taxes. The balance of the deficiency will be provided for by a reduction of £3,500,000 in the amount usually deposited every year in the Sinking Fund.

The only innovations in the Budget are the taxes on land values, etc., and on petrol, involving hardly £1,000,000 in the estimates. The additional yield is in the increase of existing taxation. Particular interests are opposed to the increased taxation. The liquor trade declares its additional burdens are more than can be borne, and will end in an enormous reduction of revenue. Protest against other

increased duties is merely such as generally meets a Budget, and does not have great political importance because the increases are not such as affect the bulk of the electorate. The most bitter and widespread opposition to the Budget, the real ground upon which the general election is to be fought, is reduced to the £600,000 which the Chancellor of the Exchequer asks to be provided by a tax on land values, reversion of leases and mining royalties. There is no question but that the House of Lords would have passed the Budget had it not contained these obnoxious provisions. Indeed I believe the reversion of leases and mining royalty taxes could have passed the Upper House. As far as the Budget of 1909 goes, the real struggle is over an amount hardly in excess of £400,000.

The "nigger in the wood pile" is the land taxes. The money accruing from them this year is insignificant. Mr. Lloyd-George could have found his millions to meet this year's deficiency without them. Those upon whom they will fall can pay them. It is as absurd to think that the Budget of 1909 would seriously embarrass a landed proprietor as it is to suppose the tobacco tax would deprive a man of his after-dinner cigar. Every time I talk to a British elector on the Budget, the boiled-down result of the conversation is either "I believe in land taxes" or "I think the land taxes are wrong." We may have discussed the danger to revenue of imposing an additional burden upon beer and spirits, the justice or injustice of making automobilists pay for road improvements and the discrimination against the gasoline-driven cars, the grading of death and inheritance duties, the circumventions of income taxes, but we always end by saying, "Well, now, about those land taxes."

From the first the Conservatives have seen in the Budget a revolutionary, socialistic measure which must be opposed on principle. From the first the Unionists have scented the initiation of a scheme of taxation small and modest now, but bound to increase when it has tasted blood, which would offer a sufficient substitute for their pet protection policy. Uniting in desperation and fear, they have persuaded the Lords to meet one revolutionary measure with another, and now the Budget is before the people. It is not my purpose to discuss the justice or wisdom of the land taxes. There is much to be said on both sides, and it is hard for an American to understand and appreciate the Conservative standpoint. I frankly confess that I cannot, and yet I admit that they have reason, for in their ranks are thousands whose patriotism and unselfishness are beyond question. From the practical point of view, they seem to have no case, if they are at the same time Conservatives and free-traders, as very many of them are. If you ask them frankly where they expect to find the revenue, with the burden of old age pensions and increased naval expenditure, unless some entirely new taxation is evolved, they cannot answer you.

The Liberals may lose the coming election. For the liquor trade is fighting for life, and the landed interests are all powerful and have ways of influencing votes not unlike those we have the misfortune to be familiar with in America. Then, too, there is a feeling among thinking men that the Government has been hasty and has tried too much at one time. Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Ure have alienated friendly elements of the electorate. The hatred of the women's suffragists is a factor not to be despised. It must be remembered, too, that the man who has most at stake fights best, and that there is no incentive to battle quite so strong as a threatened raid on a man's pocketbook.

I am willing to say quite positively, however, that the bulk of the British electorate is in favor of Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget in its entirety. England seems to be drifting inevitably toward land taxation. The people have to choose between the land, the food, and the imports. Everything else is almost "up to the hilt" now. A Conservative and Unionist Cabinet cannot stay long in power, unless they devise temporary expedients and refuse to meet the issue of a constructive and permanent financial policy. Mr. Lloyd-George may not be a great statesman, or even a skilful politician, but he has pointed out the necessary, even if unpalatable, taxation policy for England.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



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THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION IN NEW YORK.

Rapid Transit in New York City

BY HENRY IRVING DODGE

IT is said that William H. Vanderbilt, when asked to subscribe to the building of the elevated railroad in New York, answered, "Nobody will go upstairs to take a train."

With what marked accuracy the prophecy of that far-seeing man—if, indeed, he really made any—is fulfilled, is shown by the fact that more than 800,000 persons mount stairs to take trains in this city every day. And as many more go "down stairs" to take trains. Nor does the subway seem appreciably to have cut into the business of the elevated. To the casual observer, the latter appears to be doing no smaller a traffic than before the existence of its rival. During rush hours the elevated trains are run with such frequency as almost to tread on one another's heels—and packed at that—an endless chain, marked at regular intervals by the colored headlights. The wonder then is how the hordes who habitually take the subway used to travel before that system went into operation. Probably many of the patrons of the elevated road were diverted from that route, but nowhere near enough to account for the number that travel to and fro on the underground. Nor does the enormous growth of the city adequately explain the vast amount of subway patronage. To be sure, the subway penetrates the remote fastnesses of the Bronx, catching the ebb and flood of daily travel from that quarter. But the people up there used to go back and forth before this route was built. Also the facilities for surface travel have been greatly developed and extended. Be this as it may, the significant fact remains that the underground road is today preparing to extend its platforms to accommodate ten-car instead of eight-car trains.

At first there was much speculation as to the effect of subterranean travel on the health of the passengers. People complained of disagreeable odors, stuffiness, and the like, and even today individual patrons may be found who do not enthusiastically endorse existing conditions. But the New Yorker is adaptable. He

had his growl, and then resigned himself to the inevitable. But in all fairness, one must admit that the company did not turn a deaf ear to complaints. Concessions were made in the matter of ventilation. Where available, sidewalks were slatted to let in the air, and rules against carrying lighted cigars, pipes or the unspeakable cigaret were effectively carried out.

To facilitate the loading and unloading of trains and to protect passengers, special policemen, paid by the company and reporting to the Police Commissioner, are assigned for duty at points of greatest congestion. But tho these austere and uniformed personages rarely do more than walk about, there is no question that the moral influence of their presence is effective. Still, a policeman is like a gun, seldom needed, but when needed—needed badly.

When the building of the subway was contemplated, it was estimated that this road would carry some 400,000 passengers per day. But so kindly did the people take to this method of travel, that within a few months after its completion it was running pretty close up to the original estimate of business. In other words, it carried during the year included between January 1 and December 31, 1905, no fewer than 116,209,313 passengers—roughly speaking, 318,000 per day. During the following year 149,778,370 persons were transported by this route, while in 1907 182,559,990 patrons availed of its services. In 1908, the road carried 220,991,212 passengers, a daily average of 605,455, or 50 per cent. over and above the dreams of the prophets.

On one day, during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, more than a million persons traveled one way or another by this route, but this can hardly be considered a criterion, either of capacity or facility, since conditions were abnormal. One ordinary business day—November 26 of the present year—866,554 passengers traveled by the subway, while those transported under similar conditions for one day on the elevated system numbered 863,921. However, as a rule, the subterranean route carries from 15,000 to 20,000 passengers fewer per day than the elevated; but it is of greatly inferior mileage. The fact that the subway gives its rival so keen a contest and allows it so small a margin of superiority of absolute business will be appreciated when one considers that the elevated system has altogether over 118 miles of single track.

The subway might be measured thus: The distance from the bridge to Ninety-sixth street being covered by four tracks may be resolved into two double track roads, and so the Broadway and West Farms routes may be considered independently. The distance from the bridge to the Bronx terminal is 13.46 miles, while from the bridge along the west prong of the fork to 242d street is 14.17 miles. The distance from Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, covered by double track, to Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan, is 3.25 miles—a total of 30.78 miles of double track. Some three track portions, sidings and turnouts bring the total single track mileage of the subway up to 82 miles. About 16 miles of this is built in the open on a regular elevated structure.

This makes particularly interesting the opinion of Mr. Bion J. Arnold, special consulting engineer of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Arnold says that a subway under New York conditions costs approximately three times as much to build as the present elevated road, and should handle considerably more traffic than one of the latter of corresponding length. It should, therefore, be apparent that subways be constructed only where the traffic be of sufficient density to justify so expensive a type of road.

During the first fiscal year after the beginning of operation the car mileage (by a car mile is meant one car moving one mile) of the subway was 31,931,073. The following year this increased to 37,184,940, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, it was 44,005,213. The earnings for the fiscal year of 1906 from transportation and other sources were $7,052,012; for 1907, $8,506,923.61; for 1908, $10,253,337.37. The total operating expenses for these years were $2,978,109.35, $3,883,369.68, $4,423,313.27, respectively, the net earnings being $4,073,902.65, $4,623,553.93, $5,830,024.10 for the same years.

It is amazing that a transportation company can carry a passenger seventeen or more miles for five cents. Respecting

this, Mr. Arnold claims that each passenger should pay at the rate of a cent a mile in order to make a comprehensive subway system yield a fair return on the

only possible way to offset losses due to passengers riding from ten to fifteen miles for five cents," says Mr. Arnold, "is to furnish a local service which will



THE WAITING ROOM IN THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION.

investment. Passengers carried more than five miles and contributing less than one cent a mile each must be balanced by others traveling less than that distance and thus paying more per mile. "The

attract a greater number of passengers who will ride comparatively short distances on a five cent fare. This short haul business will not be an advantage, however, unless it can be handled in short

haul cars, can be accommodated by cars which otherwise would run empty, or can be handled by means of moving platforms at a lower cost per passenger than by train operation. It is a matter of every day observation that there is a large amount of short haul passenger business available in the down town district of Manhattan which is not at present accommodated by the surface or elevated systems, and it is this kind of traffic which would produce relatively the largest net returns for a subway system."

That unlooked-for business far exceeding the original estimate is coming to the subway is manifested by the action of the company in extending its facilities for handling traffic. The extended platforms will accommodate two more cars. These cars are some fifty-one feet long by eight feet seven inches wide, and seat fifty-two passengers each. It is almost impossible during any hour of the twenty-four to ride from one end of the route to the other without being in a well-filled, if not crowded, car during some period of the journey. So great is the traffic that altho the company runs some thirty-four express and as many local trains per hour during the rush time, it is no uncommon thing to see, besides two lines of strap-hangers, dangling from above and twisting and bobbing and knocking their knees against those of the sitters, and occasionally tumbling into their laps, an interior line from one end of the car to the other. One often sees twenty-four persons crowded into the two vestibules, and eighteen riding in one vestibule, while uncommon, is not extraordinary. As a matter of fact, a thousand persons to an eight-car train during the busiest hour of the day is no uncommon thing.

Surely there must be some exceptional advantage to outweigh the inconvenience of traveling thru a tube, packed like herring, and with no diverting landscape.



NEW PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ENGINES FOR THE TUNNEL SYSTEM.

The unfortunate thing is, Manhattan Island is so fashioned that people have to live at remote distances from their places of business. And when one considers that persons may travel from Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, away across Manhattan Island and into the fastnesses of the Bronx—some seventeen or eighteen miles—in fifty minutes and for five cents, he must admit that there is little to growl at. But he does growl, for all of that!

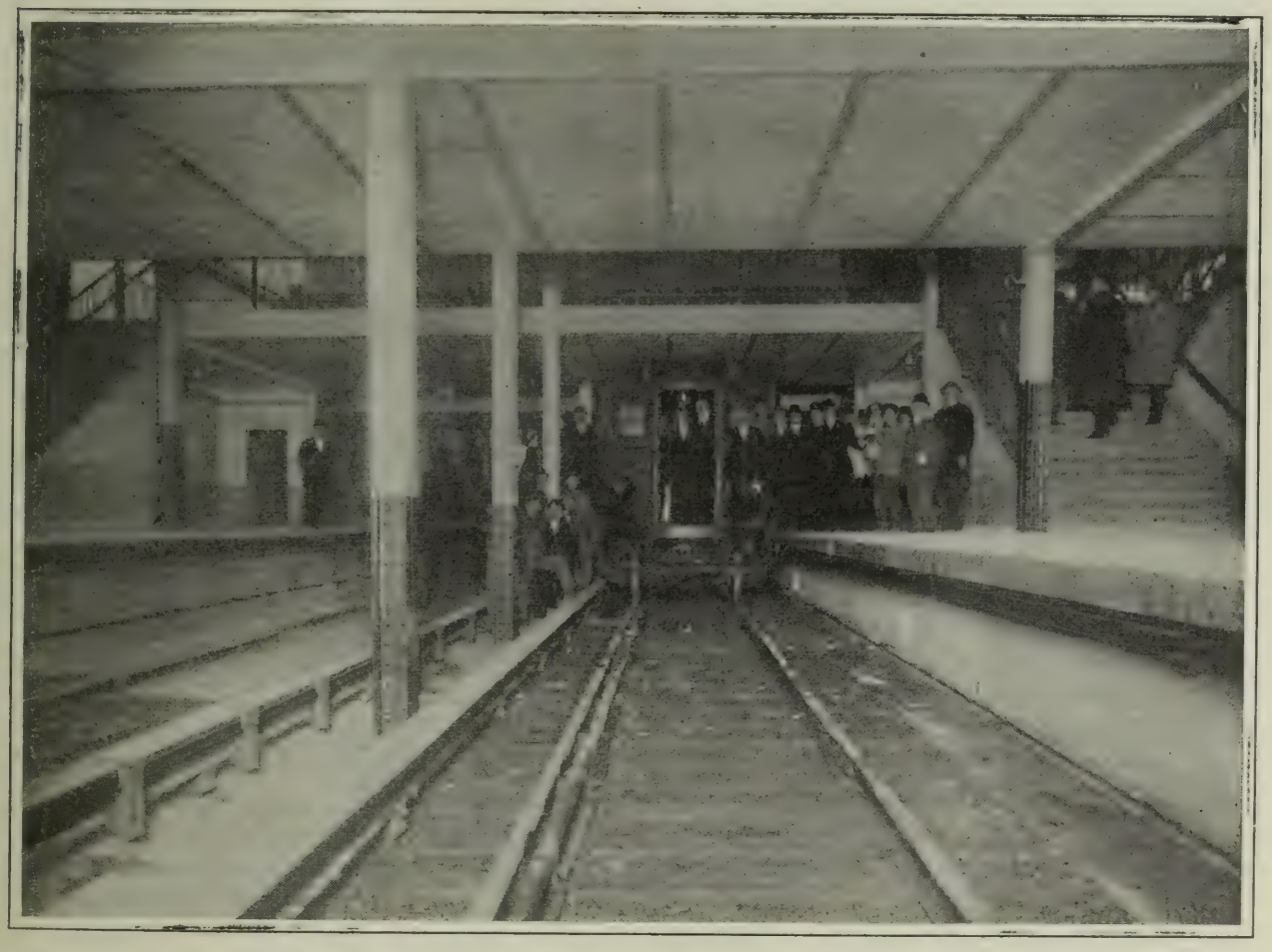
Notwithstanding the strenuous treatment to which passengers are subjected, to the strain of standing for a long time, and to the comparative lack of ventilation, almost no sickness results from traveling in the subway. As a matter of fact, standing up may be beneficial to many persons who have to remain seated during the day, and swinging around and twisting on the strap is the only exercise many of them get.

The engineers of the road are constantly studying up improvements in the handling of passengers. There is no

limit to the capacity of the roadbed. But, obviously, trains cannot be run at much shorter intervals. Therefore, the length of the train is to be increased. But with a longer train comes the danger of even greater congestion. To obviate this, side door cars have been introduced to some extent. It is believed by adopting this method of egress, the time devoted to getting a train into and out of the station may be reduced to thirty seconds.

At present the traveling public doesn't quite know how to avail itself of this particular kind of side door, and unfortunately there aren't enough policemen at the congested points to regulate the use of them. It is natural for persons to dash for any opening they see in a subway train, and this they do. Therefore, it is probable that once these doors are applied to all cars, the public will require some little educating before their beneficent efficiency will have been fully attained.

The great McAdoo system of tunnels connecting New York and New Jersey is apparently being used by numbers more than sufficient to justify its construction. That portion of the system which runs from Hoboken to Twenty-third street, New York, began operating in February, 1908; the other portion, running from Jersey City to the Hudson-Terminal, July, 1909. About ten miles of tracks are now in use by this system. There are four single tubes under the river. On the Jersey side is a transverse tunnel extending over a mile along shore beneath the tracks of the Pennsylvania, Erie and Lackawanna railroads, with entrances to each station. In Manhattan, the company is pushing its tunnel up Sixth avenue, and will presently cut under the corner of Bryant Park and connect with the subway at the Grand Central depot. In New Jersey, the system is extending its lines, and within a year will be running trains to and from Newark.



A STATION IN THE NEW YORK SUBWAY.

New York City.

Mexico Judged by Its Friends

BY W. J. GHENT

[Mr. Ghent is a student of Mexican conditions. He shows in this article that even from the statements of the eulogists and friends of Mexico the situation is serious. Mr. Ghent has been a frequent contributor to THE INDEPENDENT. Last spring he visited the Panama Canal with an editor of THE INDEPENDENT to collaborate a report to our readers on the conditions there.—EDITOR.]

NOW that several newspapers and at least one prominent magazine have turned their guns on our sister republic to the south, it is well to turn back and take note of some of the golden tributes that have been paid both to the nation and to its ruler. Diaz has so long been enthroned in American minds as the one benevolent autocrat of modern times, and the people over whom he rules have so long been considered fortunate and happy, that these recent allegations of tyranny, brutality and expropriation come to us as a great shock. Let us pause for a time in giving credence to these strange tales, and let us examine again some of the testimony to the glory and moral greatness of Diaz and to the blissful condition of his people.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, in a series of four articles published in the New York *Times* February 22 to 25, 1909, makes it plain that Mexico is a modern Happy Valley, and that all its blessings are due to Diaz. Mr. James Creelman, in an article in *Pearson's Magazine* for March, 1908, puts to shame Mr. Palmer's efforts at idealizing both ruler and nation. Mr. E. S. Smith, in the *Bankers' Magazine* for November, 1909, in a well-sustained flight of rhetorical "tall talk," strikes a note somewhat similar to Mr. Creelman's. Mr. Elisha Hollingsworth Talbot, in *Moody's Magazine* for December, 1909, is unrestrained in his praise, and the truth of his statements is cordially attested by no less a person than Señor C. Romero, Consul-General of Mexico in New York City. Mr. Franklin Johnston, in the *American Exporter* for December, 1909, takes it upon himself to refute some of the statements made in the *American Magazine,* citing for authority the testimony of an unidentified "American business man in Yucatan." Finally, a special correspondent of the New York *Times,* whose letter from Mexico City is published in the issue of that newspaper for December 5, 1909, adds his valuable contribution to the volume of testimony. It may have been noticed that for years there has been no lack of favorable comment upon Mexico and its ruler—just as there is no lack of like comment upon Russia and Nicholas II. The articles here mentioned are merely casual instances.

The greatness and goodness of Diaz is a matter rather insistently thrust upon the reader by these writers. To Mr. Creelman he is the "hero of the Americas," the "foremost figure of the American hemisphere." To Mr. Palmer he is "one of the heroic figures—perhaps the most Olympian figure—of modern history." He is the "possessor of a warm heart, a magnanimous and forgiving disposition, a soul as brave as ever inhabited human body, and [one] who fears only his God," according to Mr. Talbot. His "constructive statesmanship and tenderness of heart recall these same traits in our Lincoln," says Mr. Smith. Mr. Johnston somewhat more carefully measures his words. With the others, for the most part, panegyric assumes its most unrestrained form.

Unfortunately, the details given do not invariably warrant, to the unbiased reader, the conclusions of the panegyrists. Very often, indeed, these details suggest a directly contrary estimate of Diaz's character and of the conditions of the Mexican people. Then, too, in many matters the witnesses do not agree. Sometimes the witness does not agree with himself, and often he disagrees with his fellows to a ludicrous degree. Moreover, the assertions are frequently not in accord with well-authenticated, or, at least, accepted, data. There are readily accessible official figures regarding certain social conditions in Mexico with

which some of these writers seem unacquainted. It will be well to look over the testimony in order to reach independent conclusions.

For instance, Mr. Talbot, in glowing phrase, ascribes magnanimity and a forgiving spirit to the Mexican ruler. Mr. Palmer also gives an instance of Diaz's magnanimity. But Mr. Palmer also has these words:

"I heard an old resident estimate that the execution of 30,000 men stood to Diaz's account. Such is his power that a score of malcontents may be shot without anybody except thier neighbors being the wiser."

Indeed, a free and generous amount of killing by Diaz of his enemies is admitted by several of the eulogists. It was necessary, they declare, for the glory and good of Mexico. Mr. Creelman permits Diaz to speak for himself:

"'We were harsh. Sometimes we were harsh to the point of cruelty. But it was all necessary then to the life and progress of the nation. If there was cruelty, results have justified it. . . . It was better that a little blood should be shed that much blood should be saved. The blood that was shed was bad blood; the blood that was saved was good blood.'"

Mr. Smith is less direct, and contents himself with this philosophical observation:

"Civilized governments have often found it absolutely necessary to shed the blood of bad men for the preservation of the blood and life of good men, and to fully guarantee the safety of life, limb and employment and home in the national life, and to promote international peace."

Mr. Smith is less specific in this matter as well as in a number of others. He considers it "unjust and unreasonable" that "specific denials should be called forth from Mexico's friends," and accordingly indulges in rhetorical generalizations. But Mr. Johnston has something to the point. He is not so certain about the prevalence of democracy and political liberty as is Mr. Talbot. He writes:

"What possible comprehension could most of them [the peons] have of what a democratic form of government means? . . . The lower class in Mexico—the peons—have not fostered the democratic idea and have not the slightest idea of what it means."

Mr. Creelman, as usual, permits Diaz to say the word for himself:

"'We preserved the republican and democratic form of government. We defended the theory and kept it intact. Yet we adopted a patriarchal policy in the actual administration of the nation's affairs, guiding and restraining popular tendencies. . . . I have waited patiently for the day when the people of the Mexican Republic would be prepared to choose and change their government at every election without danger of armed revolutions and without injury to the national credit or interference with national progress. I believe that day has come. . . . It is true there is no opposition party. I have so many friends in the republic that my enemies seem unwilling to identify themselves with so small a minority.'"

So the benevolent Diaz seems to have won a unanimity of support which not even the great Washington nor the amiable Monroe could win. But again the witnesses do not agree. Mr. Palmer has another explanation of the lack of opposition to Diaz:

"One seeking an office, a favorable judgment in the courts, the overruling of the action of any Governor of a State, a privilege in the development of resources, has learned to go to Diaz for what he wants. . . . Oppose him, and your political career is finished. Serve him, and he may make you a Governor."

The *Times* special correspondent above referred to has also a few illuminating sentences. Gen. Bernardo Reyes, it appears, had notions of succeeding Diaz in the presidency. Diaz apparently had different notions. Now

"General Reyes has been exiled. There is no other word for it. Ostensibly he has gone abroad 'to study foreign military methods.' . . . All of which is absurd and merely a subterfuge to save the pride of one who was a war comrade of Porfirio Diaz."

There follows some comment upon Gen. Heriberto Barron, now in New York City, and his presumed ambitions toward the succession. "This is the man," writes the correspondent, "who has announced his candidacy for the Presidency of the Mexican Republic from the safe vantage of a New York hotel." This is much as tho Mr. Bryan or Mr. Debs should feel impelled to announce his candidacy for the American Presidency from the safe vantage of a hotel in Toronto or in London. No doubt the matter of political liberty in the two nations is to be judged by different standards.

The increasing barbarity of political persecutions, the imprisonment of opposition editors and of members of opposition clubs is asserted by all the critics of Mexico, and a multitude of specific instances are given. Mr. Talbot, however,

knows better. He declares that there is no political prison and there are no political prisoners in Mexico, and that the dungeon of San Juan de Ulua, at Vera Cruz, contains only long-term criminals:

"It can be safely asserted that President Diaz has never sent or caused to be sent to that famous retreat for evildoers a single editor for 'criticising the policy of the administration' or 'refusing to publish' any matter of any kind, at any time. The press of Mexico is as free to criticise in a civilized manner any 'policy' or any public official, or to refuse to publish sentiments it may not approve, as is the press of any other self-respecting and self-protecting country."

Mr. Johnston, tho he glorifies ruler and nation alike, has no illusions about the freedom of the press:

"It is true that Diaz has subsidized newspapers and controls practically all sources of news—that is part of his business, and is of vital importance in maintaining peace at home and credit abroad. Means of this sort will have outlived their usefulness when the country is on a still firmer basis."

Mr. Creelman and Mr. Smith disdain to notice so trifling a matter as political persecution and press censorship. But Mr. Palmer, with easy nonchalance, bears much the same testimony as does Mr. Johnston:

"There is no censorship of the press; but criticise Diaz vitally and the editor will surely feel his power, directly or indirectly. He is 'kind' to the press with subsidies. One of the two American papers published in the capital has its monthly allowance from the Government—the only Government subsidized American paper in the world."

Yet Diaz, so Mr. Palmer declares, is in many respects an "easy boss." It would seem that all he demands is obedience. It can hardly be suspected that the Czar of all the Russias or the Ameer of Afghanistan demands less than this. Whether you are a member of Congress, or a State Governor, or a Supreme Court Judge, you have only to obey and you will be secure and happy. There is no trouble for any others than those who believe in exercising an individual mind in regard to the reform of social and industrial conditions or an individual preference for candidates for political office. Such persons are the bane of Diaz's contentment and security. Mr. Talbot is very strong on this point:

"The only unhappy persons in Mexico—and they are comparatively few in numbers—are the criminal classes and the socialist or restless element composed of disappointed office seekers, plotters against orderly government, enemies of progress, and persons who are jealous of the foreign capital, influence and brains that are rendering such important aid in the development of the country."

Mr. Johnston has little to say of killing as a specific mode of achieving order, but he frankly acknowledges the employment of the iron hand:

"Neither Diaz nor any other man could have forced Mexico ahead as he has without using the sternest methods, without using spies (even the United States has its secret service) and prisons to crush the demagog and the agitator whenever they threatened to disturb the peace and prosperity of the country."

Mr. Palmer has a number of further references to Diaz's attitude on the matter of killing:

"On one occasion, when he [Diaz] was asked by wire what disposition to make of a certain revolutionist who had been captured, his prompt, unexpurgated answer, I am told, was: 'Kill him while he is hot.' . . . Probably Don Porfirio has had to kill relatively more of the people of his own tribe, the fighting, vigorous, bartering, bathing Oaxacans of the south, than of any other."

But none of the panegyrists, curiously enough, makes any mention of the wholesale killings at Juchitan (1878), about Papantla (1886), at Tomochic and at Mexico City (1892), or at Monterey (1903). They might have offered some word of explanation in order to make these episodes more fittingly accord with the character of a benevolent ruler. More or less wisely, they have chosen silence.

One of the gravest charges of the critics of Mexico is the existence in that land of a particularly harsh and brutal form of peonage. Are the charges in any measure true? The panegyrists are divided in opinion. Mr. Palmer admits the impeachment:

"By batches they [the Yaquis] have been sent to what is undeniably practical slavery in Yucatan, where they die of homesickness and the heat in a few years. No doubt some members of the Government have made a good profit out of this traffic, which is now to be stopped, as the few remaining Yaquis are needed for labor in their own country."

Mr. Johnston, quoting from the "American business man," admits the existence of peonage in Yucatan. But it is a mild system, he says, and the peons do not wish a change. Peonage, also, he admits, exists in other parts of Mexico,

It is conceded that the Yucatan peons are beaten, that their liberty is curtailed in various ways, that they are not permitted to marry the peons of other plantations, and that at the door of each of the quarters of the unmarried men is stationed a guard "armed with a club, a sword and a pistol." But the peon is satisfied; he has known nothing else, and he wants nothing else. He would not change the existing order.

Mr. Creelman sees none of the darker things, and apparently has heard nothing about peonage. But Mr. Talbot has. Only he declares that it has been abolished:

"The only slavery known in Mexico since the conquest has been the slavery of peonage, and to Diaz belongs the credit for its abolition. Now, every Mexican, if he so wills, is master of himself and of his services. . . . [Diaz is] as tender and just in his treatment of the millions of peons, whom he considers to be the nation's wards, as Lincoln was of the millions of negro slaves to whom he gave freedom."

Mr. Smith goes him one better:

"The laboring classes of the great farms are a sympathetic, contented, patient, happy, industrious and obedient people."

Of the population of Mexico "two-thirds are peons," says Mr. Talbot. His statistics are wofully at fault, and the term "peons," which he uses, does not give the meaning he intends. Of the 2,890,991 persons engaged in agriculture in 1895, according to Dr. Walter E. Weyl, in the *Bulletin of Labor* for January, 1902, 2,555,316 were farm hands. Only a part of these were peons in the real sense. But the total population of Mexico in 1900 was about 15,000,000, so that the proportion of peons, whether according to the scientific or the popular meaning, was nothing like what Mr. Talbot declares. However that may be, it is Mr. Talbot's declaration that the peons have been the especial wards of Diaz:

"If teaching them to read and write, to become better men and women, to make their labor decently productive, to strive for a higher plane of existence and to deserve the rights and privileges of citizenship is to enslave them, then the blame is upon them. He has checked them in their downward course of centuries; has turned their faces toward the star of a higher destiny; and they are now steadily and surely advancing."

It would be interesting to know how many of the Mexican people can read or write in this year 1909. Terry's "Mexico," a friendly work just published, says that more than 8,000,000 who have reached their majority are illiterate. Dr. Weyl, quoting from the census of 1895, gives 1,782,822 as the number who can both read and write and 323,336 as the number who can read only. The percentage of illiterates to the whole population is given as 79.2. It is really larger than this, Dr. Weyl surmises, since the thousands of natives who evade the census are probably all illiterate. There is no doubt that education has been advanced in Mexico; for that matter there is no country touched by civilization that cannot show an advance in literacy these last twenty years, and the increase in students in Mexican schools from 544,000 in 1890 to 828,078 in 1898 is indeed a fair showing. But where Mr. Talbot gets the figures or the facts for his sweeping statements no one can guess.

The critics of Mexico assert that civil and political liberty does not exist in that land; that elections are a farce, that opposition to the administration is attended with the utmost danger, that prosecutions of political malcontents are savage and relentless. What do the defenders say? Mr. Talbot rises to a lofty height of indignant denial:

"Every Mexican . . . has the constitutional right to go to the polls and vote his principles and his preferences, and is more certain of non-interference and the protection due to every decent citizen than are our own people in many parts of the United States."

We have already seen how Mr. Johnston exults in the use of prisons "to crush the demagog and the agitator whenever they threatened the peace and prosperity of the country." Mr. Smith also says hard words about the "disgruntled office-seekers" who so readily jeopard the tranquillity of Mexico. Thus he describes them:

"Government destroyers, who from time to time are leaving Mexico for refuge in the United States, where they take shelter under the guise of being political refugees, to plan revolution against Mexico, and with their presence poison American society, stir up the latent forces of anarchy among our own evil-minded, and jeopard international tranquillity."

As a matter of fact, Mexican political refugees find little "shelter" north of the Rio Grande or the Arizona line. Any one familiar with the history of the mat-

ter knows that. thru the conspicuous zeal of American officials, from dog-catcher up to Circuit Court Judge, all along the border, these refugees are hounded from place to place, are arrested and almost invariably convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in our penitentiaries. The cases of Magon, Rivera, Villarreal, Araujo, Espinosa, Sarabia, Guerra and others are too fresh in the minds of well-informed men to enable them to listen patiently to any talk of a refugee finding "shelter" on this side the line. From all the information available, it would seem that the Mexican who has independent notions about politics and society, and who chooses to speak his opinions to another, has his choice of two alternatives: one, to remain in Mexico and take his chance of execution or of imprisonment in Belem or San Juan de Ulua, and the other, to come to the United States and serve for from one and one-half to two and one-half years in Yuma or Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary.

All the witnesses agree on one point: Agitation is hurtful to business. About $800,000,000 of American capital is invested in Mexico, and the continuance of large profits on this capital requires the maintenance of the existing régime and the absolute cessation of agitation and criticism. It is an argument curiously like that heard thruout America during the anti-slavery agitation. The "peculiar institution" of the South must not be disturbed out of regard for the sanctity of commercial profits. The slave is contented, and would not change his lot; liberty is freely accorded to all who can rightly use or appreciate it, and the real evil lies in a "disturbance of conditions" by unscrupulous agitators.

It was a good argument—from the standpoint of vested interests and the exploitation of the weak. But it appears that a majority of the American people were not convinced by it, and that after a time they concerned themselves about the matter at issue in a very forcible manner. It is an argument that is always reappearing, and is always prompted by the same motive—the material interests of the strong.

New York City.

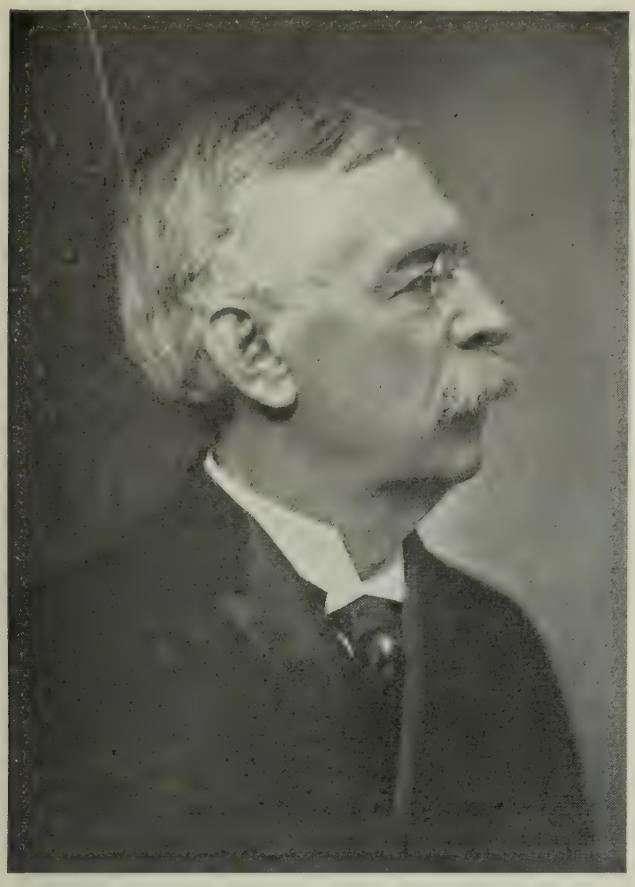
Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

HERNANDO DE SOTO MONEY, UNITED STATES SENATOR.

BRIGHT among the intellectual brilliants of the United States Senate is the new minority leader, Money of Mississippi. He is a rare combination of the best qualities of the ideal Southern gentleman. He is highly cultured, a cultivated and entertaining conversationalist, cordially democratic and considerate. He is tall, with iron-gray hair and mustache effectively emphasizing a strong Southern face. He is a good man to lead if he had a tractable following, for he is absolutely fearless on the floor of the Senate, without being pugnacious. He is among the very few who understand the art of being severe and parliamentary at the same time. He has frequently demonstrated the fact—notably when he replied to Senator Root, during the tariff debate. He is only serving his second term in the Senate, barring the unexpired term of Senator George, which he completed, but the Democrats could not have selected a better parliamentarian for leader.

Previous to his appointment to the Senate Money served in the House fourteen years, to which he came as a lawyer, graduate of the University of Mississippi. Behind that he has a Civil War record. He was twenty-two when the war broke out and served in the Confederate army from the beginning till late in '64, when he was forced to retire, on account of serious trouble with his eyes. This trouble has been the bane—yet in a sense the blessing—of his life. For many years now the Senator has



Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.
SENATOR MONEY, OF MISSISSIPPI,
Democratic Leader of the Senate.

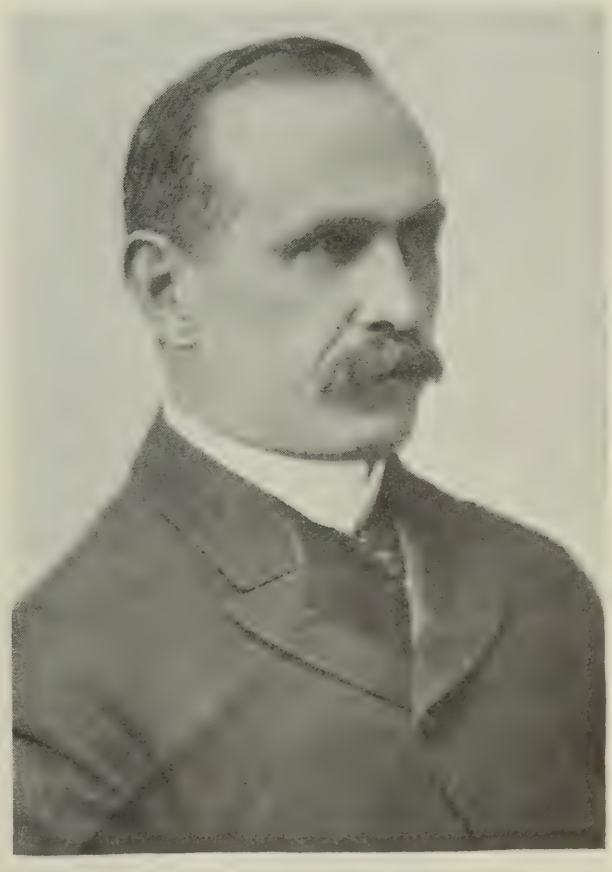
been practically blind, seeing with but one eye and only large objects, indistinctly. It certainly serves to enhance the victory of his life, for a readier and more effective speaker, quicker and keener in debate and retort, better posted in volume and detail, could not easily be found. His speeches are not, however, thoroly satisfactory to strangers in the Senate galleries, especially if they come from the North or West, for the Senator retains a strong Creole tendency to soften, often to obliteration, many of his consonants, and to wander along thru words in a leisurely, drawling way which is not easily plain at a distance, especially as his voice is not strong at the best. But those who would have a treat of wisdom, wit and comprehensive English will always find it in the *Congressional Record* the next morning. In fact, he is among the few whose speeches are always worth reading afterward. Two years ago, wholly impromptu, he delivered one of the most complete and graphic dissertations extant on the anthropology of the color line. He was forced to his feet to help out a Democratic filibuster. A question from Senator Foraker set him onto the subject, with a result which will live in English literature.

Senator Money is over seventy and retires in 1911. It is a pity for Congress that he should quit, but for many years he has not known an hour without keen physical suffering. In the meantime, to make the most of him, the Democrats have elected him floor leader. In chatting of his proverbially difficult task he said: "My efforts will be chiefly toward securing harmony, irrespective of measures. In that I hope I may not wholly fail."

If there is any man on the Democratic side who can successfully harmonize, it is Money of Mississippi.

Edward Butterfield Vreeland, M. C., Vice-Chairman of the Monetary Commission.

The Vreeland-Aldrich currency bill a year ago brought into national prominence the name of the man who is now chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and vice-chairman, with Aldrich, of the Monetary



EDWARD B. VREELAND,
Vice-chairman of the Monetary Commission.

Commission. From that on he has been watched by many as a growing influence in the financial affairs of the country. Mr. Vreeland has served in the House since 1899. He came both as a lawyer and as president of the Salamanca Trust Company, with the combination of experience giving him the best practical preparation for a position on the Committee on Banking and Currency. The work was agreeable to him and he has devoted himself to it with an energy and earnestness which have caused him rapidly to develop along those lines. His colleagues realized it before he launched upon the troubled waters his temporary currency bill, which, after certain compromises, apparently carried the day, where the Aldrich bill had failed. They were not surprised when he was made chairman of the House committee and vice-chairman of the Monetary Commission now delving into every phase of finance, in the hope of evolving a perfect system of banking and currency. It is an important position, full of grave responsibility. Even the framers of the Constitution had not a more perplexing proposition and problem.

Vreeland is fifty-two years old, tall, strong and forceful in manner and method. He has a high forehead, with clear, keen eyes, dark hair and vigorous color, which gives one the impression of a younger man. He has not posed as a public speaker. His strength is as a student. He is a forceful and entertaining conversationalist, cordially willing to tell what he knows of a subject under discussion, and not afraid to say so when he does not know. He is not a debater, but a practical, earnest business man, always ready for any amount of hard work. He is a courteous listener and patient investigator, who has sometimes given the impression of being readier to follow than to lead. But they are mistaken who think that when Mr. Vreeland is satisfied and fully understands, he lacks the courage or quality to stand pat.

His great ambition is to serve effectively in eradicating the unscientific conditions of our present monetary system. To it he is devoting every energy. Of his personal progress in the matter he said to me the other day: "I am clear as to the errors existing, and perfectly satisfied as to what we must eventually attain, to avoid them and secure the best possible banking and currency system; but I do not feel at all sure, as yet, of the wisest way to reach the desired end."

Charles Dyer Norton, First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

When Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh appointed Charles Dyer Norton, of Chicago, his first assistant secretary, a name was brought to the front which



CHARLES DYER NORTON,
First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

was comparatively little known at large, outside of Illinois; but the overwhelming commendations which forthwith emanated from the Lake City brought with them the conviction that a man of unusual qualities was booked for the most important post in the Secretary's office of the national treasury. The prospect thus far has been fully realized.

Norton was born in Wisconsin, in 1871. When he was sixteen he entered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Four years later he entered Amherst College, gradu-

ating in 1893. For over a year he was on the staff of *Scribner's Magazine,* but ill health forced him to take a year abroad, and returning, he went to Chicago, where he again entered the service of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, becoming general manager for Illinois, a position which he held till he resigned to come to Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

In the meantime, besides evincing most unusual administrative ability in building up the business of the insurance company, Norton had recognized Chicago and Chicago had recognized Norton. As president of the Merchants' Club he was the chief inspiration and vital energy of the signal reforms inaugurated by that organization, and when the club consolidated with the Commercial Club, he became chairman of the committee which worked out the scheme and plans for the beautification of the city and suburbs which are the glory of the community. He was the soul of several important measures of practical reform in which he came frequently in contact with Secretary MacVeagh, resulting in his selection for his present position. Chicago finds words of praise for Norton altogether inadequate, and the prophetic in Washington are equally enthusiastic concerning his future in the national treasury. He is only thirty-eight, which gives him an exceptional running start. He is tall, slender, active, full of energy, democratically cordial, quick, clean, well poised and keen. His face is smooth shaven, with a fine forehead topped with thick brown hair, close cut, giving the general impression of one who is ready for most anything at a moment's notice. He has good looks, running a close second to Bacon, whom he rather resembles, but, like the late Apollo of the State Department, now Ambassador to Paris, he evidently holds them subservient to business. He gave up a fifty-thousand-dollar income for his present $4,500 position, much as Bacon did. Like Bacon, he has evidently brought with him a fifty-thousand-dollar ability and old-fashioned patriotism, regardless of present perquisites. Like Bacon, he will be heard from higher up, before long.

His present duties make him the right hand of the Secretary. When I asked him what his ruling passion was in the new office, he replied instantly, "Efficiency and economy." He has been making good along those lines, but to know him is to realize that he has only laid the foundation as yet, and that he will be one worth watching as he climbs.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Among the Shilluks of Southern Sudan

BY F. SCOTT THOMPSON

FOR eight days and a half from Khartum we traveled and tied up by turns on the White Nile. As we steamed slowly up the river man-eating crocodiles sunned themselves on the sands, while huge hippopotamuses raised their giant heads above the water to behold a monster too large for even them to attack.

It was hard for us to realize we were approaching very near to the Equator, as it was the season of rain and greenness, and the heat was not nearly so oppressive as in dry, burning Egypt, which we had just left. Still and slow flows the rising river that each year bears life and healing to "old hushed Egypt and her sands." Great clouds of brilliantly colored birds settle on the bushes along the bank in the evening, and during the night time wild beasts creep down to the water's edge to drink. A few squalid villages dot its shores. Occasional herds of humped cattle graze on the marshy plains reaching back from the higher banks of the river. Beyond these in the distance stretch great forests of mimosa trees, reminding one not of the old geography pictures of giant trees with great long snakes dangling from the branches

matted together above, but rather of poorly kept plum and apple orchards. It is a sort of a survival of the strongest and scrawniest. A more luxuriant forest growth is hindered by the fires the natives kindle in the autumn to burn off the dried grass that during the summer grows higher than a man's head. An effort is being made to protect the forests from these fires, and during the past year 65 miles of fire line 30 feet wide was cut at a cost of $9 per mile.

At last, 600 miles south of Khartum, we reach the Sobat River. About 3 miles up on its right bank, in the midst of a grove of Doleib palms, we find an American mission station where a minister, a doctor and a farmer are working together for the evangelization, education and general advancement of the aborigines.

Here, 2,000 miles up the Nile, in the heart of Africa, nine degrees from the Equator, we halt for a few weeks to visit the Shilluks and their kingdom.

Their villages are scattered irregularly along a line about a mile back from the White Nile bank, for a distance of 218 miles, or from Kaka on the north to Lake No on the south, also up the Sobat for a distance of 35 miles. In addition to these towns along the two rivers, they have eight groups of villages some twelve to twenty miles inland. The census of 1903 gives the number of inhabitants of the river villages as near forty thousand. Add to these a liberal number of the inland villages, and we find the Shilluks of today to be very few, as compared with the population spoken of by Dr. Schweinfurth, who, about 1870, wrote:

> "No known part of Africa, scarcely even the narrow valley of the Nile in Egypt, has a density of population so great; but a similar condition of circumstances so favorable to support a teeming population is perhaps without a parallel in the world. Everything which contributes to exuberance of life here finds a concentrated field—agriculture, pasturage, fishing and the chase."

Since the above was written, the ranks of the Shilluks have been greatly thinned. Many of their villages built of the most perishable material have entirely disappeared. The nefarious slave trade and the savage reigns of the Mahdi and Califa were the agencies that brought calamity and woe and broke the power of the tribe. The Shilluks bore perhaps more than their share of suffering during the time of the scourge, that in less than a score of years reduced the population of the Sudan to one-fourth, and the amount of possessions in flocks and herds to one-twenty-fourth. Many boys and girls, born during the rule of the Califa, bear names which show that their parents would have preferred they had not come to life. The Shilluks re-



WASHING CLOTHES IN THE OLD WAY.



WASHING CLOTHES IN THE NEW WAY.

A common way of resting among the Shilluks, is to put one foot against the opposite knee and then throw the weight of the body on a spear or some object held by the hand.

sisted the authority of the monster, but clubs and spears were no match for fire-arms, and thousands of these wretched creatures were carried away to Omdurmann. Hundreds perished by the way. Their ears were cut off as proof to the owner that his property had died on the road. Slatin Pasha, a captive in Omdurmann, tells of their entry into that city. Some were too wretched to even sell as slaves. "Wearily they dragged their emaciated bodies to the river bank, where they died, and, as nobody would take the trouble to bury them, the corpses were pushed into the river and swept away." This was little more than ten years ago.

As an eminent American millionaire passed thru the Shilluk territory a few months since, he wrote home to a friend: "If I were a young man, with a thousand to invest, I'd sail straight for the mouth of the Sobat." Indeed, this section does seem something like the land "Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." The soil along the river bank is twelve feet thick and very fertile. The natives use little patches of it for their durra, known to us as Kaffir corn, and tobacco. Their name for the latter is a corruption of the old Spanish word, tobacco. They grow just enough of these to supply their needs, if the crop is good, and, in case of any failure, are left in a condition of want or famine. Ants, both white and black, are abundant. The white ones build great sand hills several feet in diameter and as much as three or four feet in hight. In these they store grass seed for the dry months of the winter. In times of hunger a Shilluk will occasionally go to the ant hills and scratch out the ants' food for himself. It is certainly a case of the sluggard going to the ant. The natives' greatest trial seems to be that the same fertility and rain which bring the durra bring also a luxuriant growth of weeds, which must be rooted up two or three times a year to save their grain. Men and women join together in the work. They sit on the ground, and dig out in front of them with rude little hoes. Two persons, by a work and rest arrangement, are just about able to keep one hoe and one pipe going.

The land back from the river is poorer, and far removed from water in the dry season. The fertility of this inland soil would be very materially increased if the land's own vegetable growth were allowed to mulch upon it instead of being burned, as is now the case. Irrigation and drain-

age will be comparatively easy. But improvements will require much labor, and labor among the Shilluks is scarce. They are born warriors, not workers. The Sudanese batallions draw a large proportion of their soldiers from this tribe, altho no conscription is enforced. Count Gleichen says: "They are exceedingly plucky and the best warriors in the Sudan." Many of them, who have served for years in the Egyptian army, come back to their native huts in their old age, there to end their days in savage nakedness.

The Shilluks are tall, the average hight of the men being at least 5 feet 10 inches. They are rather slender and noticeably light in the shanks. Some of the men wear a body cloth—a piece of cotton about two yards long. Two corners of this are knotted and passed over the head with the cloth under the right arm. It is a sleeveless shirt, open down the left side. Most of them, however, go naked except for their ornaments, and these are not a few.

Behold a village warrior! His hair is his glory, and you will perhaps notice it first. The styles of dressing it are varied and extraordinary. Sometimes, with the help of a mixture of gum, mud, and cow dung, it is twisted and matted into a material resembling thick black felt. This is trained into various shapes. Sometimes it gives the appearance of a crownless hat, again of a jaunty cap, or it may be made into an arc of spokes a few inches in length. Another style is to plaster the hair down close to the head with a mixture of clay and ashes, the long part being drawn forward and allowed to stick out in front as a horn. When the plaster is removed, the color and kink of the hair are gone, and it fluffs and shakes about with much resemblance to the mane of a yellow dog. One requisite of household furniture is the narrow neck rest, about six inches in hight, which serves to keep the hair off the ground at night. It reminds one of a miniature saw-horse. But there is about six feet of warrior beneath the hair. His body, including his face, is smeared with dust and ashes; around his waist are several strings of beads cut from the shells of ostrich eggs; about his neck is a band made from the stiff black hairs of the giraffe tail. On his arms are bracelets of rope. iron or ivory, worn so tight that the muscles are knotted out between them. In his right hand he carries a laurel leaf bladed spear, on the handle of which dangles an ostrich plume. With his left hand he manages a shield, made from giraffe or crocodile hide, and under his left arm he holds a ball-headed war club. Ask him to show



A WARRIOR IN FULL DRESS.
The band around his head is made from buttons. It is fastened so tight that when it is removed the buttons will have made a permanent impress on his forehead.

you how his people perform in battle, and he leaps and jumps about as only a savage can, warding off the imaginary blows of his enemies, and stabbing and striking with his spear. At last he sees his opportunity and hurls his spear for the death wound. As he brings back his weapon, he is perspiring and trembling from the excitement of the mere thought of battle.

The women wear loin cloths, and over these the skins of goats, sheep, or gazelle, with the hair side inward. They are tall and well formed, and act with much more independence than the Mohammedan women farther north. The work, without which the household finds it impossible to exist, is about equally divided between the men and the women.

The villages are built in a circle about an open court, except in a few places, where they are now built in straight rows in accordance with government orders. The Oriental mind moves in curves. The inhabitants of each town band together closely, and feuds between different villages are very common.

The Shilluk house, or tukl, as it is called, is a circular affair, about fifteen feet in diameter. The walls are built of mud and stand about as high as a man's head. The conical-shaped roofs are made from dry grass, and a village, from the distance, presents something of the appearance of a group of haystacks. The mud floors of the tukls are kept very clean. A man builds a separate tukl for each of his wives, so each is the mistress of her own house. A small oval opening serves as door, window and chimney. A smoldering fire is built inside the tukl at night, and the mosquitoes, as any sensible creatures should, move out to better air. But the black men, instead of being suffocated, as we would expect, go calmly to sleep. The mosquitoes of this section are poisonous—the kind that kick up their heels and throw all their weight onto their bills when they bore into you. Animals as well as men must be protected from their bites, and the largest tukls are those built for the village cattle.

Cattle grazing is the chief business of the people. Cows are the measure of a man's wealth, and it is with them alone that he is able to purchase wives. The price of a wife, according to the latest quotations, is five or more cows, according to her charms. The father takes the cows he has gained in exchange for his daughter's hand, and buys another wife for himself. A man may have as many wives as he is able to pay for. The king, with two hundred wives, is the most married man in the territory. If a wife proves unsatisfactory, inside of a certain time, her husband may rue his bargain and get back his cows. Owing to the existence of strict laws, the people until quite recently were notably moral in their sexual relations, but they are now being corrupted by the influence of soldiers and Arab traders, who have known life farther north.

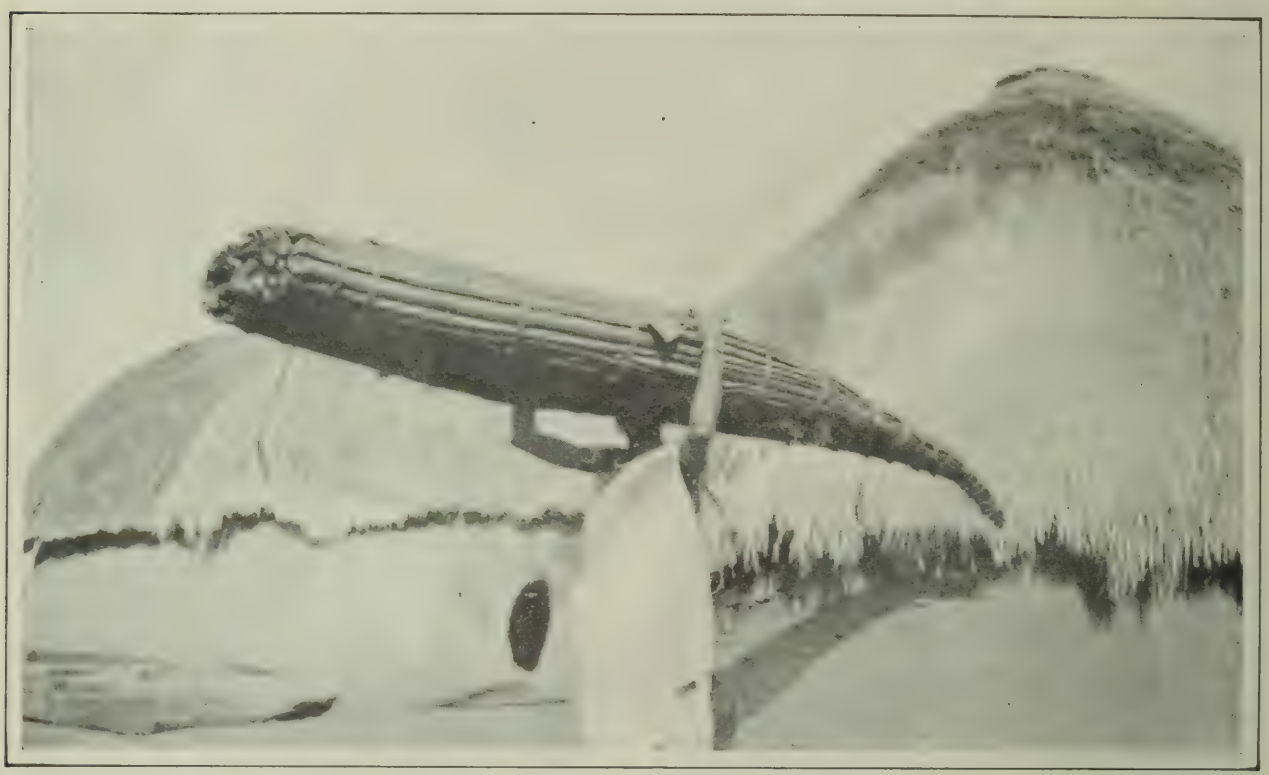
Cattle are seldom used for food. A bull is occasionally sacrificed at a funeral feast, and beasts that have died naturally are eaten. The sheep and goats are of an inferior sort, and are little valued. The sheep grow hair instead of wool, and one of them may be had for fifty cents. The chickens are small and sell at about five cents each. The common people are not allowed to own donkeys, as the King reserves that privilege for himself.

The Shilluks are the only black tribe that recognize the sovereignty of one Mek or King. The educated tribesmen can repeat the names of their rulers from the beginning. The latter phrase, by the best calculation, means with them about 1200 A. D., according to our chronology.

They believe in a great creator called Jouk. One of the third generation after the creation, named Nyakang, with some of his relatives, took to himself wings and flew from a far country to the district north of the Sobat. In order to people his country quickly, he created men and women out of the animals which he found in the forest and river. The descendants of this new creation are the Shilluk common people. The direct offspring of Nyakang makes up the royal family to this day. Those who are not of royal birth must as a mark of servitude have the four front teeth of their lower jaw removed. The boy whom we have been trying to teach to take care of our camp has all his lower teeth, so he must belong to the royal family. Perhaps he does; he shows no signs of being a born servant.

With a Boss American washing machine and two blacks, a man and a woman, at my disposal, I undertook to oversee the weekly washing exercise of the station. My male assistant, who was easily six feet two, laid aside his spear and war club, and the pointed end of the latter served to stir the clothes while in the hot water. It seemed to me that

turning a war club into a laundry stick was something after the spirit of making "swords into plow shares and spears into pruning hooks." With club and spear laid aside, my man was as clear of encumbrances as if he had been going to wash himself. And if none of us had worn more clothes than he, our forenoons would have been wholly unnecessary. As we had no competitors within a radius of several hundred miles, we were not anxious to have our clothes on the line early. We were glad to find that they were so well washed that we could wear them without being ironed.



SHILLUK WITH CANOE ON HIS HEAD.

The canoe is made from ambash wood, which is lighter than cork and resembles pith. The canoe is made as a raft and the water comes up thru it, but those who ride on it have few clothes to get wet.

The territory abounds in game. Ducks, geese, bustards, crested crane, and guineas are found along the river in the wet season, but one must go farther inland to find larger game, such as elephant, lion, antelope, tiang, gazelle, etc.

Accompanied by some Shilluk youths, we made an excursion for tiang. After many vain efforts to get near them we saw a small herd lying in the midst of the plain, their long horns sticking up above the grass. We told one of our boys to make a great semicircle and come upon them from the other side, hoping he might scare them toward us. He seemed to understand, and we waited. At last we saw him, a mere speck across the plains. He went off to our right; he came back on our left, having made a complete circuit of the game without frightening it in the least. He grinned as tho he thought he had done something worthy of note. Perhaps he thought we wanted to charm the beasts! At last we got our tiang, a fine young bull, large as a yearling steer, dun-colored with a black stripe down his shoulders. His meat, hide and horns were enough pay for our tramps across the plains, our immersions in the swamps, and our mosquito bites in the night time.

When the natives see us bringing in more game than we can use, they come in strings to the camp, for they are not allowed to have guns, and can get little meat with their spears. They take their portions and go away with few or no signs of any gratitude. They are just big children that have never been taught. The clergyman started a school in one of their villages, but in a short time the village fathers came to tell him he'd better stop it, as they had noticed an extra amount of sickness among them since the opening of the school. We went with him to church one evening. The villagers finished tying their cattle, and

then gathered in the shade of a tukl for the beginning of the services. The Fifty-first Psalm in the Shilluk tongue, and set to "Rock of Ages," is the only song they have tried to learn. The preacher led and the black congregation, with serious looks and struggles excruciating to behold, followed a word or two behind, striving in everything to imitate their leader. He coughed once, and a cough went round the whole chorus.

The policy of the British Mudir, or Governor of the province of which the Shilluk territory forms a part, is to rule, as far as possible, thru the native agencies—the King, the chiefs and the village leaders or sheiks. As a brother officer exprest it, "he rules by an insinuating peace rather than by war." The King receives government presents to the amount of a few score of pounds each year, which is a large sum to a black man. During the last three years upward of sixteen hundred cases of complaint about the ownership of cattle and marriage disputes have been submitted to the government officials by the tribesmen, and settled aparently satisfactorily. The revenue of the province has risen from twenty-five hundred dollars in 1902 to twenty-one thousand dollars in 1906. The annual taxes amount to about fifty-five cents per person. This sum is equal to a little more than four days' wages for the ordinary workman. The tribe believes in collective punishment, and, in case a crime is traced to a certain village, if the wrong-doer is not found and delivered by his fellow townsmen, the whole village is punished. The King may order the destruction of a whole village and the confiscation of all its cattle. The fine for murder is seven cows, which is paid directly to the King. He sacrifices two for the soul of the deceased and uses the other five to purchase another wife for himself. Under the British Governor are several Egyptian minor officials, who, in the various parts of the territory, act as justices of the peace, postmasters, etc.



A GROUP OF VILLAGE CHILDREN.

The Sudan's past is a record of slavery, famine, and bloodshed. The journals of explorers in turn tell of a land of promise, rich in resources, and a land of death and squalor, with nothing to attract but deserts and swamps. It was veiled in darkness and too far away to be given light. But on the death of Gordon something of the interest that the Western world attached to the man past over to the country for which he gave his life. England arose in earnest to vindicate her self-respect. It was the conquest of

a land rather than the conquering of a people—a battle with the desert. And when Khartum was reached, many were ready to exclaim with Mr. Stevens respecting the gain, aside from the vindication of self-respect: "The poor Sudan! The wretched, dry Sudan! Count up all the gains you will, yet what an irony it remains, this fight of half a generation for such an emptiness."

But the march southward that Sir Herbert Kitchener began with brain and brawn, steam and steel, continues. It no longer follows the Nile bed a compact column, but with the dividing of the streams at Omdurmann separates as waters that enter a swamp, and spreads itself every way but backward. Trading posts are being established in the most remote districts, and great schemes for dredging, draining and irrigating are being projected by the government. Gain will eventually come to England. Already she is finding that she has gained a foothold on a quarter of a continent that is not all "desert, wilderness, squalor and devastation," and that will not be "forever and ever a God-accursed wilderness, an empty limbo of torment." Other parts of Africa, whose natives are being oppressed for the enrichment of the "mother country," are brought often to our attention, but here in the Sudan, without much notice and with little demonstration, England is quietly building an empire. She has gained control of the upper waters of the Nile, thus protecting Egypt, and at the same time giving herself a greater right to remain in Egypt.

With millions upon millions of acres that yield largely of most of the products that go to make man's food and clothing; with, in the southern part, a wet season as long as the American summer, during which the sky is usually so overcast with clouds as to render the rays of the tropical sun easily endurable; with facilities for irrigation which will render agriculture practicable during the dry, warm months of the winter, thus making three crops per year possible; with a railway to Halfa on the north and Suakin on the east; with a government that furnishes protection to life and property without exacting more than its due, this "land of the rustling of wings which the rivers divide" is destined to be a formidable competitor in the agricultural markets of the world.



THE SHILLUKS' MEASURE OF VALUE AND MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

But what of the two million blacks that slavery and famine, war and pestilence have left in these million square miles? The government is making every effort to better the people's condition. Adventurers and speculators are being

carefully restricted in their actions, but the black man remembers the past and looks upon his white brethren with distrust.

One day an old Shilluk chief named Ariu came to the mission house, and thru an interpreter the following conversation took place: "Now, chief, you have a good and righteous government; it will protect you and will help you; it will fight your battles if need be. And these missionaries will teach your children; will help you cultivate your lands; will find a market for your grain, and they have the Book and will teach you about God; you ought now to be quiet and peaceable; till your lands and care for your herds."

The old chief smoked a while in silence, then laid his pipe aside and replied:

"Master, you speak well. We had here the Turks (old Egyptian government), and they said: 'Be submissive to us; we will protect you; we will fight your battles for you; we will teach you of God.' But they took our cattle, they destroyed our villages and carried away our women and children into slavery, and they are gone. Then came the Ansar (the Mahdists), and they said: 'Come with us; we have a great army; we will care for you and protect you; we will give you plenty to eat and a good place to live; we have the Book and we will teach you the truth and teach you of God.' But they slew our men, and right here where these houses stand many of our men fell fighting for their women and children, and they, too, have gone. Now you come and say: 'We will care for you; we will protect you; we will fight for you; we have the Book; we will teach you.' Master, you speak well; but we will see, we will see."

The old chief's children will see the waste plains made into cultivated fields, the mud tukls changed to dwellings of brick and stone, domestic animals crowding out the wild beasts, and clothed men possessing the soil of the naked savages. We can foretell the march of civilization and progress, but we cannot prophesy the future of the black man. Concerning his place in the coming prosperity of his land, we can only speculate, and in the words of old Chief Ariu say, "We will see, we will see."

ASSIUT, EGYPT.

The Abstruse and the Obvious

BY A. J. PORTENAR

MEMBER OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6.

[With the returned copy and proof from the press-rooms comes this statement from one of our own typesetters. We believe it fairly represents an important side of the question. We give it to our readers for their consideration.—EDITOR.]

I WENT up to the hook and took off a "take" marked "editorial." Then back to the machine to earn my bread and improve my mind at the same time by putting that copy into type, for much of instruction for the head and balm for the heart have come to me while setting INDEPENDENT editorials. This one opened well: "The *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science considers . . ." So I sat down to consider with them. But that innocent looking piece of paper held mental disquietude for me, and I was not long in reaching it. Eyes on the copy and fingers on the keyboard soon had to deal with the following:

"The writers who take a philosophical view of the general situation agree with the judgment exprest by Senator Crawford, in our issue of November 25, that the essential factor in the increase of prices is not the trusts or railroads or anything other than the great increase in the amount of gold, which is the basis of all our circulation. But if the gold supply is increased it becomes cheaper, that is, it will buy less, and prices in gold will soar."

Crash! Down went my most cherished grievance. Not the greed of men, not the imperfect organization of society, were the cause of economic hardships, but the bountifulness of Nature, in putting useful metals where men could find them, was to blame. Fortunately the work of typesetting becomes mechanical after long practice. My fingers did not

stop, altho my head was in a whirl. But more, if not worse, was to come. Crushed already by the ponderous authority of Senator Crawford and the afore-mentioned "philosophical writers," that editorial proceeded to turn defeat into rout by bringing up Mr. John Moody and Mr. Thomas Gibson as a supporting column, and mental resistance was at an end. I was heart-broken. What was the use of striving for initiative and referendum, public ownership of public utilities, tariff revision downward? What would it avail us to stop speculation in food products, to secure the power of recall of corrupt or incompetent officials, to curb the waste of public funds? The mines would continue to pour forth their golden stream in increasing volume, and all our efforts would go for naught. Let anybody that can monopolize anything or everything we need; it does not make any real difference. My soul travailed for my lost illusions.

But there came a reaction. Albeit amazed at my own temerity, I had the hardihood to decline to regard it as settled that "the *essential factor* in the increase of prices" is the increased production of gold. I realize that it may seem ludicrous for one situated as I am to oppose his opinions to those of men acknowledged to be experts on the subject, men whose daily life is concerned with questions of government and finance, while my own horizon is bounded by the four walls of a printing office; and yet, while admitting my failure to grasp the abstruse, I crave permission to present the obvious.

It is my purpose to examine how this question looks to the man in the street. Altho I have already confest my incapacity to grapple with the masters quoted above, I can speak for the man in the street because I am one of him.

Some years ago Mr. C. P. Huntington fixt railroad rates by making them "all the traffic will bear." Railroad corporations have not changed their methods since then. Transportation rates are an "essential factor" in increasing the prices of all things transported.

Tariff rates are admittedly too high in this country. Steel rails, watches, sewing machines, are exported at prices much lower than they are sold for at home. It would seem that the tariff is an "essential factor" in increasing the prices of many things.

The newspapers complain that a combination has fixt an extortionate price on white paper. If their contentions are well founded, that combination is an "essential factor" in increasing the price of paper.

Waste of forests that are being cut and the withholding of forest lands for speculative purposes are charges against human greed that are not denied. This may be an "essential factor" in raising the price of lumber.

A half dozen railroad corporations have a practical monopoly of the anthracite coal lands. Legislative investigations have plainly demonstrated what thrifty use they make of their opportunities. Small doubt of what is the "essential factor" in the increase in the price of coal.

The Borden Company earned in net profits in 1909 $2,617,029, and then raised the price of milk because they claimed there was no profit in the business. This might properly be considered the "essential factor" in the increase in the price of milk.

To further multiply instances will be to use space without adding to the weight of argument. Now add to these "essential factors" the increase in taxation caused by official corruption; the myriad devious burrowings into the public purse which Supreme Court Justice Howard estimates at 40 per cent. of the amount collected; and then add to that again the increase in prices caused by the "unearned increment" in appreciated land values created by all and appropriated by a few; and I begin to doubt the infallibility of the wise men—Senators, financiers, sociologists.

I think I will take up my grievance again. I feel my faith in the efficacy of the initiative and referendum, the power of recall, and, greatest of all, the single tax, reviving as I write. In the meantime my prayer shall be: O Lord, if Thou will deliver us from the evils that are so plainly discernible, we will bear with resignation the afflictions that may follow the discovery of any metals that Thy bounty has provided for our use!

New York City.

Literature

Washington Gladden's Recollections

Dr. Gladden has done well to put into print these *Recollections** of a very useful, if not very adventurous or extraordinary life. It is the simple record of a simple-hearted man, whose simplicity consisted in his having inherited a quick and versatile mind, trained in the earliest years to democratic and Christian principles, and a purpose to see the ethic truth and follow it, and defend and push it to the extent of his ability, and with gracious, whole-hearted persistency. He has been nothing more than a preacher in country towns or in second-class cities, with an interval of four years nearly forty years ago as the religious editor of The Independent. But he has had the will and power to make the country his parish, and his name is known and his influence has been felt in two continents.

He is pleased to tell us that both his grandfathers were shoemakers and his father a country schoolteacher. He could read at family prayers before he was three years old, and memorized portions of an English grammar before he was four years old. This process of cram, he says, "was, of course, highly unscientific and altogether reprehensible," in which judgment, if he means it seriously, he is wrong. To begin study early has not hurt him and hurts no one else. His father died when he was very young and his mother took him back to her country home in New York, where he worked on a farm, was printer's boy, went to school, and finally entered Williams College, taught and preached, and at last, with no attendance at a theological school, was ordained, and became pastor first of a little country church, then of a struggling church in Brooklyn, then of another in upper New York City, then of a larger church in North Adams, Mass., then for four years he was with The Independent, after which followed a short pastorate in Springfield, Mass., and a long one in Columbus, Ohio, where he still is.

But this book is not an autobiography, nor is it complete *Recollections;* it is, and is meant to be, a succession of expositions of his matured views and conclusions on the movements and events, religious, political and social, which he has seen and in which he has had active part; so that, we judge, he would regard this as the most important, as it is the largest, of the more than thirty books he has published. The breadth of topics is unusual, the judgments are sane, and the clear and simple style befits serious and wise discussion. It will interest any reader and help not a few.

Dr. Gladden's chief interest is in making the religious life plain, so that one who wants to be a true Christian will know what it means; and, further, in making the applications of Christianity to our complex civilization, and particularly in the relations of capital to labor. He has no patience with the pulpit which would confine itself to theology or general ethics and have no word of denunciation against strength and wealth which oppresses weakness and poverty. the reader will remember his attack on "tainted money," and he gives a chapter to it.

Dr. Gladden has been a force not only in the Congregational denomination, which made him its active national leader for three years, but thru all the Churches and in all the country. The Independent has special reason to remember, love and honor him, and the four years with it gave him an outlook over the world, valuable for the subsequent service which has not been limited by any local pastorate.

We note one omission in these *Recollections.* No mention is made of his hymns, which have found permanent place in books of worship, nor of his too rare poems, such as "The Baby Over the Way." Are these not enough for a volume?

*Recollections. *By Washington Gladden.* 12mo. Pp. vi, 443. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $2.

The Darwin Book

FEW men have ever had so notable a tribute as that contained in the *Darwin Memorial Book*.* The most eminent men of science here unite and give testimony to the moral and intellectual greatness of Charles Darwin and to the influence of his work upon every branch of scientific and philosophical thought. It is a tribute which brings to mind Milton's lines on Shakespeare:

"And so sepulchred in such pomp doth lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die."

Prof. J. Arthur Thomson treats of "Darwin's Predecessors," quoting generously from Prof. H. F. Osborn's excellent book, "From the Greeks to Darwin." Darwin, says Thomson, gave the first convincing verification to the idea of organic evolution; he is still its chief interpreter, and thru him it became "a causal theory, the most convincing part of which men will never cease to call Darwinism." Prof. August Weismann incidentally praises Darwin, but devotes most of his space to a statement of the pure-and-simple selection theory. "All adaptations *can* be referred to selection," he writes; "the only point that remains doubtful is whether they all *must* be referred to it." Prof. Hugo de Vries he dismisses in rather curt language. Darwin was right, he says, "in regarding transformations as taking place by minute steps," and De Vries's "mutations" "rest upon a very insecure foundation." De Vries summarizes his views in a paper on "Variation." His interpretation of Darwin's opinion regarding variations is criticised by the editor of the volume, and De Vries's reply is unconvincing. Darwin's chapter on "Pangenesis" is regarded by De Vries as indicating a belief in the importance of the agency of mutations.

"Darwin's work in regard to the descent of man has not been surpassed," says G. Schwalbe, professor of anatomy at Strassburg. Prof. Ernst Haeckel's praise of Darwin as an anthropologist is unstinted. "By his illuminating discovery," he writes, "Darwin did more for anthropology than thousands of those writers, who are more specifically titled anthropologists, have done by their technical treatises." Darwin's influence an embryology is treated by Prof. A. Sedgwick, and that on paleontology by Prof. W. B. Scott, of Princeton. "To no branch of science," says Professor Scott, "did the publication of the 'Origin of Species' prove to be a more vivifying and transforming influence than to paleontology." Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer declares that the "publication of the 'Origin of Species' placed the study of botanical geography on an entirely new basis." "Few men have in greater measure enriched the thought-environment with which it is the aim of education to bring educable human beings into vital contact," writes C. Lloyd Morgan, "than has Charles Darwin." Prof. H. Höffding, of Copenhagen, writes of Darwin's influence on philosophy, and Prof. C. Bouglé, of the Sorbonne, of his influence on sociology. His influence on religious thought is summarized by Dr. P. N. Waggett: "He has, in fact, rendered substantial service to interests bound up with the daily conduct and hopes of common men; for his work has led to improvements in the preaching of the Christian faith."

Such brief mention can give only the merest indication of the contents of this remarkable volume. There are twenty-eight essays in all. They constitute, within the lateral dimensions of an inch and a half, a veritable five-foot shelf of scientific lore.

*DARWIN AND MODERN SCIENCE. Essays in Commemoration of the Centenary of the Birth of Charles Darwin and of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Publication of the "Origin of Species." Edited by *A. C. Seward*. Cambridge, England: The University Press. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

The Wander Years. Being Some Account of Journeys Into Life, Letters and Art. By J. H. Yoxall, M. P. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. ix. 329. $2.00.

Sir James Yoxall's essays, most of which have previously appeared in *Cornhill*, are to be tasted, not devoured. And it is not every palate which will enjoy the piquant, occasionally irritatingly prickly, flavor of his rhapsodies. The liberties taken with words already in use and the free coinage of new forms, the abundant use of Latin and French words, phrases and sentences, the lavish sprinkling of the pages with dashes and interrogation and exclamation points all

tend to make caviar of the book to many even of the most intelligent readers. The strongest appeal that the little volume will make to Americans will lie in Sir James Yoxall's graphic reconstruction of bygone days in his wanderings over France and England. He is well read in the gossipy literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and is ready with quotations from Sterne, Dickens and Thackeray on every appropriate occasion. The essay on the House of Commons is disappointing. Seventeen sessions within the chamber have disillusioned Sir James Yoxall and he treats the Mother of Parliaments with careless cynicism. There is, however, even in this chapter some comfort for the women who are fighting the battle for a right to political existence. Sir James Yoxall is thruout a champion of the cause of the women, and his little skit on the opinions of Titmouse Junior concerning the suffragists is an instance of his manner of presenting the argument. "It's revolution, you see," Mr. Titmouse went on to his fellow-member.

"We'll not be lords and masters much before long. I always found girls a deuce of a sight too clever for me at anything. Don't care if it's Latin, don't care if it's lawn tennis, they're ripping good. Only—well, it'll be revolution, you know. And you can't knock a woman down or fix bayonets at her."

What Have the Greeks Done for Modern Civilization? The Lowell Lectures of 1908-09. By John Pentland Mahaffy of Trinity College, Dublin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Profesor Mahaffy is known in both continents not merely for his Irish wit, but for his learning. He also is breezy and discursive. He calls Gray "a poet of really Greek temper and spirit," and speaks of "the dreariness of Wordsworth's prosaic excursion." He has brought to light a fragment which prophesied that "her girl friend will shine at Sardis like the moon among the stars in a summer night." For the recently discovered "Persians" of Timotheus Mahaffy has nothing but contempt. "Now that Menander, too, has been discovered, we have the same triviality, the same stupid repetitions or vulgar and immoral plots." Mahaffy is far from being satisfied with the age; he says:

"Our purblind toothless children may have their congenital defects vamped up by science, and without it we should indeed be stranded upon the reefs of despair. But happiness does not lie here, no, nor in motors, nor in wireless messages across the globe, nor in daily newspapers full of inextricable fact and falsehood."

He speaks of the "huge amount of time spent by Americans in traveling" as the chief obstacle to their intellectual advancement. He declares that the most serious defect he has observed in American education is the small attention given to good logic. He recognizes the fact that the loss of Latin is as nothing compared to the Greek. Virgil is, of course, only a translator. Several corrections are to be noted. The treasure-house at Delphi, formerly called Siphnian, has been found to belong to Cnidus. Jacques Correy also no longer figures as the copyist of the Parthenon frieze. It was done by an anonymous painter. The Treasury of Atreus is called by a slip (101) "Treasury of Athens." But we will not weigh mint, anise and cummin, even if a rather too large letter (v) jostles the smaller letters. But the type, and especially the paper, as a whole is wonderfully fine.

Savoy Operas. By W. S. Gilbert. With illustrations in color by W. Russell Flint. London: George Bell & Sons. (Imported by the Macmillan Company). $5 net.

The text of four of the most popular of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, which made the London Savoy Theater famous—the perennially mirthful and ever enjoyable "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Princess Ida" and "The "Yeomen of the Guard"—a foreword in which Sir William tells briefly something of the early history of each libretto, and thirty-two pictures in colors, make up one of the finest holiday volumes of the season. Mr. Flint's pictures are altogether delightful, quite as sparklingly operatic in spirit and execution as the masterpieces of wholesome fun and frolic which they so admirably illustrate, and they have been most skillfully and beautifully reproduced. Such color printing is rare indeed. The whole book

is an excellent piece of printing—is, in short, a pledge of many hours of joy without alloy. Its fortunate possessor will want others like it, and luckily there are enough other "Savoy operas" to fill several such volumes; but where is the "musical comedy" of these degenerate days that is worthy of or could stand such exaltation?

Open Country. By Maurice Hewlett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Hewlett calls his new book a "comedy with a sting," which is his way of taking the double-edge off the word tragedy. But after all it must go by that hard name when a young British Diana, chaste and sweetly dignified, cannot make her mind and heart co-ordinate with the moral proprieties of society. The people of it are: Sanchia, one of several daughters in a solid, prosperous and ambitious British family; Senhouse, the outdoor optimist, whom the reader is inclined to believe is a sort of picture of Mr. Hewlett himself, so charmingly does the author sketch him; and Nevile Ingram, the lover; the outdoor man may rather be called a worshiper. Mr. Hewlett devotes a great part of his book to a correspondence between Sanchia and Senhouse, tho only the man's letters are used. Thru them we see Sanchia an austere little dryad with clear, sincere eyes, and a fragrant, innocent mind, who comes drifting upon the wooded horizon of this open-air philosopher. He loves her immediately, but, as the book says, "her confidence in him was one of the sharpest trials he had to suffer." He is a better teacher than a lover, and because she accepts him as a master-teacher "his reverence never let his heart out of hand." From him who had cut loose from the frettings of life inside of walls and who now camped along the hedge-row lanes of his friend's property, she learned a gospel of freedom and love and goodness which she assimilated and practised in her own feminine way. The philosopher was certainly not to blame that the child (for such the author makes her, with her remarkable capacity for innocence) could not understand that the gospel of freedom and love and goodness may be preached very beautifully and simply out under an open sky with no one save the birds to argue the points, but that the practise of it among people may become a very dangerous thing if not handled wisely. Sanchia goes away from him full of his theories about many good things and falls in love with a married man who has neglected to divorce his wife. No arguments of society prevail against her adamant conclusions that love is love—and that love is beautiful and therefore cannot be wrong. Not even the philosopher, who is responsible for her theories, tho not her mode of reasoning, can shake her, and so leaving behind her the moralities which she does not or will not see, she goes to her lover. Mr. Hewlett leaves the reader in the embarrassing predicament of having to condemn a really good woman. He ends his book artistically but not ethically.

The Ships and Sailors of Old Salem. By Ralph D. Paine. Illustrated. New York: The Outing Publishing Company. $1.50.

Salem has a pride in its early history, and has sufficient material evidence, collected in the Essex Institute and elsewhere, to show a very satisfactory basis for that pride. As a harbor town, one of the earliest on the Massachusetts coast, its boys took at once to the water, tested the fish of the neighboring shoals at their own tables, and then recommended the favorite varieties to the neighbors inland, taking toll, of course. As Gloucester and other coast competitors got wind of the "fish slicks," Salem struck out for gayer commodities, scoured the Atlantic seas and their islands, and then crossed the waters for Guam, Manila, Japan—the story over again of the Phenecian coast towns, of the Ionian dwellers on the Ægean, of the Greeks in Sicily, the Venetians, Spain, Holland, and of England, when she cornered the Dutch in their "new-catched miles," and then bullied Spain off the seas. So for a century that was the history of Salem, unheralded by the brave old sailors who made the history, but recounted now with justifiable satisfaction by their descendants. Mr. Paine's

work is well done. It covers the sailings of Salem captains in every quarter of the world, whose ships went stem and stem with the most adventurous ships of the "most favored nations," and it uncovers old letters of travel long hidden in Salem garrets or half hidden in Salem archives, which lend the piquancy of good narrative, if not always a literary charm, to many moving incidents in peace, piracy and privateering, and of that patriotism which in some ways illustrates them all.

The Menace of Socialism. By W. Lawler Wilson. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $2.

This book is primarily intended for English consumption, since most of its data are drawn from English sources and its conclusions apply to English conditions. Socialism, it appears (p. 33), "is not only a symptom, but a form of disease; an outbreak of social insanity." The author admits the many defects in social conditions at present, and, indeed, makes a somewhat formidable catalog of them. "So inhuman and repellant, indeed," he says, "are the conditions under which our proletarians live that there is great danger of a lapse into Socialist housing principles to provide a remedy." The remedy, however, is not Socialism, but state action. He essays somewhat painfully to discriminate between the two, and he formulates a new code of anti-Socialist economics. He concludes with a summary of what he calls the alternative policy, which is warranted to defeat and crush Socialism forever:

"Unite the empire, develop its resources, strengthen the national Government, defend and extend private property, establish a race of freeholders, control public expenditure, improve communications, regulate commerce, protect capital and labor, forbid strikes and lockouts, encourage invention, save agriculture, educate and sanitate, throw open the professions, redeem the proletariat."

Scenes and Portraits. By Frederick Manning. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

This is a series of philosophical dialogs, suggestive of Renan and also of Landor, each dialog, however, made lifelike by means of a bit of background characteristic in scenery, manners and human ideals of the time chosen for the philosophical talk. The form is simple, the manner graceful, the persons clearly drawn, the discussion not too abstract. There are six of the dialogs, and all take their start in what the author calls "the only two religions on this little planet," the religion of the humble folk, "whose life is a daily communion with natural forces," and "the religion of Protagoras, Lucretius and Montaigne, a religion of doubt, of tolerance, of agnosticism." The author admits the influence of Renan in a degree, and is certainly studied in the admirable form of dialog which has its head in Plato's "Phaedo"; but he has a charm of his own. The first of the scenes is called "The King of Uruk," and the characters arrange themselves, with a little group of chorus, outside of Eden, whose attention once drawn to the happy pair within the garden, they approach, and entering, find the troubles of this world are already begun. Adam, Eve and the serpent are on the stage, and good and evil come under discussion. The sceond scene is in the house of the democratic poet, Euripedes. Sophocles, in his old way, sits on the bed and nurses his leg. Protagoras sits by the host. A select company of inquirers enjoy the dissection of a play or so of their host, who, at the end of the discussion, is a little uncertain himself how he stands on the question of the existence of a god, and if any exists, whether he is most interested in affairs elsewhere or has an eye on the life of his earthly children. Even Protagoras is by that persistent rubbing of the leg which goes on where Socrates sits, and by an equally persistent application of the Socratic method of argumentation, brought to a state of modest dubiety. St. Paul and Serenus serve to bring out the new claims risen from Galilee, in a third scene. Then Francis of Assisi persuades the Pope to let him try an humbler method of settling philosophical questions. Thomas Cromwell and Macchiavelli; and lastly, Renan and Leo; and we have three views of Christianity in successive ages, to supplement the Chaldaic, the Greek and the Roman forms of peopling the earth with the divine presence.

Literary Notes

....“Can Pragmatism Furnish Philosophical Basis for Theology?” was the first topic for discussion at the Baptist Congress held in New York in November, and according to the report of the *Proceedings* just published by the University of Chicago Press (50 cents, postpaid), the new philosophy was viewed with considerable favor.

....A copy of Thomas Woolnoth's *Facts and Figures,* with an unknown poem of Charles Dickens written on the fly leaf, sold at auction recently for $40. The unpublished lines are the following:

Man's face—the index to his soul,
Shows what may be found within.
The broad brow has a heavenly goal,
The narrow a haven of sin.

....Volumes on Christian ethics are more abundant in German than in English. One of the better known of the German treatises is by Dr. Theodor von Haering, now of Tübingen, formerly the successor of Ritschl at Göttingen. It now appears in English translation by Rev. James S. Hill, rector of Stowey, Somerset, and is entitled *The Ethics of the Christian Life* (Putnam, $3 net).

....Even those who agree with the authority who pronounced the pun the lowest form of wit must give credit to a past master in that art. Prof. William Lyon Phelps's contribution to Arctic literature, *A Dash at the Pole,* scintillates with genuine humor, and the full significance of the diction dawns only on an alert reader (Ball Pub. Co., Boston, 75 cents).

....The new management of the London *Times* shows itself in some minor typographical modifications such as headings to the editorials, but most conspicuously by the issuance of a South American number on December 28, giving seventy-two of its immense pages to descriptive articles and advertisements on the industrial development of the continent south of us.

....The tourists who have visited the Rockies and attempted to identify the new flowers seen there have found that they could not depend upon their old reliable Gray or Wood. Even when they had recourse to “Coulter's Manual” they received only inadequate assistance because this pioneer work had never been revised since it first appearance in 1885. Now, however, the work has been rewritten and the new material incorporated by Prof. Aven Nelson, of the University of Wyoming, who has for over twenty years devoted himself to the collection and study of the flora of Wyoming, Colorado and the adjoining States. No one is better qualified to handle this subject than Professor Nelson, because he has contributed more to our knowledge of this region than any other living botanist. Almost every page of the new *Manual* contains one or more new species described by him and his students. The work is an admirable piece of book-making, compact, light and handy, with unprecedently complete citation of references to the original publication of all names and synonyms. (*New Manual of Botany of the Central Rocky Mountains.* By John M. Coulter and Aven Nelson. New York: American Book Co. $1.62.)

Pebbles

THE CHRISTMAS SHOPPER.—I want a box of cigars for a fair, slim gentleman, please.—*Punch.*

THO dumpy girls are not the sort
Who most bewitchingly enthrall,
'Tis better to have loved a short
Than never to have loved a tall.

THE FIRST THING.

Mrs. Wise—So you're going to marry and go to housekeeping, eh? Why, you don't know the first thing about keeping house?

Miss Pert—Oh, yes, I do.

Mrs. Wise—I'd like to know what?

Miss Pert—The first thing is to get a man to keep house for.—*Catholic News.*

As the line he tried to cross
The express ran into Jim;
Bitterly I mourn his loss,
For I was to have lunched with him.

A POLISH coal miner in Ohio, biting into a slab of Pittsburgh mince pie, struck a rivet and broke off seven teeth; but, being extremely hungry and having no money to buy actual food, he kept at his grim task. A minute later he struck a stick of dynamite in the core of the same pie and was buried from his late residence the next day, leaving a wife in Poland and another in Ohio.

THE VERY LATEST.

“Let me see some of your black kid gloves,” said a lady to a shopman. “These are not the latest style, are they?” she asked, when the gloves were produced.

“Yes, madam,” replied the shopman; “we have had them in stock only two days.”

“I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and *vice versa.* I see the tan stitches, but not the *vice versa.*”

The shopman explained that *vice versa* was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A SUCCESSFUL young novelist was praising the critical powers of a certain famous author.

“I once had the honor of reading a tale of mine to this author,” he said, “and, thanks to his criticism, the story was greatly improved. Originally it was too high flown; he brought it down to earth and made it homelier and truer.

“For instance, the tale concluded with these words:

“‘Mabel's lovely eyes drooped for an answer; a faint flush tinted her cheeks and she gave him both her hands; and there in the old orchard, in the shade of the heavy fruited trees, he drew her to his breast, and, raising her long ringlets to his lips, kissed them reverently.’

“The author, at this ending, blew a cloud of smoke thoughtfully into the air. As he watched it curl upward, he drawled:

“‘What do you think now, honestly, of a young man who would go nibbling at a girl's back hair when she had her face with her?’”

The Independent

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The President's Conservation Plan

THAT the President has Mr. Roosevelt's plan at heart for the protection of the natural resources of the country is clear from his message to Congress on the subject. His removal of Forester Pinchot is no evidence to the contrary. That was a matter of official discipline. We doubt not that he removed Mr. Pinchot with sincere regret. If any one doubted his earnestness, the appointment as his successor of Prof. H. S. Graves, of the Yale Forestry School, Mr. Pinchot's pupil and friend, is proof sufficient of his good faith; and to this may be added the fact that the policy and personnel of the bureau will suffer no change. The public will have no further interest in any personal question as between the President and Mr. Pinchot, but it will be deeply interested in the investigation of Mr. Ballinger.

And now President Taft has sent to Congress his promised message on the subject. It is partly historical, partly descriptive, and partly given to recommendations for legislation. It tells how 325 million acres of public land, out of somewhat more than three times as much, has passed into private hands in the last fifty years, leaving little besides the mountainous or arid regions unsold. We were so anxious to have the land settled that we administered the laws loosely, and many millions of acres were fraudulently obtained. President Roosevelt waked us up to the value of this national wealth and the importance of preserving it for the people. He showed us the importance of punishing frauds and of preserving the control of special sources of wealth, deposits of coal, oil, gas, phosphates, and water for power or irrigation; and particularly of the means of reclamation of arid or semi-arid land. The good work has gone on since, and now more than three times as many power streams have been withdrawn as on March 4 last. These and other withdrawals are in the public interest, but the law under which it is done is not clear, and President Taft wants these withdrawals validated and suitable legislation enacted. Congress ought not to delay. The lands should be classified by the Geological Survey, and laws enacted controlling the sale or lease of each class. Very wisely the President would have the surface land sold, but without mining rights, which Congress would reserve, so that coal, oil, gas, or phosphate should be mined under leases, there being proper protection against monopoly.

The water power problem is a very serious one. Those who own the land adjacent to a stream must be able to control its use. The President would have the Government own these lands and lease the power, which will largely take the place of fuel, under leases say of fifty years, with reasonable terms of renewal and provisions against monopoly. This is a new feature, but seems wise.

President Taft treats further, in his message, of the arid lands, the forest reserves, and the waterways. All are of immense importance, and legislation is recommended which will require appropriations. On the two latter we are far behind the nations of Europe, and as to the first we have made a magnificent beginning. There are millions of acres

of arid lands which can be recovered for agriculture, and which will provide homes for a dense population. There are over thirty projects that have been undertaken by the Government (besides many more by private enterprise); too many for the funds in hand, as the work will ultimately be paid for by the sale of irrigated land. Already settlers have taken up such land and are waiting for the promised work to be completed. The President asks Congress to authorize the sale of $30,000,000 of irrigation bonds for this purpose, and the wisdom of the proposal is beyond reasonable question.

But already serious opposition is aroused by interested parties to procure defeat or delay. There are immensely wealthy combinations which wish to own and control water rights for power or irrigation, for the sake of exploiting the settlers. They will not easily consent to see the profits go to the people instead of to themselves. There is concealed monopoly, and where individual rights are secured they will easily pass into the hands of powerful combinations, which will milk the public. Besides these legitimate private schemes, there are arising a multitude of illegitimate wild-cat schemes by promoters who misrepresent their value. Even of those already begun by the Government, a few may fail from lack of sufficient water. In these private schemes there is an element of doubt, making them at times gambling ventures, so that the public should examine them with great care, whether for investment or settlement. But there can be no greater assurance of security than that which will come from supervision by the Geological Survey; and the bonds backed by the Government will doubtless be purchased at a low rate of interest. There will also be private reclamation plans of much value, for the Government cannot assume them all, and private enterprise has already in not a few cases taken up schemes which the Government might well have taken and which will be very profitable; but there are those of another sort, against which the settler or investor should be on his guard.

We thank President Taft for this admirable message, to which he has given great care. Congress will need to attend speedily to its recommendations.

The Rise in Prices of Food

It may well be that various causes conspire to increase the cost of the necessities of life. We know that all the common elements that enter into food consumption are growing more costly, whether in the raw state or in the prepared. But why this is so Mr. Bradstreet does not undertake to say. Secretary Wilson's agents are said to be busy in every State of the Union, studying up this matter, but if they are only going to give us statistics, we shall hardly be able to solve our difficulty. Are there not some other causes besides the over-production of gold, or the trust evils recounted by Mr. Portenar?

Taking the articles from *Bradstreet's,* we find that potatoes have gone up in price, so as to cost considerably more than twice as much as they did twenty-five years ago. The same radical rise has gone on with nearly everything that the farmer produces. The story, however, is not fully told, for the lists as given leave out the consumption of our garden stuffs, or truck, as it is sometimes called, and our orchard fruits. A barrel of apples could have been bought twenty-five years ago, in the orchard, for 75 cents; in the New York market for $1.50 to $2, for the choicest select. Berries brought on the average about 8 or 10 cents a quart, but it is impossible to get a good box of strawberries at present for less than 20 or 25 cents, unless the market is glutted. Low grade fruit, of course, is cheaper. Raspberries in the same time have gone up from 8 cents to 16 or 18, while the blackberry remains a little nearer its old price. Currants are nearly doubled in their market value, and the same is true of gooseberries and cranberries. Cherries are on the same rising scale, and the plum, altho sometimes glutting the local market, does not any longer remain an unsalable article anywhere in the country.

Here, then, we have a very remarkable and on the face of it unexplainable rise in the price of fruits that are very common, and a few years ago were always to be had at a very low rate. This could not have occurred by any decrease in production, with the simple exception of the apple—a fruit that has

been remarkably left to the mercy of wind, weather and insects. While enormous orchards have been planted in the Middle and Far Western States, the New England States are just waking up to the fact that New Hampshire can grow just as good apples as Oregon, and Massachusetts can do as well as Missouri. The statistics cannot be furnished with sufficient accuracy for us to say that the rise in the apple market from one dollar a barrel to five or even seven or eight is due in any degree to the decrease in stock. The fact that prices have remained, with one single plunge, at high range, for the last four years, indicates very clearly that this price is due mainly to increased consumption. Certainly the call for apples for winter storage has greatly increased. In the case of all other fruits it is indisputable that consumption has enormously increased in proportion to production.

Now let us get back one step farther, and we shall perhaps get somewhat nearer the explanation of our problem, if not its solution. Meat began to rise in price when cattle ranges began to decrease in the Southwest. At present very few of the old-time big droves of cattle are found in Kansas or in Texas, or are seen on their way to the Northern markets. The cowboy is pretty nearly played out. With him has gone a very large share of our meat supply. Now, what we want is a series of statistics showing accurately the decrease in meat consumption, for this decrease has surely gone on. Put this condition of affairs with the increased consumption of fruits and cereals, and the enormous increase in sales of breakfast foods and other preparations, and we are a stride nearer an understanding of our problem. The decrease in meat supply, complemented with a decrease in meat consumption, has led to a very marked increase in the demand for such articles as Mr. Bradstreet names. There is no other reason under the sun why eggs, which we used to sell for 10 cents a dozen, and thirty years ago were actually retailed in our city markets at 10 and 12 cents a dozen, should now be finding sale at 40 cents, or even 50. This explains the correlated rise in all other farm products. The consumption of peas and beans has a great deal more than doubled. Summer vegetables, that come under the head of trucking, are raised and sold on a scale not dreamed of twenty-five years ago. In Florida, while the State is no longer a cattle range, large tracts of land are given over to three annual successive crops of celery and lettuce, while the potato, which was formerly grown at 20 cents a bushel in New York State, is now turned out by the tens of thousands of bushels (in March) and shipped to the Northern market—at the high price of $9 to $12 per barrel.

Now, what are you going to do about it? Statistics may be interesting if they are sufficiently startling; but they do not help us very much in making our flour cheaper or bringing potatoes back to 30 cents a bushel. Laboring men must have a larger income in order to stand the strain. The farmer is thriving—that is, the intensive farmer, who has had the common sense to adjust himself to changed conditions, but the poor man in the city remains hard up. His meat has gone sky high, and his vegetables are following hard after. There is simply one remedy—a remedy instinctively suggested some time ago, but now imperative; it is, go back to the land. Let us see. A man with five acres of soil can easily grow one-half acre of potatoes, out of which he will get, with good tillage, all the potatoes that his family can use for a year. All he has then to say about prices is, that if he has a surplus of ten bushels, he will get $1 per bushel instead of 30 cents. We are following Mr. Bradstreet's listed articles. Beans come next in the list, and here the man with five acres can grow not only all he needs for winter consumption, but string beans and shell beans may enter very largely into his household consumption, and possibly he may have a surplus for market. As for the meats, which come next in the list, the man may have his pig and fatten it with the surplus which he would otherwise sell. It would be much easier, however, if instead of a pig, he would raise a calf; for this might be made a fine article of winter consumption, if mostly fed from the grass in his yard and pasture. Perhaps better yet, and more easily, the man with

five acres may keep about twenty hens, feeding them with his table waste and surplus, and getting all the eggs his family can use, and some chickens in the bargain. As for beef, he should at least confine himself to the cheaper pieces, which, with his fine array of vegetables and herbs, he can make as toothsome and more nutritious than the costly pieces.

Coming down to flour in the list, he can raise his own corn; and meal is a capital substitute for a large part of the poor man's Pillsbury. Lard may go as high as it pleases, so long as the pig is in the pen. Butter is a home product where there is a cow, as there may be in this five-acre homestead. Milk becomes an article of diet, in a way that it never can when purchased from the city milk can. It is to be had absolutely pure, and your Holstein will give you anywhere from eight to eighteen quarts a day. A thoroly good cow is kept just as easily as a poor one, and will average from ten to twelve pounds of butter per week. For cheese we have our cottage cheese in abundance; and this, with sour milk, and buttermilk, and clabber, is Metchnikoff's prescription for long life. It probably will not prolong the life of the hens and pig, but it certainly will increase flesh and egg production. We have now left only one item (as quoted by THE INDEPENDENT)—that is, peas—to provide for; and as nothing is easier than to grow a good stock of this legume—with beans, half the living of a family is already in hand. At the same time the land is growing richer rather than poorer by such production of legumes. We have then our sugar, tea, salt, rice, and a few more items to provide for from the surplus, or the wages.

What is wanted is a rational use of the soil and a rational distribution of our population. In some parts of the country we have not a single family to ten acres of good dirt, while in other sections we have ten thousand people to the acre. Nature's plan is distributive. She would not carry the food to the people, but the people to the food. The productive capacity of the United States has not yet been touched, while the consuming capacity is constantly increasing, and the unbalancing has gone about as far as it can go. Prices are already high, to be sure, but they are going higher, and nothing can stop it but increased production. More agriculture and better agriculture is one chief need of the United States.

Federal Incorporation

IT is expected at Washington, we understand, that the recent decision of what was practically a Circuit Court of Appeals in the Standard Oil case will be affirmed by the Supreme Court. That decision was regarded by Assistant Attorney-General Wade Ellis as especially important because of its application to holding companies of the rulings previously made with respect to plain combination agreements. Judge Hook, in his concurring opinion, said that he and his associates agreed in the conclusion that

"a holding company, owning the stocks of other concerns whose commercial activities, if free and independent of a common control, would naturally bring them into competition with each other, is a form of combination prohibited by the Sherman act."

And the court said, in an introductory statement of the main points in its decision:

"The power to restrict competition in commerce among the several States vested in a combination is indicative of the character of the combination, because it is to the interest of the parties that such a power should be exercised, and the presumption is that it will be.

"The combination in a single corporation of the power of many stockholders holding the same proportions respectively of the majority of the stock of the several corporations engaged in commerce in the same articles among the States are with foreign nations, to restrict competition therein, renders the power thus vested greater, more easily exercised, more durable and more effective than that previously held by the stockholders, and it is illegal."

In his recent special message recommending provision for the Federal incorporation of Trusts, or large corporations engaged in interstate business, the President said that the Attorney-General had drafted a bill embodying his views. This bill, a long one, containing about 12,000 words, has been published. It seems to us that it provides for the creation and maintenance, under a Federal charter, of such holding companies as, according to the Standard Oil decision,

are illegal. In section 7 of the bill are the following words:

"Any corporation organized hereunder may acquire and hold not less than a majority of the capital stock of a corporation organized under the laws of any State or Territory and engaged only in the manufacture within such State of articles or commodities which the corporation formed under this act uses or proposes to use in the interstate or international trade or commerce conducted by it."

This is clearly a provision for holding companies of unlimited extent. It permits the acquisition by one corporation, thru majority stock control, of every company engaged in its field of production. It may be said that Federal incorporation would prevent this combination from indulging in unjust practices either to acquire the separate plants or in its general trade. But, as we understand the court's interpretation of the statute, the mere existence of such a combination would be a violation of the law. It may be intended that the Executive branch of the Government shall decide whether any holding company so chartered practices "reasonable" or "unreasonable" restraint of trade. This is a power, however, which the President would not give to the courts, saying it would be "a power approaching the arbitrary, the abuse of which might involve our whole judicial system in disaster." He said, it should be remembered, that "the measure contemplated" did not "repeal the Sherman Anti-Trust law" and was not to be framed "so as to permit the doing of the wrongs which it is the purpose of that law to prevent."

This provision for great holding companies is especially surprising because he also said in his message:

"Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring or holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons upon approval by the proper Federal authority), thus avoiding the creation, under national auspices, of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different States, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great Trusts and monopolies."

The words we have quoted from section 7, however, appear in all the published copies of the bill and attention is directed to them in the summaries sent from Washington by the press associations and special correspondents.

The British Elections

THE inadequacy of our newspapers in their treatment of foreign affairs has never been more conspicuously shown than during the campaign preceding the current election in England. There has been in our generation no political struggle of equal importance, and most of the issues involved are matters with which we are also concerned. From the embarrassments of a House of Lords and an Established Church we are happily freed, but income tax, death duties, taxation of ground rent, liquor traffic, unemployment, workingmen's insurance, old age pensions protective tariff, big navy, congestion of the cities and depletion of the country are problems which confront Americans as well as Englishmen, and on which English experience and discussion would be helpful to us. Yet the American papers published only meager and fragmentary reports from day to day of the progress of the great debate which has been for months going on in Parliament and in public. We are aware of the fact that Americans as a rule pay no attention to foreign politics, but in this case at least they would have taken more interest if it had been presented to them as fully and competently as it might have been.

The English on the other hand have taken a greater interest in us than ever before. The United States has been an active factor in the campaign, being brought forward upon almost every platform either as a model or a warning. Our statistics of manufactures and of unemployment, of high wages and high prices, have been quoted, interpreted and contradicted. The old weapons which have done service for or against protection for many a year have been shipped to England for use in this campaign, just as our discarded muskets are sent to South America to equip revolutionary armies. But our tariff arguments have to be made over to suit British taste and conditions. The word "protection," which has such magic power in this country, is avoided in England. The advocates of import duties use instead "tariff reform," which is quite as bad in begging the question and has even less

meaning. Since they have no tariff to speak of it is absurd to talk of reforming it.

The protectionists or tariff reformers of England were at a great disadvantage because they had no experience or even concrete program to appeal to, and they had to combat the traditional faith of the mass of the people. Free trade had been for two generations classed in the category of unquestionable things like free speech, self-government and trial by jury. Then, too, the tariff reformers had to put their weakest foot foremost. They had to ask for a tariff primarily for revenue and yet plead for the admission free or at lower rates of the products of the colonies. The chief importations of England are food and raw materials, yet they had to argue that the imposition of a duty on these would not cause an increase in their cost. In this country the question of the duty on raw materials has always been the most difficult one to settle, but our protectionists were not confronted with a rise in the cost of food as the direct and necessary result of a tariff. If they had been obliged, like the English tariff reformers, to propose to raise the bulk of the revenues of the Government by duties on the articles consumed by the masses instead of on luxuries, they would not have had such an easy time converting the people to their policy.

One of the graphical illustrations attempted by the tariff reformers to prove how easy it would be to make the foreigner pay the tax turned out rather a demonstration of the ineffectualness of patriotism in commercial transactions. They opened a shop in London containing all kinds of foreign made goods duly priced, but it was discovered that a number of the articles bearing German or American labels were really made in England and had adopted the foreign brand to secure a better price and readier sale.

It appears from the reports of the earlier pollings that the Liberals win and that the tariff issue did not have much effect in reducing their majority. But the movement for protection is undoubtedly gaining and will probably be stronger at the next election, whenever that may come, than it was at this. A Liberal victory does not mean that the tariff question is settled. It means probably that the Government may proceed with its program of reform by alleviating the condition of the poor thru the taxation of the privileged classes; that the House of Lords will be reformed or have its power curtailed; that the Welsh Church will be disestablished, and that Ireland will receive some measure of home rule. All of these measures the Government may properly regard as having been approved by the people, for they were brought forward as definite issues in the campaign, but whether its Parliament will succeed in carrying them thru before dissolution remains to be seen.

The Economists at Variance

We confess that we have been surprised by recent utterances of economists upon the cause of rising prices. Without calling names, we may remind our readers that two distinguished professors of political economy who were interviewed, when the American Economic Association was meeting in this city, declared that the increased production of gold had little or nothing to do with rising prices. They attributed the increased cost of living to the tariff, the trusts, the "standard of living," and, in fact, anything you please, except the money supply. Two other professors, not less distinguished, insisted that prices always follow the fluctuations of gold production.

Less than a generation ago it was the proper thing for practical men of business to jeer at the political economist as a "theorist" whose knowledge of real life was negligible. At the jollification anniversary dinner of the Economic Association, Professor Ely told how, in these happier days, the economist has come to be looked upon as a competent adviser to the man of business, the corporation lawyer and the statesman. We sincerely hope that this new repute will not be lost, but we fear that it could not withstand many such shocks as a point blank disagreement of theorists upon a question which, by comparison with some others, is simple and elementary. If the political economist does not know whether an increasing gold supply raises the general

level of prices, is there anything of much consequence that he does know?

Far be it from us, modest journalists that we are, to presume to teach our professional economic friends any subject so much their own as the theory of prices. But we hope they will take no offense if we suggest that the journalist, by the nature of his calling, is obliged to cultivate one habit which, we believe, is regarded as of first rate importance in inductive research. We refer to the habit of looking over the whole ground before pronouncing too positively upon its boundaries and differentiations.

The journalist is not permitted to forget that the United States is not the only country now doing business on five or six continents and the seven seas. It therefore occurs to him to ask whether the United States happens to be the only country at the present time where nourishing food has become a luxury and the prices of commodities generally have risen rapidly.

The answer to this question we find to be that the rise of prices in the last ten and particularly in the last five years is a world-wide phenomenon. Not only the United States and every country of Europe is restive under it, but from Mexico and other countries of Latin America come complaints like those that we hear from Boston to San Francisco, that the cost of living has advanced by unprecedented bounds, while wages and salaries have risen so slightly that the struggle for existence in the middle and working classes is becoming unmistakably severe.

But the American tariff, as revised by Payne and Aldrich, has not as yet been adopted by all the other countries of the world, and while combinations and trusts of the American pattern are being instituted elsewhere, they have not as yet strangled individual business enterprise in all the remoter parts of Europe and South America. Presumably, therefore, neither the new American tariff nor the trusts is the efficient cause of rising prices from Patagonia to the Rio Grande in the western hemisphere, or from the Cape of Good Hope to St. Petersburg in the eastern hemisphere. Therefore, with all deference, we respectfully suggest to our distinguished friends, the economists, that they try again. On second thought we believe they will agree with us that a world-wide effect probably has a world-wide cause.

A Great Occasion

Last Friday night was the culmination in this city of the severe storm, when more snow fell in this city than in any previous day for five years. It was a night when Nature provided a good excuse for any one who wished to take his ease in his inn or his home. But thru that storm came nearly 1,800 business men to attend a dinner, not to honor some political leader, but to express their interest in the mission work of the Churches. It was in support of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Stormy as was the night, there were no letters of regret and no telegrams to read. Of course there were addresses; by John R. Mott, who has lately returned from a tour about the world to visit missions; from Mr. J. Campbell White, secretary of the Movement, who called for a fourfold increase in the contributions for the work, and others. On Sunday a monster meeting filled the Hippodrome, where Mr. W. Jay Schieffelin presided, with Seymour M. Ballard as secretary and Stephen Baker as treasurer, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. It was shown by various speakers that even as a financial investment missions pay, for trade follows the Cross as truly as the flag. And yet there are those who think the Church is decadent. It was never more earnest, never more determined to evangelize the world. It is proposed that Greater New York should increase its annual contribution for missions from $400,000 to $725,000. This Movement has been moving since the middle of October, and will continue to move from Boston to San Francisco in a series of meetings till the 1st of May, attracting the support of all denominations.

The Boston Mayoralty

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald is re-elected Mayor of Boston by a sufficient plurality after the hottest election the city has ever known. Mr. Fitzgerald is a Democrat, but was not elected as a Democrat, while Mr. Storrow, his principal competitor, is a Republican, but was not defeated as such. The nominations, under a new

charter, are not made by a primary, but by petition of 5,000 voters, who ask that a name be put on the ticket. What their politics is makes no difference. It is interesting to know that the Boston daily papers supported Storrow, while the voters supported Fitzgerald, whose previous administration had been sadly discredited. What was the reason? There must be influences behind not seen by the editors. One who looks behind the published obvious will notice that Boston is not inhabited by those of the old colonial stock, but chiefly by Irish Catholics, who are very clannish, and that Fitzgerald is one of them, and that the several Irish Catholic papers in Boston all supported him. Then the women have some influence, if no votes; and the women who take an interest in politics had been offended by certain language used by Mr. Storrow when he was a school commissioner. Another influence which went against Mr. Storrow was the entrance into the field as a candidate of the outgoing Republican mayor. It was very ridiculous on his part, and the few votes he diverted would have been enough to give Storrow the election. While the result is not what was hoped by those who secured the new law, yet this is no argument against the law, which gives a short ballot, a sort of commission to rule the city, and the authority to the people, in the middle of the mayor's term of four years, to recall him and choose a new mayor. But, like Judge Gaynor, in this city, Mayor Fitzgerald may disappoint his supporters and gratify his opponents by giving an honest and unpartisan administration. We particularly desire to see the new municipal experiment thoroly tried.

The Sidis Boy

The case of the Sidis boy, who gave a talk the other day on the fourth dimension before a mathematical club at Harvard University, is not as marvelous as it would seem from the papers. A daily of this city, which gives "all the news that is fit to print," said he was ten years old. Another daily, which "shines for all," said he was eleven years old. In fact, he is thirteen. That makes a serious difference. Some years ago a Hebrew mechanic appealed to a professor for instruction as to how to improve his education. When asked why he happened to apply to this particular professor, of whom he knew nothing, he replied that he had seen on the catalog that he was "professor of divinity," and the title seemed to imply a benevolent mind. He was unwilling to take financial assistance. Such help as was desired was given him, and young Sidis is his son. The father believes that the boy has no extraordinary ability, and that any bright boy who is carefully educated from the earliest years can make as much progress as this boy has made. We agree. There is usually a sad waste of time in the first seven years of the education of a child. By dead memory and hard work a child learns before he is three years old the words of a language. If he hears two or three languages he learns them at the same time. Plenty of children learn English and German, or English and French, or English and Arabic, before they are three years old. It need not be half the effort to learn to read, and when one can read the next steps are plain. A case like this of the Sidis boy does not mean precocity, but good education. If special attention is given to mathematics, as in this case, there is no reason why a boy of brains could not be expected at thirteen to have reached calculus and to wander about in the fourth dimension. It is not pretended that he has made any mathematical discoveries; he has been busy learning. Nor is there any reason why health should be sacrificed. This is a perfectly healthy boy, and he has doubtless eaten enough, slept enough and exercised enough, the three conditions of a sane body to hold a sane mind. His is by no means a unique case.

Anglican Rebellion

We have called attention to the letter of the Anglican Bishop of Birmingham, in which he declared that he "repudiated" the unanimous decision of the British judges that under British law no clergyman has the right to exclude from communion one who marries his deceased wife's sister. We now have a yet more revolutionary pronouncement from "Joh.: Norvic:", *alitér* the Bishop of Norwich, written from "The Palace." He not merely

nullifies, but goes so far as to threaten dissolution. He says:

"It is quite obvious that, if the law of the State invades the spiritual sphere of the Church, and alters the terms of her Communion without the consent of the Church being obtained or asked for, it is absurd to talk of the 'union of Church and State.' A very different term would have to be applied to the relation between them."

And he concludes even more plainly:

"But it may still be said, You must expect these 'aggressions upon the spiritual sphere of the Church,' as you call them, as the price of your establishment. But I do not know that there have been these aggressions upon the spiritual sphere, certainly since Parliament has been a body of all religions or no religion. But, if it be so, there are many who will think that disestablishment would be for the advantage of religion."

Then let us see some conscientious Churchmen join the conscientious Dissenters and move for disestablishment. They would by it lose prestige and glory, but they would gain freedom. But we fear they are few. The price of freedom is too great. It pays to wear the collar, as the dog told the wolf in the fable.

Canada's Future

In our issue of December 16 we spoke of the position of Prof. Goldwin Smith, who had been spoken of at a public meeting as the only resident of Canada who desired to see Canada made a part of a greater union with the United States. The speaker on that occasion was the Hon. William Renwick Riddell, a member of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. We have received from him a communication giving us the words used by him. What he said was:

"Until within a very few years there did exist amongst us a number of citizens who held the view that it was the manifest destiny of Canada to become part of the greater Union of States. With the exception of a very few indeed—and in the open with the exception of one man, who is not a Canadian by birth at least—such a feeling does not now exist.

"There is no fear or hope (put it each one as he will) that Canada will ever form part of this American Union—there must be two great English-speaking nations upon this continent. I am assuming, as, indeed, the contrary is to me inconceivable, that the nation which showed the world an example of self-abnegation in the case of Cuba may be trusted never to grasp a territory occupied by those who will not freely and gladly receive it, or force an unwilling people to unite their destinies with those of the Union."

What Justice Riddell and Canadians generally object to is not union with the United States but separation from Great Britain. To ask Canada to separate from the Mother Country would be as offensive to them as it would be to its citizens if Michigan were asked to separate from this country and join Canada. But what he would welcome is the grand union of the English-speaking people of the world in one mighty nation. To those who would look for something less, the union of Canada with the United States, he says:

"Such a union can take place only as a part of a greater, more comprehensive, union of all the English-speaking people of the world. What a nation that would be! Some see with the eye of faith two twin fleets sailing together forth under the flags which float over kindred freemen—these fleets bear the single mandate, 'There shall be no more war.'"

But this would be rather a federation than a union. To our notion the United States and Canada are much nearer connected by all their interests than either is with Great Britain, and it is a beautiful but profitless sentiment that keeps them apart. There is no reason to expect any change in the sentiment so long as Great Britain keeps her hands off of Canada, protects her, and allows her to do just as she pleases. Should the time ever come, which God forbid, in some stress of an Eastern war, when Great Britain cannot protect Canada, then she will see where profit and sentiment will both direct her.

A New Professorship

Following the magnificent gift of $650,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage to Yale University to gain possession of much needed land, comes the unusual gift of $100,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan to Yale for a professorship of Assyriology, in honor of the late William M. Laffan, editor of *The Sun*. This may surprise many, inasmuch as neither Mr. Laffan nor Mr. Morgan graduated from Yale, and also because the public generally do not know that both these gentlemen have been interested in Assyriology. But of late Mr. Morgan has been adding to his wonderful library remarkable collections of Babylonian records and art, and has issued several valuable volumes from these collections by Oriental scholars. In this work Mr. Laffan took the greatest

interest and gave his advice, as also to the various Oriental collections in the Metropolitan Museum. Hardly any other memorial could have been so pleasing to Mr. Laffan. For this new professorship of Assyriology Yale could not have made a better choice than that of Dr. Albert T. Clay, of the University of Pennsylvania. There is not a more enthusiastic and fruitful young scholar of that field in the country. He has published more than one learned volume of Cuneiform texts from the collections brought to the University of Pennsylvania from Nippur, besides an admirable popular volume, "Light on the Old Testament from Babel," and his latest, "Amurru," which defends the independence of the Israelite religion and culture from that of Babylonia. He has of late been editing the collection of tablets belonging to the J. Pierpont Morgan Library. We doubly congratulate Yale University for the professorship and the professor.

One cannot but admire the sweet credulousness of the board of directors of the Sugar Trust as to the desired corresponding credulousness of the public. They believe that they can make the public believe that they made millions by a fraud in their behalf by their humble subordinates, and never knew that these markers and checkers had so wantonly and magnificently stolen just for their benefit. The directors give to the public the statement that while these cheap men were guilty, no officer of the company had any knowledge of it. Now, the public has some knowledge of human nature, and the public cannot be made to believe that higher officers did not know and did not pay handsomely to reward those who tampered with the scales.

We have a Bureau of American Republics, and it is useful. Why should there not be a corresponding pan-European bureau of nations? That is what Alfred H. Fried, of Vienna, urges in his Peace journal, the *Friedenswarte*. There is already a growing multitude of international European bureaus, for telegraphic administration, the universal postal union, for weights and measures, the protection of works of literature, the abolition of slavery, the study of tariffs, international transportation, besides several bureaus at The Hague, Berne and Brussels for peace. A special one given to the maintenance of mutual knowledge and friendship would have a larger field of service.

In an editorial last week on "Nineveh and Jonah," we referred to the fact stated by Sennacherib in an inscription just published, that he planted in his pleasure garden near Nineveh, "trees that bear wool," which the translator, Mr. L. W. King, supposed to refer to some kind of palm with fibrous bark. But in a later paper in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archeology he gives reason for believing that it was a real cotton tree, the *Gossypium arboreum*, of India. It is a small tree held sacred by the Hindus, who use its fiber for their sacred triple thread. Herodotus speaks of it, and the Indian tradition goes back to the time of Sennacherib.

In an open letter Bishop Grafton, Episcopal Bishop of Fond du Lac, famous for his polychrome millinery, appears to propound the millennial doctrine of despair as follows:

> "It must ever be remembered that Christianity is not destined to conquer the world, which will more and more reject it, and finally formulate a counterfeit Christianity. . . . The Church's mission is to gather out of this world and train the predestined number of the elect for that kingdom of righteousness which is to be evolved out of the present condition of creation."

But this is never to be remembered and never to be believed. The Church has no such selfish mission, and its faith holds fast to the complete victory.

After reading Judge Lindsey's article in *Everybody's* for January, and the reply issued by Chancellor Buchtel, of the University of Denver, we have come to the conclusion that the Chancellor has ably refuted the charge that the Judge did not make.

In connection with an article by John Moody, in our issue of December 23, 1909, we stated that he is the editor of "Moody's Manual." He is editor of *Moody's Magazine*, and has severed his connection with "Moody's Manual."

INSURANCE

Superintendent Hotchkiss' Report

THE fifty-first annual report of the State Insurance Department was issued by William H. Hotchkiss last week. An extensive scheme of legislation affecting fire insurance companies and casualty companies is under contemplation by the department. The superintendent proposes that the limitation placed on the new business of domestic life insurance companies be extended to non-State companies.

That the provisions of law prohibiting rebating by life insurance agents and giving the superintendent discretion to refuse them licenses should be extended to fire insurance agents.

A substantial increase in the examining force of the department.

Real supervision and control of Lloyds associations by the State Insurance Department.

That the department's jurisdiction be extended to include the control and regulation of town and county co-operative fire insurance companies.

The far-reaching effect of the amendment enacted by the last Legislature which gives him the power of liquidation in case companies are insolvent or so conduct their business that in the judgment of the department, their further continuance would be hazardous to their policyholders or to the public is also pointed out.

The report recognizes the need of a complete recodification of the insurance law, as well as the present impossibility of attempting such recodification. In lieu thereof, it suggests many changes in the law intended to strengthen it in certain directions and to take out of it sections and provisions which lead now to discriminations in favor of classes of companies and even of companies in specified classes. Thus it practically recommends the repeal of three of the ten articles of the law and of all sections and clauses in Article 1, which except from the general provisions contained in that article fraternal beneficiary societies, assessment livestock associations and town and county co-operative fire insurance companies, as well as certain foreign and alien companies admitted to do business prior to the codification of 1892.

Regarding life companies the report, after commenting on an investigation of the effects of the amendatory laws of 1906—which indicates that, while there had been a considerable falling off in the new writings of domestic life insurance companies, due to such investigation, sets forth that normal conditions have now been restored, and that there has been a very considerable saving in expenses, a marked increase of assets and a substantial addition to dividend participations—suggests that a period of legislative peace is what is now needed by companies of this class and, therefore, but few recommendations are made. Among the latter are that the limitation on new business now applicable to domestic companies be extended to non-State companies; that life companies be no longer permitted to issue policies secured by actual deposits in the department and that companies of this class be permitted, on securing the advance approval of the superintendent, to write policies in not more than $3,000, the premiums on which will be payable monthly—the belief being that there is a growing demand for insurance of this kind from a large class of wage earners, farmers, tradesmen and professional men who are unable to carry ordinary life insurance and, on the other hand, are unwilling to insure on an industrial plan.

As to casualty companies, the report recommends that the uniform bill adopted at the recent convention of the insurance commissioners, which provides for standard clauses in the policies of such companies and prohibits the use of other clauses which have been condemned by experience, be made a part of the insurance law of New York. The report also recommends amendments which will permit companies of this class to give a broader policy against accidents due to automobile collisions and to insure against property damage by horses and horse-drawn vehicles.

....The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., incorporated sixty-five years ago, of which Frederick Frelinghuysen is president, has made another increase in its dividends to policyholders. Eight years ago a similar increase in dividends was made.

FINANCIAL

Rock Island Affairs

ROBERTS WALKER, formerly assistant general counsel of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, was elected, on the 13th inst., president (and a director) of the Rock Island Company, the holding corporation of the Rock Island system, succeeding Richard A. Jackson, resigned. He was also elected a member of the board, chairman of the executive committee, and general counsel, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, as chairman succeeding D. G. Reid, resigned, who remains, however, a director of both companies. Mr. Jackson, who retired from all his offices, had been an intimate friend of Mr. Reid (one of the controlling capitalists of the system) from the days when they were young men together in Richmond, Ind. It is reported that they recently disagreed as to a personal business matter. Mr. Walker, the new president and general counsel, is only thirty-five years old. His residence is in Scarsdale, N. Y. Born in Rutland, Vt., the son of Aldace F. Walker (formerly chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission), he was graduated at Amherst in 1898 and at the Columbia Law School three years later.

These important changes were made on the day when the decision of the Governors of the Stock Exchange in the case of what is called the "Rock Island flurry" was made known. At the opening of business on December 27 last, large buying orders caused an advance of thirty-one points in Rock Island common shares in a few minutes. Then the price fell back again. It appears that the firm of S. B. Chapin & Co. executed for a customer an order to buy 40,000 shares "at the market," following his instructions that twenty brokers should be employed, each to purchase 2,000 shares. The general belief is that this was manipulation, such as had been practised for some time in Rock Island stock, and that for some reason the intended accompanying order to sell something less than 40,000 shares (say 30,000) went astray. Manipulators seek to make a semblance of legitimate activity in a stock, gradually raising the price and drawing in "the public" as purchasers. The Governors suspended Simeon B. Chapin for sixty days and Frederick D. Countiss, his partner, for thirty. Mr. Chapin is a cousin of J. Ogden Armour, and Mr. Countiss, in charge of the firm's office in Chicago, is president of the Stock Exchange in that city. The firm's brokerage business is said to be the largest in the West. The Governors say that "the firm should have known that the execution of an order in such a manner would serve no proper or legitimate purpose, but would cause panic, confusion and loss, and deprive the quotations of transactions on the Exchange of their value as standards of the real market value of securities."

There has been much gossip in the press as to a possible connection between the stock "flurry" and the Rock Island office changes. Rumors that Mr. Reid and Ex-Judge W. H. Moore are no longer in harmony have been authoritatively denied. Mr. Reid has sued a New York paper for libel.

....James N. Wallace, president of the Central Trust Company, has recently been elected a director of the Continental Insurance Company, the Hanover National Bank and the Mechanics' and Farmers' State Bank of Albany.

....Charles Elliot Warren, cashier of the Lincoln National Bank has been elected vice president. Mr. Warren was former president of the New York State Bankers' Association and is now a member of the finance committee and executive council of the American Bankers' Association. Samuel H. Miller, cashier, has been elected vice president of the Chase National Bank and Henry M. Conkey, assistant cashier, has been made cashier. Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been elected a director of the Chemical National Bank, and Richard H. Williams, of Williams & Peters, a director of the National Park Bank. Charles A. Boody, president of the People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn, succeeds the late Charles Stewart Smith as a director of the Merchants' National Bank. Charles W. Riecks, vice president and cashier of the Liberty National Bank, has been elected a director of the First National Bank of Brooklyn.

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Survey of the World

A Widespread Boycott of Meat

A remarkable popular movement against the purchase of meat has been caused by the continued rise of prices. In some places the temporary boycott is also against certain other kinds of food, the price of which, it is alleged, has been unduly and wrongfully enhanced. While the first steps were taken a few weeks ago in Washington by the Anti-Food-Trust League, the meat boycott may be said to have originated in Cleveland, where, on the 16th, 460 superintendents and foremen employed by a score of large manufacturing concerns, signed a pledge requiring them to abstain from meat for thirty days, or for sixty days if prices should not fall within a month. They set out to procure the support of the workingmen of the city. The number of signatures rapidly increased, and at last accounts was about 25,000, representing at least 100,000 persons. The local consumption of meat was perceptibly affected. One company, which has twenty-seven stores, dismissed one-third of its drivers. There has been a slight reduction of prices. The example of Cleveland was speedily followed in many other cities, generally under the direction of labor unions, altho in one or two instances labor councils have exprest disapproval, urging that a demand for higher wages be substituted for the boycott. No action has been taken by the Central Federated Union in New York, partly for the reason, it is said, that the Union is attempting to organize the butchers. The method used in Cleveland has been adopted in widely separated parts of the country. A few examples may be cited. In and near Pittsburgh there are 75,000 signers, and several restaurants are offering a special dinner of vegetables. In Baltimore there have been sold 50,000 buttons bearing the words, "I don't buy meat. Do you?" In New Orleans, on the 22d, thirty clergymen, accompanied by labor leaders, visited the restaurants and urged all whom they found in them to abstain from meat. Boston has 60,000 signers, and resolutions addressed to Congress and the Legislature have been adopted at mass meetings there. In New York, where thousands, acting without organization, have followed the Cleveland example, mass meetings are to be held this week. There have been 200,000 applications to the Anti-Food-Trust League for membership. Several persons are promoting the boycott by endless chains of postal cards. A protest against the price of eggs is made by "Thirty Cents a Dozen" clubs.——In several legislatures resolutions providing for investigations as to the cost of living are pending. A national conference to discuss the subject has been planned by the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and probably it will be held in March. An inquiry is to be made in Washington by the House Committee on the District of Columbia. Resolutions introduced at Albany ask the Attorney-General of New York and the Attorney-General of the United States to co-operate in the prosecution of the Beef Trust. On the 18th, the Attorney-General of Kansas brought suit against the Armour and Swift companies for violation of the State's Anti-Trust law. Representatives of the beef companies assert that their prices give them only a reasonable profit and that any reduction caused by the boycott will be felt by farmers and stock raisers, rather than by themselves. Of

course, the boycott is not approved by the cattle owners. The Western Stock Association at Denver condemns it in resolutions asserting that stockmen ought to be encouraged to increase their output. These resolutions also say: "The present prices of meat are caused by the increased demand due to the growing population of the country, and the low prices that have heretofore prevailed are responsible for the failure of the producers to keep pace with the increase of population." The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, whose members own 7,000,000 cattle, makes a loud protest, and it is reported, will ask the Government to proceed in the courts against the boycotters, altho it is not shown how this can be done.——It was announced at Washington on the 21st that the Government had decided to prosecute the Beef Trust, meaning the Armour, Swift and Morris companies, and the National Packing Company, which these three companies control. This action will be taken under the criminal provisions of the Sherman act. It will be the result of an investigation which has been in progress for several months. Evidence will be laid before a grand jury in Chicago this week. At about the same time a grand jury in New York will be asked to consider evidence obtained recently by an investigation made under the direction of the New York Attorney-General concerning what is called the Milk Trust, a combination alleged to have been formed by the companies supplying milk in that city.

The Ballinger Investigation

The joint committee which is to make an investigation concerning all questions involved in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy is composed of six Senators and six Representatives, as follows:

Republicans: Senators Nelson, of Minnesota; Flint, of California; Sutherland, of Utah; and Root, of New York. Representatives McCall, of Massachusetts; Olmsted, of Pennsylvania; Denby, of Michigan; and Madison, of Wisconsin.

Democrats: Senators Paynter, of Kentucky, and Fletcher, of Florida. Representatives Lloyd, of Missouri, and James, of Kentucky.

Mr. Lloyd is unwilling to serve, and Mr. Graham, of Illinois, will probably be elected in his place. The Senate members were appointed by the Vice-President; the House members were elected after they had been chosen by caucus. Such action had been ordered by a vote in which the Republican insurgents, being foes of Speaker Cannon, stood with the Democrats. By the intervention of the President, these insurgents were induced to enter the caucus at which the members of the committee were named. The Democrats, in their caucus, had chosen Mr. James, of Kentucky, and Mr. Rainey, of Illinois, to represent them in the committee. It is understood that the President objected to both of these, on the ground that they were extreme partisans, who would seek to make political capital out of the inquiry. Mr. Rainey was obnoxious because he had made public in the House the charges alleging that Mr. Taft, his brother, and Mr. Roosevelt were improperly but profitably concerned in the purchase of the Panama Canal property. The Republican caucus rejected Rainey, but retained James by a vote of 94 to 62, naming Lloyd in Rainey's place. In the House, Rainey was excluded by a vote of 192 to 147, and the caucus list was adopted. Only one of the insurgents, Mr. Poindexter, voted against his party, altho several declined to vote on either side. As Mr. Lloyd (chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee) declined to serve, the Democrats have nominated Mr. Graham in his place. There is much difference of opinion on the Republican side concerning the rejection of members designated by a caucus of the Democratic minority.

A Party Leader Accused

In the New York Legislature, after the recent death of Senator John Raines, Senator Jotham P. Allds was elected by the Republican majority to succeed him as leader of his party (and president pro tempore) in the Senate. Last week he was accused by Mr. Conger, another Republican Senator, of having accepted money, while leader of the House, in 1901, for exerting his influence to prevent consideration of a bill. Mr. Conger has for years been connected with bridge building companies, one of which, he says, paid the money because the bill,

which restricted the power of town officers with respect to bridge contracts, would have affected its business injuriously. His disclosure was made to a group of seven Senators opposed to Allds, and, he says, was made in confidence. The story, however, was promptly published. Mr. Allds at once declared that it was untrue and demanded a public investigation. Such an investigation has been ordered by unanimous vote, and it will be made by the entire Senate, sitting as a committee. The matter excites much interest, because Mr. Allds has for many years been very prominent in the New York Legislature, and for the additional reason that other members, not yet named, are affected by Senator Conger's charges.

The Governors in Conference

The third Conference of the Governors of the States of the Union opened January 18 in Washington, attended by nearly all the Governors. It was called not by the President, as in the case of the two previous, but by Governor Willson, of Kentucky. The President, however, welcomed them to a reception and made an address, in which he said:

"You are here for the purpose of considering those subjects for laws in respect to which the legislation of the States ought to be uniform and to take the course of making up for what some people point out as a defect of the Federal Constitution, in that it does not give jurisdiction to the Federal Government with respect to certain purposes which can only be accomplished by joint action of the States.

"I regard this movement as of the greatest importance. The Federal Constitution has stood the test of more than one hundred years in supplying the powers that have been needed to make the central Government as strong as it ought to be, and with this movement toward uniform legislation and agreement between the States I do not see why the Constitution may not serve our purpose always."

The opening address at the Conference of Governors was made by Governor Hughes, in which he showed the value of such a conference:

"A conference of Governors can be expected to accomplish much more than conferences of legislative committees or of appointed commissioners. Accord between executives upon questions which they have carefully considered together cannot fail to be of enormous influence."

As to the work of such a conference, he added:

"The scope of these conferences may be deemed to embrace at least three groups of questions. The first relates to uniform laws; the second relates to matters of State comity where, if absolute uniformity may not be expected, causes of friction may be avoided and the general welfare may be promoted by accomodating action; the third relates to matters which though of local concern can be better treated in the light of the experience of other States.

"It would not be possible for Governors in conference to undertake the drafting of uniform laws, but their united consideration of their importance and of proposed statutes drafted by the commissioners of their appointment will bring these matters into deserved prominence and supply for the progress of uniform legislation a much needed impetus."

The complete making over of the Constitution he declared to be "an undesirable and unthinkable proposition," and therefore it is only by facilitating mutual intercourse thru the instrumentality of the States that is it possible to make our system of Government answer its intended purpose. This requires "State comity without loss of State prerogative." As topics for consideration he referred to the conservation of natural resources; financial administration, including taxation and appropriations; also the supervision and regulation of banks, insurance companies and public service corporations to secure common action. He also suggested organization, by which committees should be able in the intervals to draw up a program and present topics somewhat developed by correspondence. Seth Low was received as representing the Civic Federation and suggested that they consider uniform laws on divorce, negotiable instruments, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, pure food, the white slave traffic and other subjects.——At sessions on the next day various Governors made addresses, and resolutions presented by Governor Eberhart, of Minnesota, defining the jurisdiction of Federal and State courts in matters involving interstate commerce, were referred to a committee which finally took no action. Governor Willson, of Kentucky, claimed State right of control over water power, as against Federal control; and Governor Fort, of New Jersey, argued that the time had come for the State to assert control of water power and other things

hitherto passed over in silence. With this Governor Draper, of Massachusetts, agreed, but said that in his State nearly all water power had passed finally into private possession. Governors Quinby, of New Hampshire, and Hughes called attention to forests as a priceless possession of the States, as well as water power; and Governors Brooks, of Wyoming, and Shafroth, of Colorado, insisted that the State should hold full control of water power. The latter further contended that, while the Federal Government might own land within a State, it was merely by a proprietary right, like that of an individual, and that political and governmental rights rest with the States. Governor Hadley, of Missouri, spoke of railroad rate legislation, and declared that rates should be controlled by the Government, not the railroads. Governor Draper discussed the regulation of automobiles, favored a speed limit and the licensing of chauffeurs.——The Conference adjourned on the 20th, after hearing a brief plea from Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, of the Equality League, asking that the political position of women be made one of the topics considered by the Governors, and arranging for future meetings. It was agreed that the next meeting shall be held between Thanksgiving and Christmas, 1910; that it shall be held at a State capital and not in Washington; that the committee on arrangements apportion the expenses of the next conference among the States according to population,so that the Governors may recommend to their legislatures the appropriations necessary. Governors Willson, of Kentucky; Hadley, of Missouri, and Ansel, of South Carolina, were named on this committee. A proposition by Governor Hughes that all Governors elected next fall but not inducted into office before the conference be asked to attend was carried.

The Civic Federation

The National Civic Federation opened at Washington a day before the Conference of Governors and adjourned a day earlier, with Seth Low as president. It was largely attended. Mr. Low asked the body to urge that all the States and Territories appoint commissioners for uniform State laws, with a small appropriation of perhaps $500 for all expenses. He desired that committees be appointed to draft laws to be submitted to these commissioners and to the States for uniform legislation. President Taft was introduced and made a strong plea for uniform State legislation on marriage and divorce, child labor, and judicial procedure in which great delay could be secured by wealth. To the great organizations of concentrated wealth that do an interstate traffic he would give Federal incorporation, so as to put them under Federal jurisdiction. Referring to constitutional questions involved, the President said:

"A constitutional lawyer is one who has gotten out of the practice of the law and has gone into politics."

He indicated that there are powers under the Constitution which Congress has never taken, such as the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, bankruptcy legislation and the control of Federal elections, which have been left to State control. The reason why it has been urged that we are getting a more centralized government is not because of a change in the construction of the Constitution, but a change in the importance of the power always given to Congress over interstate commerce. When the Constitution was framed, only a quarter of the home commerce was interstate, while now only a quarter is within the State; and thus the national Government's power seems larger because it covers more business. He urged uniform laws as to those subjects which the Federal Government is excluded from. Judge Alton B. Parker was chairman of the program committee, and spoke in favor of uniformity, with diversity. Ex-Forester Pinchot was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke, showing that forty-two States have appointed conservation commissions, as recommended two years ago. He urged speedy action on the conservation bills recommended by the President, with some needed amendments. He thus specified:

"The leasing of the coal lands instead of virtually giving them away, the prevention of water power monopoly, the conservation of our soils, the repeal of the timber and stone act, the maintenance of the national forests, Government protection of woodlands at the headwaters of navigable streams—these things

are right, and they can be dealt with rightly only in the light of the general welfare. Now is the time for all good men to come to the help of the conservation movement without regard to party or prejudice or any personal consideration whatsoever. The public good comes first."

Ex-Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, deplored the lack of uniformity in insurance laws, and he advocated a uniform system of laws on this subject. The next day was given to addresses on various subjects by Senator Root, August Belmont, John Hays Hammond, Samuel Gompers and others. The Federation adjourned on the 19th, after adopting resolutions favoring uniform laws for the protection of children employed in industries, a uniform insurance code, and uniform legislation as to the gathering of vital statistics, and the conservation of American forests, whether public or private. It asked for a workmen's compensation act in case of injuries, which shall be fair to the employer and employee and just to the State, in place of the present system. A resolution was passed recommending to the respective States consideration of the development of water power and its regulation on non-navigable streams. The conference authorized the appointment of a committee of fifteen on reform in legal procedure for the purpose of co-operating with the committee of the American Bar Association to suggest remedies and formulate proposed laws to prevent unnecessary delay in litigation. A special feature of the meeting was a reception by the President in connection with the reception to the Governors.

Canada's Navy

The bill for Canada's navy, introduced in Parliament by Premier Laurier, provides for the construction of four protected cruisers of the "Bristol" type, one unarmored cruiser of the "Boadicea" type, and six destroyers, at a total cost of about $11,000,000, to which one-third must be added if the ships are built in Canada. There is provision also for a permanent naval corps, a reserve force and a volunteer force, but there is to be neither conscription nor compulsory enrollment. Some weeks ago it was understood that the bill would say that the navy should be placed at the disposal of the British Government in time of war only by vote of the Canadian Parliament. But the plan was changed, the bill now providing that in emergency (meaning war) the navy may be turned over to the British Government for general service by the Governor in Council, "the only restriction being," as the Premier explained, "that Parliament is to be immediately summoned." With respect to this subject, the Opposition is not united, a majority (as represented by Leader Borden) apparently preferring an annual cash contribution to the British Government for naval purposes, while some ask for a plebiscite. Mr. Monk, representing a small group of French Conservatives, opposes any expenditure whatever, on the ground that Canada has no voice in framing the policies or making the alliances which may lead to war. Mr. Borden said the Government's project was "too much for an experiment, and too little for immediate and effective aid." The passage of the bill, of course, is expected.——The Government has introduced an Anti-Trust bill resembling in many respects the Industrial Disputes act. It provides that if six persons show prima facie evidence to a Superior Court judge that a combination exists which has unduly enhanced the price of a manufactured article, limited production or restricted trade, the judge shall order an investigation, to be made by a board of three. One member is to be appointed by the complainants, one by the combination, and the third (the chairman) by the two first chosen, or, if they fail to agree, by the judge. The board is to have the powers of a court of record. If it reports against the combination, the Governor in Council may reduce or remove the tariff protection of the manufacturers. Or a fine of $1,000 a day may be imposed until the abuses are removed. Patents used to restrict trade or to enhance prices may be revoked.

The Revolution in Nicaragua

In the negotiations between President Madriz and the revolutionists, the former proposed that the peace commissioners should meet at Greytown, and General Estrada suggested some place in Costa Rica. This was not ac-

cepted at first, and the revolutionist commander asserted that Madriz was merely seeking delay. Whereupon Madriz said he was willing that the commissioners should meet anywhere. But Estrada insisted that the revolutionists be recognized as a provisional government. Madriz regarded this as an absurd condition, and on the 20th he made the following statement:

"This means on open break in the negotiations for peace and the resumption of military activity. I regret deeply that this is so, as I am sincerely desirous of effecting a reconciliation of all factions. Apparently this is impossible without further bloodshed, and orders have been issued to send more troops to the front. All of our energies will be directed now to administering a swift and decisive blow. It will be better to have one severe battle than an endless season of inconclusive skirmishes."

On the 22d it was expected that the decisive battle would soon be fought. Estrada had 4,000 men, well supplied with food and ammunition. On the same day it became known that a conspiracy against the Madriz Government had been discovered at the capital and in neighboring places, and that Madriz had ordered the arrest of all the leaders of the Conservative party, which is the political Opposition in Nicaragua.—— Four or five days earlier he had ordered the arrest and trial of the members of the court-martial that condemned the two Americans, Cannon and Groce, together with the prosecutor, Salomon Selva, and General Medina, who was in command at the time. On the 20th, Medina and Selva were arraigned in court.

The British Elections

The elections held during the past week have gone more largely against the Liberals than was expected by either party, and the Unionists are jubilant. Scotland and Wales have retained their Liberal allegiance, but the midland counties show a strong reaction toward the Conservative side. Up to the time of going to press the relative standing of the parties is: Unionists, 218; Liberals, 185; Laborites, 33; Irish Nationalists, 67. The Unionists have gained 100 seats, the Liberals 14, the Laborites 1, making the net Unionist gain so far 85 seats. Altho the five days' voting yet to come will probably increase the Liberal representation in Parliament, it does not seem likely that the Government will command a clear majority of its own party, and if the Government has to make terms with either the Labor or Nationalist groups it will have difficulty in doing anything. Even the budget, which was the cause of this election, may not go thru, for the Nationalists did not vote for it before because of its effect on Ireland, especially the manufacture of whisky. It will be difficult for the Government to satisfy the Irish with any measure of home rule which would not alienate a considerable proportion of Liberals. The Irish and many of the Labor members are not absolutely devoted to free trade, as are the orthodox Liberals, and might be willing to bargain with the Unionists. All three parties, however, would probably stand together against the Lords, and this is what gives Premier Asquith the courage to say:

"I promise that no legislation of any kind will be considered by the next Parliament until we have settled conclusions with the House of Lords."

But with an unstable majority the life of the new Parliament may be a brief one. The adoption of a thorogoing home rule measure at the dictation of the Irish or the passage of more radical social legislation at the dictation of the Laborites would give the House of Lords another excuse for an appeal to the country, and very likely a strong campaign on the tariff issue would overthrow the Liberals. The results of the election are of course variously interpreted. The Unionists claim that their increased vote indicates that the country is turning against free trade. The Liberals lay it to the combined coercion of the landlord, the clergyman and the publican. The Labor vote has fallen off even more than the Liberal and the Socialist vote has become insignificant.

Severe Floods in France

The heavy rains in France have raised the rivers to an almost unprecedented hight, and much damage is reported from the flooding of towns and country. In Paris, the Seine has risen about 14 feet above its normal level, higher than it has been for thirty-eight years.

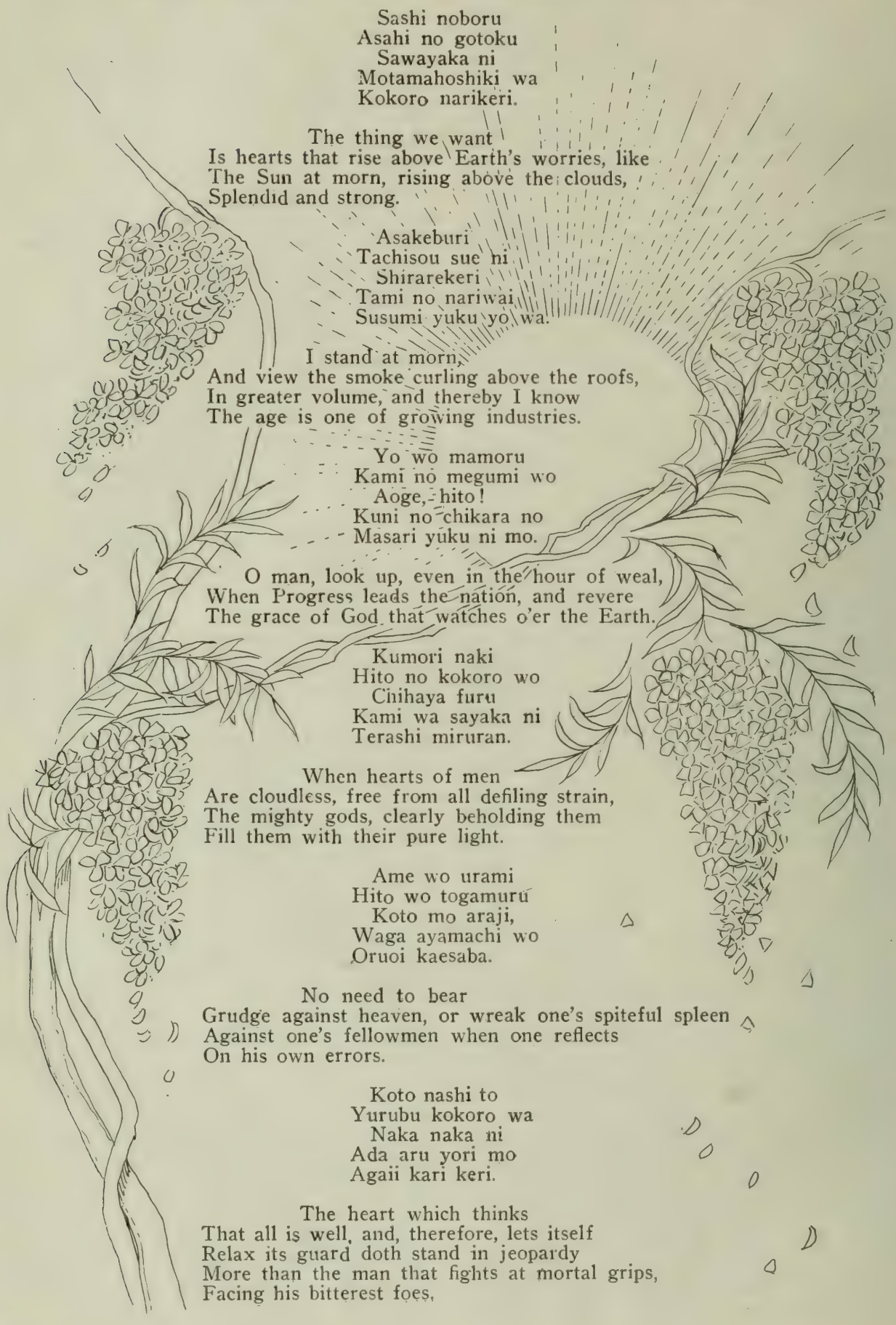
The islands in the Seine are covered and the people have been driven from their homes on the lowlands of the suburban towns along the Seine, such as Charenton, Billancourt, Argenteuil and Meudon. The basements of the public buildings in Ile de la Cité and those of the Louvre are flooded, and much damage has been done to the wines and other goods stored in subterranean warehouses in the lower parts of the city. For some months the inhabitants of Paris have been alarmed at the occasional sinking of buildings or parts of the streets due to the caving in of the roof of the labyrinth or catacombs with which a considerable portion of the city is undermined. These caves are now mostly filled with water, as is shown by the multitude of rats escaping to the surface, and some important buildings are in danger of falling. Even the foundation of the tallest building in the world, the Eiffel Tower, is reported to be threatened. The older bridges, especially the Pont de l'Alma, are being watched with anxiety, as the water has almost reached the top of their arches. The new subway between Place de la Concorde and Passage de la Trinité contains 61 feet of water. A portion of the Boulevard of St. Germain has caved in. Half of the surface and subway transportation lines are out of commission.

The Manchurian Railroads

Notes were handed to the American ambassadors at Tokyo and St. Petersburg, on January 21, notifying this Government that Japan and Russia decline to accept the proposition of Secretary of State Knox for the neutralization of their railroads in Manchuria. The contents of these replies have not been given to the public, but it is understood that both notes are brief and decided in tone. They show no resentment on account of the proposal, but offer no opening for further negotiations on the subject. The simultaneous action of Russia and Japan tends to confirm the suspicion that these two countries have a secret agreement in regard to their Manchurian interests and are now acting in harmony. The Russian Government states its willingness to accept in principle the project for the construction of a railroad under international control connecting Chin-chow with Aigun, but will defer a final answer on this point until detailed information is given regarding the full scope of the American proposal. Russia reserves the right to pass upon all such projects as affecting its political, strategic and economic interests. It is quite probable that the American Department of State had little expectation of an acceptance of the proposal by the two Powers immediately concerned, but put forward the suggestion in order to determine their attitude toward the development of Manchuria. The first section of the proposed railroad, which an Anglo-American syndicate proposes to construct, that running from Chin-Chow to Tsitsihar, where it connects with the Russian railroad, would tend to promote traffic on the Russian line, but would seriously interfere with the Japanese line by taking away its southerly traffic. If, however, the line is continued from Tsitsihar northward to Aigun, which is on the Amur River, only 18 miles from the Russian frontier, it would tap a large area of northern Manchuria, which has hitherto found outlet only thru the Russian railroad and the Amur traffic. It is probable that Russia would object to such a line crossing its Manchurian railroad and approaching so closely to the boundary as to threaten in time of war communication with Vladivostok and the maritime province. The Japanese regard the plan of Mr. Knox as a direct blow to their interests. Viscount Hayashi, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, compares the present attitude of America with that of Russia in 1895, which, intervening in behalf of China, compelled Japan to relinquish Port Arthur, the chief fruit of its victory, to be occupied by Russia. The Japanese papers inquire how it is possible to appraise the value of a railroad which had been acquired at the expenditure of a billion dollars and one hundred thousand lives. They ask why it is that the United States made no such proposal for international control at the time when Russia was absorbing Manchuria thru its railroad, and they suggest that to be consistent Secretary Knox should propose also the neutralization of the railroads in the other provinces of China which are controlled by foreign syndicates.

Poems

BY HIS MAJESTY MUTSUHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN



Sashi noboru
Asahi no gotoku
Sawayaka ni
Motamahoshiki wa
Kokoro narikeri.

The thing we want
Is hearts that rise above Earth's worries, like
The Sun at morn, rising above the clouds,
Splendid and strong.

Asakeburi
Tachisou sue ni
Shirarekeri
Tami no nariwai
Susumi yuku yo wa.

I stand at morn,
And view the smoke curling above the roofs,
In greater volume, and thereby I know
The age is one of growing industries.

Yo wo mamoru
Kami no megumi wo
Aoge, hito!
Kuni no chikara no
Masari yuku ni mo.

O man, look up, even in the hour of weal,
When Progress leads the nation, and revere
The grace of God that watches o'er the Earth.

Kumori naki
Hito no kokoro wo
Chihaya furu
Kami wa sayaka ni
Terashi miruran.

When hearts of men
Are cloudless, free from all defiling strain,
The mighty gods, clearly beholding them
Fill them with their pure light.

Ame wo urami
Hito wo togamuru
Koto mo araji,
Waga ayamachi wo
Oruoi kaesaba.

No need to bear
Grudge against heaven, or wreak one's spiteful spleen
Against one's fellowmen when one reflects
On his own errors.

Koto nashi to
Yurubu kokoro wa
Naka naka ni
Ada aru yori mo
Agaii kari keri.

The heart which thinks
That all is well, and, therefore, lets itself
Relax its guard doth stand in jeopardy
More than the man that fights at mortal grips,
Facing his bitterest foes.

Poems

BY HER MAJESTY HARUKO, EMPRESS OF JAPAN

Waga mi ni wa
Tae-uki koto mo
Hito no tame
Omoi-hakarite
Tsutomu beki kana.

Even the thing
That seems beyond what our poor strength can bear,
Yet, for the sake of others, take we thought
And set ourselves to do 't with our best power,
And so 'twill be well done.

Mi ni shimite
Ureshiki mono wa
Makoto mote
Hito no tsugetaru
Kotoba narikeri.

Words of advice,
Given from the depths of a well-meaning heart,
Have touched me to the quick.

Amatsu Kami
Shiroshi mesuran
Mameyaka ni
Kimi ni tsukoru
Omi no kokoro wa.

The God of Heaven
Will surely know and praise the faithful heart
Of him that serves his Lord so faithfully.

Koya chikaku
Naru wo ureshimi
Sato no ko ni
Hikare yuku yuku
Ushi no nakuran.

Yon cow, at eve,
Follows the lad that leads her, at each step
Lowing with pleasure.
Surely her poor heart
Joys to be nearing home.

Minato bune
Ikari wo aguru
Koe no uchi
Namiji shiramite
Yo wa ake ni keri.

In the small hours ere dawn,
When all is dark and rocks nor islets show
To guide the steersman, lo! the noisy crew
Of mariners, with many a yo-heave-ho and shout
Raise up the anchor. Ere the echoing strains
Have ceased, the day breaks on the whitening waves,
And all the course lies clearly to be seen.

Omo koto
Aru ga ue ni mo
Kasanarinu
Ika ri ka semashi
Kokoro hitotsu wo.

So much to think of! And so many cares
Come piling in upon me, one by one!
How can my one poor heart suffice for all.

Henry S. Graves, Chief Forester

BY JAMES W. TOUMEY

[Mr. Toumey is Professor of Forestry and Director of the Botanical Garden at Yale University. He is an associate of Mr. Graves, as well as a personal friend of many years' standing.—EDITOR.]

WE are yet in the midst of forestry development and administration in this country. No one at this time can accurately measure the services that Mr. Pinchot, as former head of the Forest Service, has rendered his country. The great work that he has done has practically all been accomplished since 1898. When he entered the Forest Service he found it a small division of the Department of Agriculture, with an annual expenditure of $28,000 and without a foot of forest land to protect and administer. When he left the Service in January of the present year it had grown under his able administration to be one of the most important bureaus in the Government and one nearest to the hearts of the American people.

The Service has grown until now it has under its care the management of more than 194,000,000 acres of forest land, from which a gross annual income of about $3,000,000 is obtained. More than 1,500 trained foresters, forest rangers and assistants are engaged in protecting, improving and developing this vast area of national forests.

A half century hence, as we look back upon our material and ethical progress as a nation, and are better able to weigh the services of our public men, the name of Gifford Pinchot, because of his services to American forestry, will be found among those of our foremost Americans.

In these days of not over-keen sensibilities on the part of many of our public men as regards statesmanship and the real dangers that beset the republic because of party control by corporate and financial interests, the country can ill afford the loss of the services of men of Mr. Pinchot's stamp; men whose hearts are with the common people and who believe in equal opportunity for all. Altho Mr. Pinchot has found it necessary to sever his connection with the Forest Service, the great bureau which he developed remains as a monument to his efficiency as a public official.

When the news of Mr. Pinchot's retirement became known, the public was much concerned as to the future of the Forest Service. A mistake in the appointment of his successor would work irreparable injury. President Taft has shown good judgment in appointing Henry Solon Graves, director of the Yale Forest School, to this position. By the appointment of a trained forester and a leader in forestry education to the position of Forester, we are assured that the Forest Service is in good hands. The great work in national forestry, so ably conducted by Mr. Pinchot, will continue. Not only is this appointment approved by the people, but it meets with the hearty approval of the entire Forest Service. Mr. Graves will go to Washington having the confidence of the entire Service of which he is the head. By temperament, training and experience he is well fitted for the position. His high sense of justice and right; his sympathy with conservation; the ability which he has shown in working with and handling men; his intimate knowledge of American forestry; his high professional standards; his ideals regarding the management of the national forests; his close connection with the Forest Service during the past decade, and personal acquaintance with many of its members, make him the best fitted man in America for the position.

Physically, Mr. Graves is a small man, but he is a bundle of well-directed energy, a man who does things and does them in the right way. He is in the prime of life, married, and has a keen sense of the responsibility of American citizenship. He is conservative, a rapid but careful worker, and of pleasing personality. The position which he is called upon to fill is a very difficult one, but he will meet the difficulties of his office with a spirit of fairness and solve them in a

manner which will serve the best interests of the American people. He is a man of sound judgment and will not hesitate to act promptly on all matters that fall within his jurisdiction. He is accustomed to work with others and not alone, and will seek the best advice attainable when matters of policy and of large import are at stake.



HENRY S. GRAVES.

Mr. Graves was born at Marietta, Ohio, May 3, 1871. His father, Prof. W. B. Graves, was for many years professor of natural sciences in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He was educated at Yale, graduating in 1892. After deciding to enter forestry, which he did under the advice of Mr. Pinchot, he studied forestry at Harvard and later at Munich, Germany. His first practical forestry work was with Mr. Pinchot, in

1896-1897, when the latter maintained an office in New York. The outcome of a portion of this work was a volume on the white pine, of which Mr. Graves was joint author with Mr. Pinchot.

During a portion of 1897 Mr. Graves was employed by the United States Geological Survey, to examine and report upon the forest growth of the Black Hills Forest Reserve. The result of this work was published by the Geological Survey. The next year, when Mr. Pinchot became Chief of the then Division of Forestry, Mr. Graves became Assistant Chief of the division. He served in this capacity until 1900, when the Yale Forest School was established, under the endowment given to Yale by the Pinchot family for this purpose.

As director of the Yale Forest School Mr. Graves has been largely responsible for the high position which it holds in forest education. Altho a graduate school, in the short space of ten years it has grown from an enrollment of but seven students to that of more than eighty. A large number of the technically trained foresters in the Forest Service received their training at Yale, so that Mr. Graves goes into a service largely made up of men having the same ideals regarding the management of the nation's forests that he entertains.

During his connection with the Forest Service and since, Mr. Graves has contributed largely to the literature of forestry. He is the author of the "Woodsman's Handbook" and of "Practical Forestry in the Adirondacks," two important bulletins published by the Forest Service. He is joint author with R. T. Fisher of the "Woodlot," another bulletin published by the Forest Service. His most important work as an author is a "Manual of Forest Mensuration," for the use of students and foresters, which is the only comprehensive work of the kind published in America. He is at present at work on two important volumes on "American Silviculture."

Altho devoting his best energies to the building up of the Forest School, Mr. Graves is keenly alive to the progress of forestry in this country and abroad. In 1905 he was commissioned by the Forest Service to examine and report upon the forest conditions in the Philippine Islands. He spent a portion of last summer in a personal study of national forests in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

A broad interest in national and State forestry is shown in his relation to forest associations and to forestry journals. He is a director of the American Forestry Association and the president of the Connecticut Forestry Association. As a frequent contributor to forestry journals he has added much to the current literature of forestry. He is one of the editors of the *Forestry Quarterly*, the foremost American journal on this subject.

Altho an Eastern man by birth and education, the new Forester has many of the characteristics of a Westerner. He knows the West from personal investigation and travel and is in close touch with Western lumbermen and foresters. The national forests are all in the West, and the point of view of the people of that region must be fully appreciated in order that the Forester may serve the country in the highest degree and maintain the efficiency of the bureau of which he is the official head. Mr. Graves, because of his personal characteristics and experience, will have the full confidence of the West. The fortunate appointment of Mr. A. F. Potter to the position of Associate Forester and chief adviser of the Forester will still further strengthen Mr. Graves in his relations with the West. Mr. Potter is a Californian by birth and education, and has spent the greater part of his life in the West. He has long been identified with the Forest Service and is thoroly familiar with Western conditions.

There is but little doubt that in the near future tremendous pressure will be brought upon the Chief Forester and his Associate, in order to check the progress of national forestry in favor of special interests. We have confidence that, under the new Forester, private interests will not be permitted to infringe upon the rights of the people in the national forests without a protest which will echo from coast to coast.

New Haven, Conn.

The Situation in the Kongo

BY H. DE VERE STACPOOLE

[Dr. Stacpoole is the author of "The Pools of Silence," a book that has attracted much attention to the Kongo atrocities. His novel, "The Blue Lagoon," has gone thru many editions. He is associated with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the new Kongo movement.—EDITOR.]

IN the year 1876 King Leopold the Second of Belgium called together a conference of travelers and humanitarians. The conference met at Brussels and had for its object the discussion of certain plans whereby the light of civilization might be cast on the Dark Continent. The direct outcome of this meeting of travelers and humanitarians, headed by a pious king, was the formation of the International African Association, whose professed object was the exploration of the country and "the founding of stations which would be rest houses for travelers and centers of civilization." This International Association was composed almost entirely of Belgians, and its president was Leopold.

I want just to give you the bare bald facts of the Kongo business as a prelude to the question I am going to ask you, a representative American, at the close of this article, so I skip three years from the foundation of the International African Association and pass to the year 1879. In that year we find Stanley busily engaged in the Dark Continent as an agent of our politico-philanthropic society. Stanley acted from the best of motives, passing from tribe to tribe, interviewing chief after chief, and obtaining treaty after treaty. The natives were hungry for trade, which to them was an alchemy by which ivory and palm kernels could be converted into beads and top hats, coats of red cloth with gold facings,



ORIGINAL SITE OF A NATIVE VILLAGE.
It was arbitrarily destroyed to make room for a rubber plantation.



A NATIVE VILLAGE IN THE KONGO.
The chief of this village had his leg broken for attempting to resist a sentry.

red handkerchiefs, rum, and so forth. It was pointed out by Stanley to each chief that to obtain the means of making this delightful magic he would have to sign a treaty giving the International African Association certain rights and privileges. He signed. Dazzled by the bait he signed a document that in the event made his people slaves under a system of slavery the most terrible that the world has ever seen.

Four hundred and fifty chiefs signed these documents—do not let us debase language and sense by calling them treaties—and with these four hundred and fifty documents Stanley returned to Europe and to Leopold.

Leopold was a man of immense personal magnetism; a genius with huge powers of foresight, construction and organization. He went amidst the kings of Europe with these 450 documents, he talked philanthropy and progress, he pointed out trade. He made an after-dinner subject of the matter with the rulers of Europe, he made a personal matter of it, he opened the doors of his spacious mind, and they all came in—even Bismarck.

The result was the Congress of Berlin, whereat Baron Lambermont, by virtue of the 450 pathetic "treaties" gotten by Stanley from the natives, obtained the consent of civilization to the foundation of the Kongo Free State.

In other words, and at one stroke, the land and the freedom of millions of men were placed absolutely under the hand of Leopold. He was the supreme head of the Kongo Free State; the ministers of the State were his creatures chosen by himself.

Nominally the State was to be under the guardianship of civilization, and the signatories of the charter bound themselves before Almighty God to look after the interests and welfare of the natives.

The first act of the ruler of the Kongo Free State was the assertion of the right to issue laws by arbitrary decrees without publishing them in Europe.

The sheep were in the slaughter-house and the master butcher had banged the door. The shepherds who had sworn be-

fore Almighty God to guard the sheep stood outside, and the oath was still hot from their mouths!

Now the Kongo Free State is not a land of broad fields and homesteads where Farmer Hayseed owns five thousand acres and lives by the produce of it. The sites of tiny villages and tiny fields of grain or manioc formed the land actually possessed by the natives, but the wealth of the natives lay not in these spots of earth but in the plains and forests, and in the rubber, the copal, and the ivory that these forests held, and these plains.

In 1887 Leopold followed his arbitrary decree act with an act which declared that "all lands not actually occupied by the natives are the property of the State."

people whom the civilized nations had sworn before Almighty God to protect were now stripped naked. It makes one blush to go on, but the story has to be told.

The ivory of the plains, the rubber and the copal of the forests, the palm produce, all these were great riches in the rough, a gold mine. But who was to work the mine? Who else but the natives stripped naked and ready for the lash?

Leopold and his agents collected two thousand white men—the scum of Europe and Belgium. He collected into one horrid horde the Zappo Zaps and other fighting tribes, armed them with rifles and officered them with the two thousand scum-men of Europe.

This merciless and mercenary horde



NATIVES OF THE KONGO.
It was this type whose resistance was met by the severest cruelty.

(That is, of Leopold.) Never was there in the world before an act of robbery committed so vast, so infamous, and so cruel—and so specious. All the ivory, the rubber, the copal; all the wealth of these poor unfortunates at one stroke fell into the bag of the plunderer. The

were in literal truth his slave-drivers and overseers. All the milder and more kindly tribes of the Kongo he collected into an army of slaves and put them absolutely at the mercy of these myrmidons. When the great army of overseers and slave-drivers were spread all over the Kongo

country the white overseer at each post sent out orders to the natives of his district: "You must produce so many balls of rubber, so much cassava, or so much copal and hand it over to me each month. Into the forest with you and get to work."

He—the white overseer—would sit at his receipt of custom backed by his armed savages, and if the tale of rubber or cassava or copal were short he would know the reason why.

He got a percentage on all profits and a bonus that grew in size with the size of his severity and the extent of his robbery. Away forever with the disgusting hypocrisy of "taxation" and "barter"! His makings for himself and his ruffianly masters were—and are—the products of slave-sweat and robbery. He would give—and does give—a pan of salt or an old cap (in the way of barter) for pounds worth of produce; and he called—and he calls—the millions of pounds worth of produce that pass annually thru his hands and the hands of his brethren taxation, but the cold logic of the proposition is robbery. Robbery in the most vast, the most complicated and the most cruel form that robbery has ever dared to show itself before the face of God or man.

When Leopold, the humanitarian, had arranged his army of overseers and slave-drivers, when the machine got to work and the great forests began to groan and give up their treasure the curtain lifted on a tragedy so appalling that search history as you will you will not find its equal.



AN INSPECTOR'S HOME.
This building of sun dried bricks was constructed by unpaid native labor.

You must at once divorce your mind from the idea of slavery as it obtained in the Southern States of America. There, under the kindly sun, in the open cotton fields the slaves went to work in gangs; the work lay before them and they had to do it under the eye of an overseer. But in the gloom of the great African forests the slaves have to go forth alone; the rubber vine hides and has to be sought for; each collector has to leave his wife and child, take his basket and a supply of food and face the fear and the

darkness and the devils of the forest alone. He is perhaps ten days in this place haunted with evil spirits, haunted with leopards and haunted by rheumatism. Then he takes his basket of rubber to the overseer and pays his tax, spends a few days at home, and is driven forth for another ten days to collect more taxes in the pestiferous gloom. The State has to trust to his initiative.

So for eighteen years millions of men have slaved; gloom, misery and death have been their portion; they have revolted, and torture in the most horrible form, amputation of limbs, crucifixion, has been their punishment. The punishments, the tortures that the fiends of Leopold have meted out to the Kongo slaves are quite beyond print and the imagination of the ordinary man. It is estimated that three million of men, women and little children have gone to their death during the years since that terrible day when in the congress chamber of Berlin the nations of civilization handed them into the keeping of Leopold. Three million human beings brutalized out of life, to say nothing of the millions who have lived in misery, robbed of their heritage and their happiness by the meanest trick that ever disgraced humanity.

Those are the bald facts of the Kongo business. I have given only the salient points of the affair—a nation of savages deluded into signing documents not knowing what they had signed; Europe deluded into signing a document not knowing what she had signed; all these documents joined together by the alchemy of politics into one great plunder charter and the result—three million human beings murdered for the sake of gold and the murderers triumphant and unhanged for the sake of policy.

Add to this that the murder is still going on, that the plunder charter is still alive and protective and that the inheritors of it are promising to tear it up—partly—in three years hence without a word of repentance, without an apology or the faintest sign of a blush, and you have a total result more infamous and astonishing than the infamous and astonishing cause.

Three years more misery for the bulk of these miserable people and indefinite misery for the remainder, no hanging of the miscreants who have mishandled in the name of civilization millions of men for eighteen years, no restitution, no atonement—not even a blush!

Now the question I want to ask you, a representative American, is this: Do you intend to consent to this result without raising a voice? The whole question lies in the hands of America. She was the first to recognize the Kongo flag, and surely in the name of liberty she is most entitled to a word on this matter.

An International Congress to be held for the sake of poetic justice at Berlin, a congress with power to remold the Kongo Free State into some sort of human form, that is the one solution of the question and that is the pressing need of the hour. Will you call for this?

France, Germany, England, Austria, all know the facts of the case, but filled with mutual distrust they dare not speak. America alone, standing outside the stress of European politics, has the voice which this question calls for.

Will she speak?

London, England.

The Shepherd

"Death Shall Be Their Shepherd"

BY MARY A. P. STANSBURY

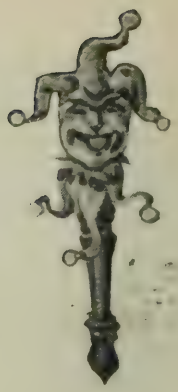
He blows no pipe along the hill,
None hears him call to mead or rill,
Yet, where he silent leads, all day
The flock must follow, follow still.

But, when night falls on wood and fell,
He smiles, the while he folds them well.
"Sleep sweet," says Shepherd Death, "and wake
To range the fields of asphodel!"

Appleton, Wis.



What a Good Play Really Is



BY BRANDER MATTHEWS

[This article is in anticipation of a chapter in a book on the general subject which Professor Matthews, of the chair of Dramatic Literature in Columbia University, will publish in the spring. His many writings are well known to the public.—EDITOR.]

THERE are two groups of writers whose duty it is continually to discuss the drama and who take up positions in regard to it almost diametrically opposed the one to the other. One group consists of the professed theatrical reviewers of the daily and weekly journals, who consider only those plays which are actually performed in the playhouse and who center their attention upon the purely theatric effectiveness of these plays, more or less scornful of any literary merit. The other group contains the university professors of the several literatures, ancient and modern, who are prone to regard the masterpieces of the drama merely as literature to be studied in the library only. Of course, there are some theatrical reviewers who have literary standards and who are acquainted with the drama in other tongues than their own, just as there are some scholars who never forget that all the great plays of the past were originally composed for actual performance.

It is unfortunate that these two distinct groups cannot interchange points of view. A drama must have theatrical effectiveness, or it fails instantly; and it must have literary merit, or it cannot survive. And the principles of the dramaturgic art are as unchanging as the principles of literature itself. We can find both theatrical effectiveness and literary merit in the "Œdipus" of Sophocles and in the "Ghosts" of Ibsen, in the "Hamlet" of Shakespeare and in the "Tartufe" of Molière, in the "Barber of Seville" of Beaumarchais, and in the "School for Scandal" of Sheridan.

These major dramatists, ancient and modern, may seem very unlike to one another; but their plays are built in accord with the same principles. And they are alike also in another important aspect—they all of them represent an advanced development of the drama as a department of literature in their own language, Greek or Norwegian, English or French. That is to say, they stand out by their own merits; but they were preceded and made possible by countless unknown experimenters. The masterpieces of these accomplished craftsmen are the final achievements of a long effort sustained thru the dim centuries. They are the culmination of an artistic evolution, the beginnings of which must be looked for far back in the history of mankind. They are the final expression in cultivated and self-conscious communities of the primary play-impulse of primitive man. The literary drama, the play in which the finer attributes of structure and style are added to essential effectiveness, is the direct outgrowth of a wholly unliterary drama, which emerges into view very early in the annals of civilization. At first, when man still lingers in the lower levels of savagery and barbarism, the dramatic instinct expresses itself boldly enough but crudely and coarsely. It is only after long years of striving that a more shapely drama at last emerges into view, even if far back in man's progress upward we are able to discover that desire to personate and to get out of himself, which is the foundation of the art of the theater. Very early also can we perceive the allied pleasure of being a passive spectator of this active personation.

Until recently it was the general belief that the drama arrived comparatively late in the history of any literature. This belief is voiced eloquently in Victor Hugo's preface to "Cromwell," in which he asserts that the chronological sequence is first of all the lyric, then the epic, and finally the drama. There is a sense in which this is true; that is to say the literary drama, the play which is also poetic or philosophic, comes into being only after the lyric and the epic have given

flexibility and elevation to the language, and after which they have also invented the stories which the literary dramatist can rehandle. But the researches of the anthropologists have made it indisputable that there is a dramatic element in the very earliest lyrics themselves and that a rude drama is perhaps earlier even than these earliest lyrics.

If we wish to understand the feelings and the actions of primitive peoples we can get great help from a study of the ways of children. It seems now to be generally admitted that in our infancy and childhood we live over again, more or less completely, the slow evolution of humanity from savagery to civilization. We find in children the same tendency to mimicry, the same desire to personate which we discover in primitive peoples. Prof. William James, after noting that "a successful piece of mimicry gives to both bystanders and mimic a peculiar kind of esthetic pleasure," and that "the dramatic impulse, the tendency to pretend one is some one else, contains this pleasure of mimicry as one of its elements" then remarks that "in young children this instinct often knows no bounds." He cites one of his own children who, at the age of three, delighted in playing that he was "a hyena or a horsecar, or whatever the feigned object might be." A hyena or a horsecar!—that is to say, it did not matter to the child whether the object he impersonated was animate or inanimate. This childish attitude is excellently illustrated in the familiar anecdote of the three little boys who explained that they were "playing automobile." The eldest was the chauffeur, the next was the machine itself—while baby ran in the rear, representing the gasoline odor.

A more elaborate illustration of this youthful fondness for assuming another personality can be found in the chapter of the "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," wherein we see Tom about to begin the distasteful task of whitewashing his aunt's fence. Just then his friend, Ben Rogers, hove in sight eating an apple and "giving a long, melodious whoop, at intervals, followed by a deep-toned ding-dong, dong, ding-dong-dong, for he was personating a steamboat. As he drew near, he slackened speed, took the middle of the street, leaned over to starboard and rounded to ponderously and with a laborious pomp and circumstance—for he was personating the Big Missouri, and considered himself to be drawing nine feet of water. He was boat and captain and engine-bells combined, so he had to imagine himself standing on his own hurricane-deck giving the orders and executing them:

"Stop her, sir! Ting-a-ling-ling! The headway ran almost out and he drew up slowly toward the sidewalk.

"Ship up to back! Ting-a-ling-ling! His hands straightened and stiffened down to his sides.

"Set her back on the starboard! Ting-a-ling-ling! Chew! ch-chow-wow! Chow! His right hand, meantime, describing stately circles—for it was representing a forty-foot wheel.

A friendly correspondent in Arizona once sent me an account of a play his two children had performed. They were found in the ruins of an old house; and in a sad voice the boy explained that they were "offering up little Isaac." A broken toy was Isaac. A brick under a bush was the ram. They told how they had built a fire under Isaac, admitting at once that the fire was only make-believe. And when they were asked, "Who was Abraham?" the little girl promptly answered "We was." The girl was four years old and the boy was only three. It is easy to seize the likeness between the scene thus acted by these children and rudimentary dramas which are performed by savages. Underlying both is the desire to personate, the impulse to take part in any action, and the abundant willingness to make believe.

The real difference between the little play of these children and the rudimentary drama of savages lies in the fact that the children are acting as individuals, whereas the savages are playing in large groups. In the rudimentary drama of savages there is likely to be a communal element. At certain seasons of the year, especially at spring-time and at harvest, at midsummer and at midwinter, the whole community takes part in the performance—or if not the whole community a representative group which expresses the sentiment of all. In the primitive stages of poetry, so Professor

Gummere tells us, there is seen "a throng of people without skill to read or write, without ability to project themselves into the future, or to compare themselves with the past, or even to range their experience with the experience of other communities, gathered in festal mood, and by loud song, perfect rhythm and energetic dance, expressing their feelings over an event of quite local origin, present appeal and common interest. Here, in point of evolution, is the human basis of poetry, the foundation courses of the pyramid; in point of poetic process here is the social as opposed to the individual element."

As we study these evolutions of dramatic form, we see that what was at first more or less communal becomes more or less individual, and what was at first more or less spontaneous becomes more or less traditional. In time custom crystallizes; and then out of the established habit there is a new departure, another step forward. There comes into existence an accepted way of telling a story in action, a formula satisfactory to actors and spectators alike; and this formula tends constantly to become more effective theatrically as the casual performers more and more take on the aspect of professionals, conscious that they are exercising an art. The plays they present may still be rude and crude; their art may be rather elementary as yet, but it is alive and it contains the possibility of progress. At this moment the drama is still unliterary; there is little skill of structure, little polish of style, little insight into human nature. But the dramatic formula is slowly getting into shape, ready for the hand of the literary artist whenever he shall happen along.

As the earlier unliterary efforts have not been preserved, no one can now declare with any certainty the exact moment when the Greek drama began to lift itself into literature. Only literature is permanent; and the unliterary drama is never cherished and guarded. At any period of the development of the drama, the same framework, the same external form, the same method of handling his material, characterizes both the literary play and the unliterary play. They are always very much alike in outward appearance; it is in the inner soul that they differ. Kyd's "Spanish Tragedy" belongs to the strange type of piece now known as the tragedy-of-blood, and so does Shakespeare's "Hamlet." So Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" is melodrama, distinguishable only by its lyrical affluence from the contemporary pieces of Ducange and Pixérécourt, on which it was modeled. So today the social dramas of Ibsen and Hervieu, the comedies of Barrie and Shaw, are composed in accord with the very formula which serves also for the hack-playwrights who write uninspired pieces to order. The difference between the play which is literature and the play which is not literature, which is, in fact, only a form of journalism, sufficient unto the day and no longer—this difference is not external but internal. It is to be felt far more easily than it is to be declared. And the play which we gladly hail as literature succeeds in the theater, pleases its many audiences, delights a succession of spectators, year after year, and century after century, because of its possession of qualities not in themselves literary, because it has the intangible but essential something which makes a story interesting to the multitude when it is set forth in action on the stage.

When we undertake to consider whether a play deserves to be considered as literature or not, we need to clear our minds of a current misconception as to the constituents of literary merit, so called. True literary merit is not a matter of fine writing, of pretty phrases, of style only. The real literary merit of a play does not reside so much in its mere wording as in its solid structure, in the logic of the plot, in the sincerity of its character-drawing. Fine writing has never yet made a good play; and the good play is a good play independent of all its phrases, however glowing and gorgeous these may be. The skeleton of a good play is always a pantomime. That is to say, the story must be so strong and so clear that it can stand by itself, whether well or ill written, whether the audience can or cannot appreciate its added poetry or philosophy. We may see many things in "Hamlet," we may acclaim it as the absolute masterpiece of the poetic drama; but it would move the majority of the spectators if it should be

acted before the inmates of a deaf-and-dumb asylum, unable to seize the beauties which delight us, but quite capable of being carried away by the sheer power of the splendidly theatric plot.

In other words, the literary quality is something that may be added to a drama, but which is not essential to its value as a play in the theater itself. And while we cannot have a great play unless it is lifted into literature by skill of structure, by veracity of character, by felicity of dialog, it does not attract the public by its possession of these qualities alone. Joseph Jefferson, speaking out of his long experience on the stage, declared that "you may have all the good literature you wish in a play—if it does not interfere with the play's action." He added that the absence of fine writing in a play will not injure it if the story and construction are right. "Literary merit will enhance the chances of success if it be subservient to the action." This is a hard saying for the merely literary critic, and yet it needs to be taken to heart by all who seek to penetrate to a real knowledge of the drama. The merely literary critic is competent only to perceive the less important of the merely literary qualities of a drama. He can appreciate the external poetry with which the action of the play may be clothed; but this action itself is not easy for him to estimate at its true value. He studies the play in the library, where the quality of style is most obvious, and not in the theater, where story and structure are more important. The merely literary critic tends to neglect, and perhaps even to despise, the purely theatrical qualities which must always sustain a vital play; and he does not care to consider the contemporary unliterary pieces which would often help him to a better understanding of these purely theatrical qualities, which are revealed at once where the piece is acted on the stage.

New York City.

Red Cloud

(1824—1909)

BY ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN

Prince of the open and unconquered plain,
  Bare as its heaving breast—free as the wind
  That breathes its ample spirit unconfined,
Sweeping with giant broom the grassy main—
How didst thou marshal forth thy shining train
  Of matchless warriors! with what constant mind
  Oppose the alien laws that chafe and bind,
And bid th' invading ocean halt—in vain!
  The swarthy patriot sinks beneath its waves;
  The wheat is growing on his fathers' graves.

Unwilling beggar at the white man's gate,
  High heart brought low, yet scornful in defeat,
  Never to thee his bitter bread was sweet,
Nor in thy soul didst bow the neck to fate!
Rather thou saw'st with inward eye elate
  His lordly senates cringing to thy nod,
  His armies scourged from off thy blood-stained sod
In that past day when the dark chief was great.
  Aye, for all time that gallant day is past,
  Since Red Cloud sleeps—of his proud line the last!

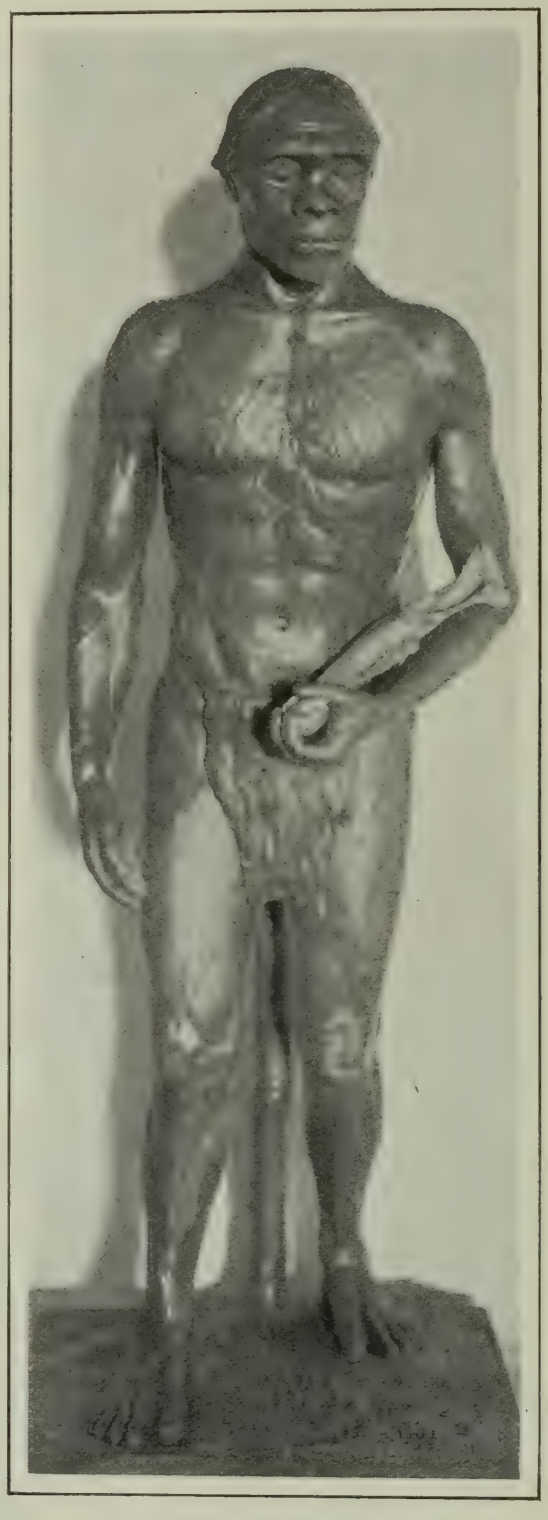
Amherst, Mass.

Restoration of the Paleolithic Man

BY RICHARD S. LULL, Ph.D.

[Dr. Lull is Assistant Professor of Vertebrate Paleontology at Yale University, and is also an Associate Curator of the Peabody Museum. His recent restoration of the prehistoric man has created wide comment and discussion.—EDITOR.]

The modern paleontologist is no longer content with the mere description of the bones which are found preserved in the rocks, but seeks to know the mechanical structure of the animal as a whole from the standpoint of the skeleton. The more ambitious strive still further to consider the animals of bygone days as living creatures; to clothe the dry bones with flesh, and, metaphorically speaking, to breathe into them once more the breath of life. The old popular conception begun during the time of the great French anatomist Cuvier, that, being given a tooth or a claw, the entire animal could be reconstructed, no longer prevails among scientific men, and the restorer of today seeks most painstakingly for the utmost vestiges of his subject, reconstructing it piece by piece, and then considers his work merely as an expression of the present state of our knowledge, subject, perhaps, to more or less radical change as further discoveries come to light.



THE PREHISTORIC MAN.
Front view.

Owing to the rapid increase of our knowledge concerning prehistoric man in Europe during the last few years, the writer has been emboldened to attempt such a restoration in the form of a statue showing his conception of the type of mankind of the earlier paleolithic period. Other restorations have been made, among the best known being those by Prof. H. Schaafhausen, M. Emile Bin, Mrs. H. Hyatt Mayer and Mr. Charles R. Knight, the last under the direction of Prof. Henry F. Osborn. Group models of paleolithic man were also exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1889.

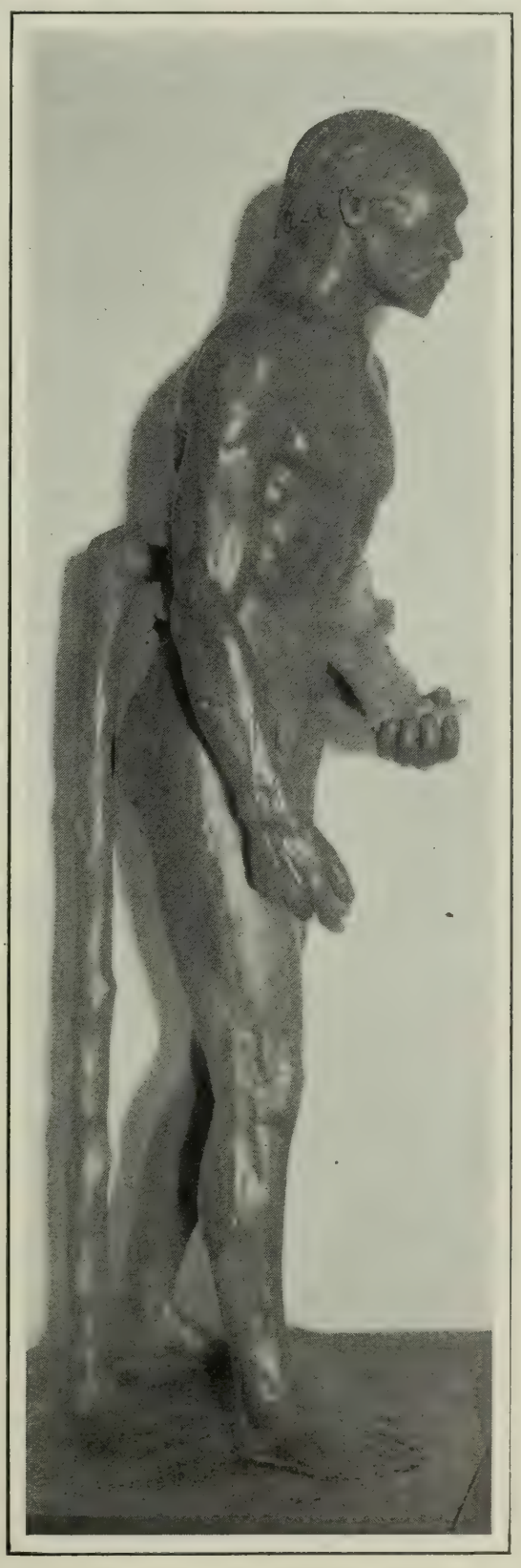
The earliest known authentic remains of this type were found in 1856 in a cave known as the "Feldhofer Grotte," in the Neanderthal Valley, in Germany. They consisted of a calvarium, both thigh bones, both upper arm bones, those of the right fore arm and one of the bones of the left, the left hip bone, a fragment of the right shoulder blade, five pieces of rib and the right collar bone. The bones were thrown out of the cave with the loam, in which they lay, and were afterward collected, so that the original condition of

the skeleton, together with its position, is not surely known.

The cranium of the Neanderthal man Huxley regarded as "the most ape-like of human crania yet discovered." "Its capacity may be estimated at about 75 cubic inches, which is the average capacity given by Morton for Polynesian and Hottentot skulls." "So large a mass of brain as this," Huxley says, "would alone suggest that the ape-like tendencies indicated by this skull did not extend deep into the organization; and this conclusion is borne out by the dimensions of the other bones of the skeleton given by Professor Schaafhausen, which show that the absolute hight and relative proportions of the limbs were quite those of a European of middle stature. The bones are indeed stouter, but this and the great development of the muscular ridges, noted by Dr. Schaafhausen, are characters to be expected in savages."

The Neanderthal man gave rise to a storm of protest and was held by some to be but an idiotic waif of humanity, and not the representative of a type. In 1886, however, all doubt was put at rest by the discovery by two savants, at the mouth of a cave in the commune of Spy, in Belgium, of two skeletons of the Neanderthal type, under conditions which left no question of their genuineness and antiquity, as they were evidently contemporaries of the quaternary fauna, the remains of which were found embedded with them.

Huxley's description of the men of Spy is classic: "The anatomical characters of the skeletons bear out conclusions which are not flattering to the appearance of their owners. They were short of stature but powerfully built, with strong, curiously curved thigh bones, the lower ends of which are so fashioned that they must have walked with a bend at the knees. Their long, depressed skulls had very strong brow ridges; their lower jaws of brutal strength and solidity sloped away from the teeth downward and backward in consequence of the absence of that especially characteristic feature of the higher type of man, the chin prominence."



THE PREHISTORIC MAN.
Side view.

Remains have also been found in Krapina, in Croatia, where in an undisturbed layer fragments representing skulls, a large number of teeth and many other portions of the skeleton were found associated with a hot climate fauna and crude implements of the Mousterine plane of culture. Curiously enough, some of the bone fragments show the calcining effects of fire.

Other important localities, some of them of later age than the typical men of Spy and Neanderthal, where remains of this race have been found, are at Le Moustier and La-Chapelle-aux-Saints. A skull of a relatively old man found very recently in the last named locality inspired a restoration which appeared in the London *Illustrated News* for February 27, 1909.

The main basis for the present restoration is the man of Spy, No. 1, the remains of which, now preserved in the museum at Bonn, in Germany, are represented in the Yale Museum by casts of the calvarium and of a thigh and shin bone. Measurements of other bones were considered and some knowledge was gained by reference to an elaborate work upon the Krapina man by Professor Gorjanovic-Kramberger. The total hight is much less than that of the average Caucasian of today, being for this adult man but 5 feet 3 inches. The muscles are clean cut, powerful, but displaying no superfluous flesh, for I imagine the struggle for existence against climatic inclemency, scarcity of food, and enemies of the brute creation as well as the shrewder foes of his own kind, was bitter to an extreme. The torso is also clean cut and athletic in my conception—like that of a North American Indian in his prime as a hunter, for the conditions of life were probably quite similar on either hand.

Our popular conception of the prehistoric man is largely colored by the supposed relationship with the modern great apes, which are no more ancestral to the primitive man than is a present-day European. The great apes are mainly vegetarians, and as such have somewhat shapeless bodies, for such a diet requires a much greater quantity of food for the maintenance of strength, and a consequently larger body to contain it. That paleolithic man was carnivorous in his habits is known from the remains of animals which are found with his own relics and which he used for food. The hands and feet are not very large, but the former, with their toil-worn fingers, must have been in themselves implements of considerable power to compensate their owner for a lack of efficient weapons. The feet show a curious offsetting of the great toe; not, however, a thumb-like opposability to the other digits; that had long since been lost, for this man's race descended from the ancestral trees thousands of years before. This offsetting of the great toe is seen today in occasional individuals among certain savage races which are innocent of a restraining foot covering.

The development of the calf is in inverse proportion to that of the heel, for the longer the heel the greater the leverage, and, as a consequence, less potential strength is required, the well-developed calf with its short heel being an eminently Caucasian thing. The apes have none at all, the negroes relatively little, and it is somewhat questionable whether the prehistoric man was as well endowed as the model would indicate. The "curiously curved thigh bone" should, I am now convinced, be more apparent; for while the bone itself could find ample lodgment in the indicated flesh of the thigh, the curvature implies more than that, as it indicates an actual change in the direction of stress, so that a bent knee naturally follows as the habitual posture. Possibly the man could stand as erect as I have shown him, and I strove to imply alertness, as tho the individual in question had been disturbed at his not very arduous task of scraping the jaw of an old cave-bear with his flint implement and had arisen to learn the cause.

The wide, powerful shoulders are indicated by the long and sharply curved collar bone, and there is evidence for the belief that the back lacked somewhat the inward curves so eminently characteristic of modern man. This ape-like convexity of the spine, when viewed from the rear, shows itself in present-day infancy and again generally in extreme old age—stages in the individual career which often reflect characters long since lost by man in the fullness of his powers.

The head, poised upon a neck which is indeed "a pillar of strength," droops somewhat forward, thus concealing to a certain degree the brutality of type which a more aggressive pose would serve to accentuate. Nevertheless, the beetling penthouse of the brows, over-

hanging the deep-set eyes, marks the beginning of the flat, receding forehead. The summit of the head is somewhat higher in the man of Spy than in that of Neanderthal. The nasal bridge is very wide and concave, and the prominent, wide open nostrils tell of the keenness of the sense of smell, which, together with that of hearing more than of sight, is so essential to a forest dwelling type. The jaws are powerful, with muscles again clean cut, tho of great strength. I have had difficulty because of the imperfect condition of the articulations of the older jaws and skulls in arriving at an unquestionable result, so that the face may show too great a refinement as compared with the low degree of evolution of the calvarium itself.

I imagine the prehistoric man was more hairy than the model would indicate, as the loss of hair is a specialization on the part of humanity, and may have gone hand in hand with the development of artificial clothing. Our man, however, had already harnessed fire, as traces of crude hearths are found in his cave dwellings; but whether he wore clothing is a matter of considerable doubt.

Mentally the primitive man may have been at least on a par with the modern Australian savages, who, aside from the invention of the boomerang, have done little or nothing in the perfection of weapons. He had, however, a much subtler brute creation to combat, for the animals of Australia are largely pouch-bearing forms, on a much lower plane of mentality than were the quaternary denizens of Europe. Our records seem to point to a long career of upward of a hundred thousand years for this type of man. Whether any of his blood flows today thru the veins of mankind we are not certain. As a race he has been extinct at least fifty millenniums, but whether the type was destroyed or whether it was absorbed by the invading horde of the higher men, which had evidently come into Europe in turn from the southeast, we have no means of knowing. Certain animal features, distinctive of primigenius, occasionally appear in individuals of today, notably among the Australians and Melanesians, which are explained as possible reversions to ancient type. Such they may be, and only imply a common ancestry on the part of all three races from a still more remote stock, for the idea of a high geological antiquity for mankind is steadily gaining ground. When the "Neanderthaloid" characters appear in Europeans, as they did in St. Mausberg, a medieval Bishop of Toul, and in Lykke, a scientific Dane of the eighteenth century — presumably men of some intellectual attainment—they certainly lend color to the belief that, buried deep within the bodies of the dominant Caucasian type, the diluted blood of this ancient race still flows.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Should the Presidential Electoral System Be Abolished?

BY JAMES WILFORD GARNER, Ph.D.,

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

IT is almost a commonplace to say that the original electoral scheme extravagantly eulogized by Hamilton as "excellent if not perfect" and praised by a great jurist of his day as "the best that the world has yet seen" has broken down in practice; and in its stead has grown up by custom the very method of choice which the fathers sought to avoid and against the "mischief" of which Hamilton declared "precautions have been so happily concerted." The rise of political parties reduced the elector who was expected to be a man "capable of analyzing the qualities adapted" to the presidential office, to

an automaton, a mere party puppet with no more independence than a push bell, which rings only when it is touched and registers when it is made to do. The growth and spread of democracy took the appointment of the electors away from the legislatures where it was originally vested, and "returned it to the people," with the result that the "heats and ferments," the "tumults and disorders" which Hamilton prophesied would "convulse the community" to the danger point had come to be a regular feature of the Presidential election before the last of the framers of the Constitution had past away.

But, unfortunately, while the metamorphosis of the electoral scheme brought the substance of popular election, it did not bring the form. The old mechanism, with its complications, its uncertainties, its unfairness and its positive dangers to the peace and safety of the country, has been retained as a legal part of the electoral machinery, and altho useless as the appendix in the human anatomy, it must be put thru all the complex motions for which it was originally designed, in order to give legal validity to the popular vote. The assembling of the electoral colleges in the State capitals, the transmission by several different agencies of carefully authenticated returns to Washington and the "august ceremony" of opening the mahogany boxes and counting the votes on the second Wednesday of February, in the presence of both houses of Congress and of galleries crowded with spectators, is ordinarily nothing but an empty form. Yet the whole drama must be carried out from first to last in accordance with the strict letter of the law, otherwise some State will lose its vote or have it counted for another candidate than the people's choice. But the difference between the methods of choice by electors and that by popular vote is not merely the difference between legal theory and actual fact. The distinction is much deeper than that. The interposition of the electoral office between the voter and the object of his choice prevents a faithful and accurate expression of the popular will and, indeed, sometimes results in the defeat of the presidential candidate who has received a majority of the popular vote. This, as is well known, has happened time and again, the popular vote polled by the successful candidate having ranged as low as 40 per cent. of the total, and in at least one case the variation between the electoral vote and the popular vote of the successful candidate amounting to 35 per cent.

This, however, is not so serious an objection as the rule which gives the entire electoral vote of the State to one of the candidates, altho his majority may be insignificant, as was the case, for example, in New York in 1884 and in Ohio in 1892, where the plurality of the successful candidate in both cases barely exceeded 1,000 votes, and in Maryland in 1904, where it was only 51 votes. The effect of this denial of minority representation in the electoral college of the State is virtually to suppress minority sentiment, to destroy the chief incentive to organization and effort on the part of the minority party in those States where the predominance of one party is conceded by the other, and to remove one of the most valuable and effective restraints upon the tyranny of the majority.

Moreover, and this objection is more serious than is commonly supposed, the general ticket method of choosing electors leads each party to concentrate its principal efforts in the large "pivotal" States for the obvious reason that by so doing the election is made to turn upon the vote in those States. The best example of this is New York, which has gone with the minority party in presidential contests only twice during the last half century. The temptation to resort to corrupt methods to carry such States is manifestly great, and we need feel little surprise that they are sometimes carried by dividing the voters into "blocks of five" and putting in charge of each a "trusted man supplied with ample funds." In these States the contests become a life and death struggle and the public virtue is subjected to a strain which it is not always able to withstand. In this connection it must also be remembered that in order to appreciate the extent of the mischief wrought by a vote cast at a presidential election we must multiply it by the number of electors for whom the ballot is cast. In Rhode Island every fraudulent vote cast in the presidential election affects four

electors; in New York, thirty-nine. The vote of a single individual may determine the choice of the entire electoral college of a State. If, as has been claimed by some, the fraudulent McKane votes cast for Mr. Cleveland in New York in 1884 enabled him to win the Presidency, it was because each vote so cast contributed to the election of not one elector alone, but of the whole thirty-six to which the State was then entitled.

The electoral system in its present form not only induces and increases the temptation to fraud in the close States having large electoral colleges, and not only destroys in a large measure the incentive to wholesome political rivalry in those States in which the superior strength of one party is acknowledged, but in the very modes of its operation it works mischief and injustice, and is a perpetual menace to the public tranquillity. The electoral ballot of the present day is so complex (purposely made so in some States) that it cannot be voted correctly by a large number of voters. Thus in Florida in a recent presidential election the electoral candidates of the several parties were printed in a single column with no separating line or space between them and no emblem to indicate the party to which each candidate belonged. As a result a large proportion of the voters failed to vote for all the electors. In Boston in 1900 over 6,000 voters cast their ballots for one electoral candidate without marking the others. The same thing happened in Ohio in 1892, where more than 1,000 voters cast ballots for a Cleveland elector whose name stood at the top of the ballot, without voting for the others, believing that they were casting a ballot for the whole ticket. The result was the success of one Cleveland elector, the Republicans winning the rest. Had the 1,000 Democratic voters in question registered their votes correctly Cleveland instead of Harrison would have carried the State. In Maryland in 1900 over 2,500 voters committed a similar blunder, and as a consequence seven Democratic electors and one Republican were chosen, tho apparently a majority of the voters tried to vote the Republican ticket. Substantially the same thing happened in Maryland in the recent election, six Bryan and two Taft electors being successful. The abolition of the office of elector, and the resulting simplification of the ballot by the removal of the names of electoral candidates, would do away with the possibility of such miscarriages of the popular will.

The procedure of the electoral choice from first to last is so complicated that at no point is it free from the possibility of irregularities which may result in the nullification of the popular will. In the first place, the electors may be prevented by accident from meeting at the State capital and casting their ballots on the day prescribed by law. Thus in 1857 the Wisconsin electors were prevented by a violent snow storm from assembling at Madison on the day fixed by law, and they met the following day and cast the vote of the State for Frémont. As the vote of Wisconsin was not decisive, a decision of the embarrassing question as to the legality of the vote was avoided, otherwise a very serious and dangerous situation would have confronted the country. It would be quite possible for the entire electoral college of the State to perish in a common disaster or otherwise be prevented by act of God from casting the vote of the State according to the requirement of the Constitution. In this case the vote would have to be thrown out or counted for one of the candidates in violation of the letter of the law. In either case, if it were essential to elect a candidate, the peace and safety of the republic would be imperiled.

So long as the electoral college is retained there will always be the possibility of dual returns from a State, involving contests to be settled by a partisan Congress. An elector may die, or resign, and the State may have made no provision for filling the vacancy. Or an ineligible person may be chosen as an elector and the question of the validity of the State's vote will have to be determined by Congress. This is not merely a theoretical possibility. In the election of 1837 six persons who lacked the constitutional qualifications were chosen as electors and their votes were counted on the theory that the act of a *de facto* officer must be treated as valid. Had the issue of the presidential contest turned upon these votes there is

little doubt that serious trouble would have been precipitated. If the electoral return is not authenticated and certified in strict accord with the procedure prescribed by law it must be rejected, however plain may have been the verdict of the popular vote. When we reflect that the decision of the important question as to the "regularity" of an electoral return is by the act of 1887 conferred upon the two houses of Congress always a partisan body, acting concurrently, we can easily appreciate the opportunity afforded to subserve party ends and defeat the popular will of a State. Sometimes the vote of a State is thrown out upon grounds which seem almost frivolous. Thus in 1873 the electoral vote of Arkansas was rejected by Congress and the State disfranchised because the return certificate bore the seal of the Secretary of State instead of the Great Seal an article which the State did not happen to possess.

It has been well said that the weakest point in the electoral system is the provision relating to the counting of the votes. So long as the count involved nothing more than a simple process of enumeration and addition the President of the Senate was permitted to ascertain and declare the result. This was probably in accordance with the intention of the framers of the Constitution, who apparently did not foresee the possibility of irregular, fraudulent or dual returns. But in the course of time the count came to involve the process of canvassing, that is, the determination of what shall be counted. Then Congress asserted its right to be more than a mere witness and assumed the important *rôle* of canvassing authority, notwithstanding the evident intention of the framers to make the choice entirely independent of the legislative department except where the electoral colleges should fail to elect. The act of 1887 provides an elaborate and cumbersome method for settling contests over disputed returns, but according to some high authorities the danger has been intensified rather than diminished. It attempts to place the burden of settling contests where it was probably intended to be, namely, on the States. But in not a single instance, I believe, has any State yet created a tribunal for determining such contests according to the procedure prescribed by the act. Consequently, Congress, sometimes the two chambers being under the control of different parties, remains still the canvassing authority. In the past it has shown its unfitness for this delicate task by its readiness to subserve party ends in the settlement of election disputes, and we have no reason to believe that it will in the future be any the less free from the thraldom of party spirit when so great a prize as the presidency is at stake. The provision which disfranchises a State when the two houses, acting separately, are unable to agree upon the "regularity" of a return is enough in itself to condemn the whole electoral scheme, because it involves the sacrifice at the whim of either house of one of the most fundamental of the constitutional rights of the States.

The electoral system ought to be so simplified that the electoral count at Washington will be what the fathers intended it should be, namely, a simple process of enumeration and addition, which any ministerial officer could perform without the possibility of State disfranchisement or the prostitution of the count for party purposes. This can be done effectually only by abolishing the office of presidential elector and allowing the voter to cast his ballot directly for the presidential candidate of his choice. In order to preserve the juristic equality and dignity of the States and avoid the obvious objections to an *en masse* vote without regard to State lines, each State should be allowed as many presidential votes as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress, each presidential candidate being given such a proportion of those votes in each State as the popular vote cast for him bears to the total popular vote cast for all the candidates in the State. Under this rule Cleveland and Blaine in 1884 would each have received seventeen of the thirty-six electoral votes of New York and Butler and St. John one each, instead of Cleveland, receiving them all. This reform would do away with practically all the evils of the present system as they have been pointed out in this paper. It would eliminate the "pivotal" State, with the powerful temptation to fraud to which it

gives rise, for then the election would not turn upon the result in any one State and a fraudulent vote cast would of course work only a limited amount of mischief. It would give representation to minority parties in the electoral college of each State, enable them to exercise their due influence in the election and thereby stimulate wholesome political activity in many States where it is now lacking. It would do away with the "solid South" and give representation to the large Democratic minorities in the Northern States. It would render impossible the election of a President by a minority of the popular vote, would simplify the process of voting by the elimination of the names of electoral candidates from the ballot, and would prevent such perversions of the popular will as have recently occurred in Maryland and in other States. It would remove all possibility of the loss of a State's vote wholly or in part by accident or act of God, such as happened in Wisconsin in 1857; or by the appointment of ineligible electors; or by occurrence of vacancies in the electoral college; or by failure to properly authenticate the electoral certificate; or by any of the other possible irregularities, serious or frivolous, which may occur in the operation of the electoral machine. It would eliminate the danger of the double return and make the count at Washington nothing more than a simple mathematical computation, for all contests would be settled in the States. This would render the choice of the President entirely independent of the will of a partisan Congress, as the fathers intended. It would remove every arbitrary obstacle between the voter and the result, give to each vote its proportionate share in the determination of the result, increase the interest of the voter by placing him on a footing of equality with every other voter in the land, and render impossible the defeat of the popular choice by the disagreement of the two houses of Congress on the question of the regularity of the return from any State.

The announcement in the press that an effort will be made at the present session of Congress to secure favorable action on a proposed amendment to the Constitution to remove some of the defects of the existing method will meet the approval of all persons who desire the abolition of the electoral "rubbish" that encumbers the present system, most of which is obsolete and useless, a good deal of which is unjust and undemocratic in its operation, and some of which is pregnant with the possibility of peril to the peace and tranquillity of the Republic.

URBANA, ILL.

Rugby Football on the Pacific Coast

BY PROFESSOR FRANK ANGELL

[Professor Angell is a member of the Faculty Committee on Athletics at Leland Stanford Junior University. He has been a leader is substituting Rugby for the old style of football in California, and is particularly well qualified to tell of the success with which the new game has met.—EDITOR.]

FOR fourteen years the universities of California and Stanford played the old game of football. They were taught the game by the best Yale and Princeton coaches—Camp, Butterworth, Heffelfinger, McClung and Cochran—and developed it farther with their own graduates. The game was the sporting event of the year, and drew throngs of 15,000 to 16,000 people. It seemed as if it had become as fixt among university functions as the Commencement exercises. In the first five or six years of the game the faculties favored it; they considered it a manly, vigorous sport, and among the spectators on the side line at the afternoon practice there was always a goodly sprinkling of professors. But as the game developed and became more and more "scientific" it began to become more and more dangerous and objectionable, and four years

ago it was abolished at both universities. It was evident that the game had ceased to be a sport in any sense of the word; it was never played for fun; it was played only by a chosen few, and the few selected were necessarily big and muscular. In addition, a play which was repulsive to sportsmanlike feeling had become part of the recognized tactics of the game, and that was to batter down a player in the opposing line with momentum plays until he was pounded out of all power of resistance and then gain distance thru him or over him. Accordingly the administrations of the two universities abolished the old game and suggested the straight English Rugby as a substitute.



FORMATION AFTER A DOWN.

From the very first the Stanford students' objection to the new game was surprisingly small. There were several reasons for the smooth launching of Rugby, but chief among them was the fact that the game was enjoyable—there was fun in the practice and there was fun in the matches. The old hard, grinding, exhausting mass and momentum play had given place to swift and exhilarating passing, and the wearisome drill on signals had yielded to rapid changes of play where quick thinking and ready agility had to play their part. A few of the best of the old players found themselves not among the Rugby elect, mostly from inability to think and act with instantaneous quickness. "They can learn signals and carry them out," said the coach, who was also our most successful coach in the old game, "but they're too slow in the head for Rugby." Curiously enough, the game called for better condition than "battle ball," as our British Columbia friends call it, but this is easily understood when one finds that the running is incessant and that wind and speed endurance are indispensable. The slow and stupid disentangling of a piled up mass of players which gives the winded man a chance to recuperate are rare occurrences in good Rugby. But the main points in the game which make it a real sport are that it is poor playing to be downed with the ball and that it is foul playing to interfere. The first leads to the spectacular passing rushes and the second rules out mass or momentum plays. Both make for a rapid, brilliant contest. It is a hard game, however, and it is a rough game. We have had plenty of injuries, bruises, sprains and dislocations—more than we shall have when we can always play on turf instead of dirt and when we have done with the holding of the ball and the unnecessary



PASSING BACK THE BALL FROM THE LINE.

tackling brought over from the old game. The allusions to the game as a "pink tea," once current, have not been heard for three years. A glance at the photograph of the "drop out" shows as well set up a team of athletes as often delights the eye. There is nothing beefy about them; they are all quick and most of them fast. And they represent all branches of university sport; on the Stanford team this year were four from the crew, five from track and field, and two from baseball.

The increase in football skill has been remarkable; for every man who could punt 45 yards four years ago we now have ten, and the number of good drop kickers is increasing rapidly. The whole team have to do these things; this makes the game football. But how many players have any sort of football skill on most American elevens? Perhaps two or three, and they are exceedingly limited in their accomplishments. Last year when Harvard wanted to kick a goal they took a player from the side lines to do the trick. Nothing could show better how little there was of the spirit of true sport in the game than this very businesslike proceeding.

A hardly irrelevant question to ask about a sport is: "Do the players enjoy it? Do they play it for fun?" If there was any enjoyment in the old game during its last four years of existence here, it was thoroly concealed. After the big game in November the football field with its barren bleachers was the lonesomest part of the Stanford campus. The university and second teams wouldn't play and the rest of the college couldn't play a game founded on an intricate signal drill. A game which depends on a monotonous and time robbing drill in signals can never become a general college sport. But this is far from being the case with Rugby; from the day after the big game up to examination week, the football field is the scene of all manner of volunteer games—inter-class, fraternity, department and club matches, so that a majority of the men on the campus have hard, exhilarating exercise without any harmful results. It was the



TACKLED PLAYER PREPARING TO PASS THE BALL.



KICKING THE BALL FROM THE TWENTY-FIVE-YARD LINE.

hope of bringing about this condition that influenced the athletic committees in recommending Rugby.

We have also found Rugby better for the student. Even the driving drill of practice for an intercollegiate match does not take away from the game its recreative character. After a hard preliminary match the players can go to their books and do good work. This was assuredly very far from being the case with the old game; the piling up in the dirt and mud, the grinding of the momentum plays and the heavy defensive uniform seemed to exhaust the players, and if they had any energy left for study in the evening it was usually commandeered for signal practice.

But how about the spectator? Frankly speaking, we did not care about the spectator. Our object was to provide a game which the students would enjoy, and which if rough did not have formations which invited broken necks and concussion of the brain. If the results were diminished gate receipts, that was something we could bear with mitigated grief. The first year the outside public, naturally enough, not understanding the game, were only mildly enthusiastic, but the last two years have given us a record attendance of most enthusiastic audiences.

And so after four years of Rugby the students like and enjoy the game; they find the old football slow and stupid, so far as they have seen it, and they would object strongly to any attempt to bring it back. The faculty are satisfied with Rugby, and they have laid down a law that no football permitting interference will be sanctioned as a university sport. The game is also played by constantly increasing numbers in the smaller colleges and in many of the high schools thruout the State.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CAL.

Her Game of Fate

BY WALTER LINCOLN COLBY

I DROVE a golf ball into air;
It fell to earth, I knew not where,
But in the search for it, I gave
My heart to Ralph, the artful knave;
Who now confesses he led me
Away from where the ball might be,
And, ere we parted, made me think
That our two hearts were but one Link.

Six years went by with rapid pace,
When, with a rosy, shining face,
Our little four-year old, named Paul,
Brought in his hand the missing ball;
Which, in the hollow of a tree,
He'd found, instead of on the tee.
And so, altho he's somewhat late,
A Caddy shared our "game of fate."

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.

Literature

John Bigelow's Retrospections

Born in Bristol (now Malden), N. Y., in 1817, Mr. Bigelow is able to look back over ninety-two years of notable living. This life, from the gentle days when a boy "doesn't take up much room," as he says, in a wagon, and so can steal a ride without attracting notice, is traced up to the middle point in the journey, when the boy has been long facing kings and attracting considerable notice. Three thick and handsome volumes tell the story,* and then the venerable diplomatist, still a boy at heart, lays down the pen with a sigh because he can only "promise" to add the rest of the story if Nature is "willin'." Between the dates, 1817-1909, the world has taken such prodigious leaps that even Mars and the new comet wake up and rub their eyes. The vagrancy of the child during that period was analogous in some degree to that of the world. He had traveled from Galen to Hahnemann in medicine; from blue Presbyterianism with its Hell spelled with a capital to the seven heavens of Swedenborg; from the Democracy of Jefferson as interpreted by Mr. Calhoun to a Democracy that was glad when the shackles fell from the feet of 4,000,000 of slaves—a Democracy better interpreted by Abraham Lincoln—that larger, freer sort fought for in the Colonial struggle, and never by any means acceptable in the inner circles that prevailed in the ante-bellum councils of the Democratic party. The Free Soil Democracy stood firm on its feet.

Stealing a ride in a wagon at Malden at an age when he "didn't take up much room," at seven or eight; driving the cows to pasture, our Malden boy had an experience which he was destined to repeat in many forms. He had a near sight of "an enormous copperhead snake all coiled up with his head arched and perfectly ready for business." Naturally, being barefooted, he ran away from the snake, but never from the more dangerous creatures of the kind whom he afterward encountered. A hundred letters running thru the better part of six hundred pages tell the story. Knights of the largest renown are in the fight—Sumner with his battle axe; O'Connor with his Damascus blade; Bryant behind his armor of triple steel. The jousts are wonderfully lighted up by this Nestor of the third generation, who still, once a month, lays down his pen to "moderate a meeting" of the men of highest distinction in what has already become the fighting center of the world of business. For eight years he was with these men in the fight. Of its later episodes the world knows much; of the attack on Sumner by the snake; of the Burlingame challenge to the snake to come out and "fight in the open," and its failure to come: of what Sumner calls "Douglas and his brass band," loud-sounding all along the "50's." Much new and welcome light is, however, thrown on all these episodes. But a new band was approaching, heard in the far distance. Less drum and a more musical fife and a distant bugle. By that time the younger owner of the *Evening Post* was a man of wealth, able to build his country house and establish his own vine and fig tree and arbor, and sit thereby, "sinking patriotism in philosophy, homeopathy, buttermilk and domestic joys," as his correspondent, Russell, the war writer of the London *Times* tells him. But even while he sat there, the last "Front face! Guide right! March!" of battle had come. August 14, 1861, was the date when he was selected to make the flank attack on the Feudal System abroad as it had been revived in its Napoleonic form. The attack began when Captain Wilkes, by arresting Mason and Slidell, gave the snake an outing, and General Scott, then in Paris, sent a rather famous letter among the various European capitals and caused a stay in the proceedings of the beast, leaving it for a time in the bush. That

*Retrospections of an Active Life. *By John Bigelow.* 3 volumes. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $12.

letter was prompted, devised and prepared in the consul's office by the young knight of the virgin spear. The offices of the consul, chargé d'affaires and minister were for six years to be his various field of operations, while the Macchiavellian contest went on abroad. The firing was less noisy but the passions were quite as furious as those on the picket lines, in front of the rebel capital. We in our inland country towns were listening to the guns and drums, but in the Cabinets of Europe they were straining their ears to catch the thinking of the diplomats. As the first news at the consulate had been of Bull Run, so at the legation almost the first news was of the assassination of Lincoln. For the snake was far from dead; the rattle in the tail was feeble, but the sting in the jaw was still forcible and malignant. We now get the true inwardness of French diplomacy of the serpent order. Exactly what it was we learn more fully by a resorting and republication of the secret correspondence of Mason, Slidell and company, and furthermore by the intricate windings of the Napoleonic withdrawal from Mexico and the last sad wailings of a mad queen of a deserted royalty. Here the story follows the snake into the dark recesses of palaces, where it is refreshing its fangs with venom for a new thrust. Even the French Cabinet hardly see what is going on there, as we now know; for beyond the inner doors diplomacy carried only a Lucifer match, and Lucifer was not then a "son of the morning." The tale as now fully told for the first time is interesting, illuminative in the highest degree. The reader who loves history in its cryptogramous cells will follow Mr. Bigelow thru these 1,900-odd pages, and rejoice in his promise to continue the task if Nature permits; and Nature may be expected to do much for a child of her own, so kindly, so moderate, so equable of temperament as these volumes show him to be. As in all his public life his associates have been of the kind entitled to large type, it is well and characteristic of the man that the agents of the serpent should be left to crawl thru his published work in small type.

In his ninety-second year Mr. Bigelow is firm in the principles of early Democracy; still holds, one must think, to an equality of States' rights—little Rhody still a fair mate for eight-fold Texas, and Uncle Sam still polygamous in his union with innumerable and sometimes unconscionable partners; is faithful still to the Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue only, to an equality of privilege for all, and an extra share of the dividends only as such share is fairly earned; faithful also in medicine to the small pellets in ample supplies, and, in religious leaning, to all the seven heavens of Swedenborg.

The Leakage from Rome*

THIS book is an honest, conscientious effort. Its purport is to show that the Church of Rome is losing ground. The author's conclusion is that Rome lost, during the nineteenth century, 80,000,000. Thruout the volume he cites in the main Catholics—Catholics recognized as sound and orthodox; he also uses official statistics of various states. For the sake of convenience he divides the world into the Latin, the English-speaking, the German and the Russian. The first embraces France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Spanish America. The third is made up of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and Belgium. These two worlds we may pass by. The second world, consisting of Great Britain, the British Colonies and the United States, touches us more closely. Its increase of Catholics was merely a transplanting. Catholics from Catholic lands flocked to those countries. In the general census of Catholics, that could not mean an increase. Ireland, for instance, once numbered eight millions; today it has less than four. The other four millions, chiefly Catholics, scattered to the English-speaking world, where the Church did not hold them. She lost and lost heavily. In Great Britain and her possessions the loss was 3,500,000 "without claiming any diminution in Ireland" (p. 170).

But the story of the leakage in the United States is thus stated:

"The 10,000,000 or so Catholics of the United States do not represent a miraculous addition to the Vatican. They come from

*THE DECAY OF THE CHURCH OF ROME. *By Joseph McCabe.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Ireland, Austria, Italy, Germany, Poland. France, Canada, and Mexico. . . . They are but the salvage from one of the most appalling wrecks that Catholicism has suffered during the fatal nineteenth century. . . . In fact, they do not represent *one-half* of the descendants of Catholic immigrants into the United States." (p. 172.)

Now this conclusion rests on Catholic authorities. In 1836 Bishop England, of Charleston, in an official report written in Rome itself, put the loss at 3.750,000, and in his own diocese of the two Carolinas and Georgia he registered the backsliders at 40,000. Their descendants during the past seventy odd years increased three-, perhaps fourfold. In 1852 a Father Mullen, an Irish priest, put the loss at 2,000,000. In 1891 the "Lucerne Memorial," of Cahensly, and his German followers, addressed to Leo XIII, submits that there were 26,000,000 descendants of Catholic emigrants in the United States, of whom 16,000,000 had left the Church. In 1898, when Brunetière reported in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the remarkable progress of the Catholic Church in the United States, the *Verité,* of Quebec, declared that according to Catholic authorities there had been a leakage of 15,000,000 to 17,000,000. On December 3, 1898, the New York *Freeman's Journal* quotes a Roman prelate to the effect that the number of Catholics in the United States ought to be double what it is today. The *Freeman's Journal* claimed that there were 40,000,000 people of Catholic extraction in the United States and that 20,000,000 of them had gone over to Protestantism.

Nine years before (1889) a German priest of Cincinnati, Walburg by name, put the loss among the Germans alone at 3,500,000. He figured out that there should be in our country 18,000,000 Irish Catholics, 5,000,000 German, and 2,000,000 Catholics of other races. In all 25,000,000, and yet the Catholic Directory for that year gives only 8,157,678. Walburg puts the entire loss at about 17,000,000. In 1901 an Irish priest named Shinnors, with some fellow Oblates of Mary, to which congregation he belonged, made a tour of missions—revivals, that is, in Methodist phraseology. He made a study of the Catholic population. He computed that it should be 20,000,000 but he found it less than 10,000,000.

"Here, then, we have sincere Roman Catholics estimating the loss of their Church in the United States at 10,000,000, 15,000,000, 17,000,000, and even 20,000,000 in the course of the nineteenth century." (p. 180.)

The author next takes the census in order to verify the foregoing, and concludes:

"Probably if these lines of inquiry could be carried out in America, the 14,000,000 (leakage according to Census) would rise to 16,000,000 or 17,000,000. This enormous leakage, we say, is not a matter of past history, but goes on very heavily still. A million, at least, were lost in the last decade of the nineteenth century." (p. 193.)

Amurru. The Home of the Northern Semites. A Study Showing that the Religion and Culture of Israel are Not of Babylonian Origin. By Albert T. Clay, Ph. D. 12mo, pp. 217. Philadelphia: Sunday School Times Company.

Of all the publications — German, English and American—in opposition to what has been called Pan-Babylonism, none is more radical or based on a more thoro knowledge of the two sides of the "Babel - Bibel" controversy than this book by the professor of Semitic Philology and Archeology in the University of Pennsylvania. His contention is that the biblical elements in the early stories of Palestine are not drawn from Babylonia, but are indigenous to the Syrian or Amorite region. Indeed, he argues and proves, that Western influences and Western gods came with Western conquests into Babylonia. The first portion of the volume considers the Creation story, the Sabbath, the Antediluvian Patriarchs and the Deluge story, while the latter portion is more technical and presents arguments which will meet some contradiction, tho strongly supported, to prove the author's discoveries as to the prevalence of the great Western god Uru, not hitherto sufficiently recognized, and who was an early Semitic sun-god, worshipped in both the East and the West. To the biblical scholar the proof of the worship of Yahwe outside Palestine is of special interest. He does not accept the prevalent Kenite theory of the origin of the Israelite Deity.

Trespass. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Most women who write books write as much, if not more, from their hearts than from their minds. Mrs. Dudeney is an exception. This novel is mind-made, and the charm and nobility of her characters are hopelessly dissolved in the keen acidity of her literary style. She has presented the modern triumvirate in fiction—two men and one woman, the woman bound to one man by the laws of marriage, to the other by the laws of love. And, according to the foreword, which is an analytical reading of certain love epigrams, these laws are never identical. Indeed, the author calls matrimony "the tomb of Love." One gathers from this introduction that the problem of the book is to be love versus something else, and when an author spells Love with a capital letter it is apt to be versus respectability. Such proves to be true here. The scene is laid in the tradesman circle of a village near London. The hero is a thrifty little tavern-keeper who is in the difficult position of being a hero in spite of his author. She incapacitates him physically for the part by giving him a trivial, monkeyish body, but he retrieves himself with his eyes, which shine out upon and comfort the outraged reader. Even Mrs. Dudeney concedes him the beauty of his eyes. She gives him an unusual nature and spirit for one of his station, but the reader sees only the humiliating comedy of a mind instinctively commercial thinking beyond its depth. If it were not for the romance of love he would never win us, but as it is, it adds a cubit to the reader's mental stature of him that he wears the gray robe of renunciation so heroically. Julia Wing, the woman, is the ruthless character in the book. She moves destructively thru the lives of two men with no eye either for the past or the future. She would never within the narrow circle into which she had been born have violated the proprieties, but once in the grip of a desire to be a "gentlewoman," she loses her sense of moral proportion and never regains it. The tavern-keeper comes to her in the drab days of her disgrace, saves her by marrying her, and she to all appearances becomes a sleek, respectable housewife. But the fact remains that she never recovers from the mental glamor her lover has thrown over her. During the short time her life was grafted to his she gained a pseudo breadth of mind which makes her see not the reckless generosity of protection which the little tavern-keeper has given with his name, but rather the pitiful heroics with which he attempts to peacock his way into her affections. She remains thruout a potential wanton, and at the first word from her lover she is ready to break the guard of respectability and go to him. In the end respectability prevails, but it serves only as a dramatic finale to the book. It is not characteristic of the woman.

A Book of Operas. Their Histories, Their Plots and Their Music. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75 net.

Any real music lover, whether an operagoer or not, can hardly fail to find delights in this latest book from the indefatigable pen of the veteran music critic of the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Krehbiel is a scholar as well as a critic, and, while he never parades his learning for its own sake, the combination and nice adjustment of scholarship with anecdote and criticism make this volume the most authoritative there is in English on the seventeen masterpieces of Italian, French and German opera which he has chosen for exposition. Moreover, he is master of an ingratiatingly easy and pleasant style which makes his book as readable, as entertaining, as it is authoritative. The outlining of the plot is always the smallest part of his narrative, and this is carefully and most sensibly differentiated from the composer's work in every case where the musician was not his own librettist. The excellent treatise is unfortunately marred by occasional evidences of careless proofreading (as "maternity" for "modernity," on page 163); and Mr. Krehbiel himself is guilty of a curious slip of the pen, for him, in writing (page 249) that Otto Wesendonck had given Wagner "an idyllic home at Triebschen, on the shore of Lake Lucerne." The idyllic home provided by that noble benefactor, which Wagner called his "Asyl" and where the greater part of "Tristan and Isolde"

was composed in 1857 and 1858, was not at Triebschen, but at "Green Hill," just outside of Zurich. Wesendonck never owned any home at Triebschen. That estate belonged to the Am Rhyn family, and Wagner made his home there from 1866 to 1872, thanks to the munificence of Ludwig of Bavaria.

The Approach to the Social Question. By Francis Greenwood Peabody. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Professor Peabody somewhat vaguely defines the social question as "the question of adjustment between the individual and the social whole; how to be a person and at the same time an efficient member of the social body." Social science and economics are essential to a solution of this problem, but not sufficient, because "the social question is not merely a collection of facts to be scientifically observed, but a human appeal for justice, pity, fraternity or sacrifice, which must be not only heard, but felt and obeyed." Therefore ethics is involved. Each bit of the social problem —the question of the family, the relation of employer and employee, poverty and riches, charity and sweatshops—is properly a moral problem. Family relations cannot be stable and happy, contends the author, if entered upon either for materialistic, selfish reasons or only from prudential motives. Only by self-sacrifice in the family, only by losing life to win it, are found the happiness and self-development which put divorce out of consideration. Similarly every social relation is an ethical opportunity. It is "the part of religion to spiritualize the social question and the social question is called to socialize the religious life"; tho "the religion of the individual remains the permanent center of spiritual experience." On the other hand, "the religion of the individual is not individualism." Only by social service can men "know of the doctrine, whether it be of God," and save their own souls alive. Those who protest against such teaching that it destroys the ancient landmarks and merges into one religion, politics, industry and philanthropy, are compared by the author with Lord Melbourne, who objected that "Things are coming to a pretty pass when religion is allowed to invade the sphere of private life." The writer does not prove that to label social questions "religious" procures their solution. What do justice, pity, fraternity demand in a certain set of circumstances? That is the puzzle. Husband and wife in the divorce court, master and workmen during a strike, advocates and opponents of a land tax—all declare they want only justice. Slaveholders were often genuinely pious. North and South, French and German, Boer and Briton, all besought aid from the same God of Battles in their bloody struggles against each other. A devout churchman will underpay and overwork his girl employees without conscious inconsistency. A church will exclude negroes from its communion or own disreputable tenements and yet be full of zeal. Such contradictions still remain to be reconciled after social problems have been put in the religious category.

The Christian Ministry and the Social Order. Edited by Charles S. MacFarland. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $1.25.

The Yale Divinity School has a course in Pastoral Functions, in which men of experience in different types of religious and social work contribute instruction in their several fields. A recent course included addresses by Henry Sterling and John Mitchell as representatives of organized labor; by Rev. Ozora S. Davis, on religious effort among non-English-speaking peoples; by Rev. Wilbert L. Anderson, on the minister in the rural community, and by Rev. Frederick Lynch, on the ministry and international movements. These and other lectures on similar topics form the present volume. The practical duties of the modern clergyman are set forth with clearness and persuasion. One who contrasts these addresses with the excellent "Parish Problems" edited by Rev. Washington Gladden some twenty years ago will be convinced that the Church has made rapid progress in meeting the conditions of modern society, and will be inclined to an optimistic view as to the character of preparation for the ministry in our theological seminaries.

Literary Notes

....Ex-President Eliot's address on *The Religion of the Future,* which we discussed editorially in our issue of September 30, is published in book form by the Ball Publishing Company, Boston, at 50 cents.

....*Illuminated Manuscripts,* by John W. Bradley, and *The Arts of Japan,* by Edward Dillon, are two new volumes in the dainty "Little Books on Art" series imported by A. C. McClurg & Co. ($1 each), which summarize in interesting fashion a vast deal of information from authoritative sources and whet the appetite for more extensive knowledge of their respective subjects. This purpose is further served by selected biographies. The illustrations are good.

....The versatile Miss Carolyn Wells comes to the aid of parents with a volume of *Pleasant Day Diversions,* which is filled with good suggestions. Having exhausted for the moment the possibilities of games and dolls, the making of gifts for Christmas and other appropriate occasions, and the arrangement of parties, she supplies, further, a monologue, a musical farce, and an operetta for production, the music being familiar airs from various sources. It is a difficult task to keep one's own children entertained, still more difficult to teach them to entertain themselves without getting into mischief, most difficult of all to entertain other people's children, the guests of one's own. Miss Wells offers first aid, and more. (Moffat, Yard. $1 net.)

....The filing of a brief in a labor case is seldom a matter of public concern or recognition. But it is not surprising that widespread interest has followed the publication of the 610 page brief filed by Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, in the case now pending before the Illinois Supreme Court which is to decide the constitutionality of the new Illinois ten-hour law for women in factories and laundries. This brief is a unique document, unparalleled by any previous publication. It contains only three pages of law. In more than 600 pages it presents to the judges, coherently and logically, the world's experience upon which the limitation of women's working hours is based. Besides the medical sections on health, the brief contains evidence and opinions from all the civilized nations of the world, showing the effects of excessive working hours of women upon their efficiency and output, upon morals and the welfare of society. The unanimity of the evidence is impressive, beginning with England in the early thirties and coming in historical sequence from each nation as it has advanced to great industrial activity and met the attendant evils of overwork and exploitation. The material on which the substance of the brief is based was collected and classified for the National Consumers' League (one of whose objects is the defense of labor laws for women and children) by the publication secretary, Miss Josephine Goldmark, who devoted more than a year to an exhaustive investigation of European and American sources of information. Miss Goldmark's full study, of which this brief is a part, deals also with other industrial problems, and will be brought out in book form later in the winter.

Pebbles

APROPOS of That Bust.—Motto for Dr. Bode: "Veni, vidi, da Vinci."—*Punch.*

SHE—Some day I want to show you our family tree.

He (looking at her admiringly)—I should like to see it. I am sure it must be a peach.—*Somerville Journal.*

"I WANT a license to marry the best girl in the world," said the young man.

"Sure," commented the clerk, "that makes thirteen hundred licenses for that girl this season."—*The Mystic Times.*

A LAWYER having offices in a Philadelphia building wherein there are some hundreds of tenants recently lost a cuff link, one of a pair that he greatly prized. Being absolutely certain that he had dropped the link somewhere in the building, he caused a notice to be posted in the following terms:

"Lost—A gold cuff link. The owner, William Ward, will deeply appreciate its immediate return."

That afternoon on passing the door whereon this notice was posted what were the feelings of the lawyer to observe that appended thereto were these lines:

"The finder of the missing cuff link would deem it a great favor if the owner would kindly lose the other link."—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE PASTOR RETURNS THANKS.

DEAR EDITOR—Please allow me a space in your momentous gazette to reciprocate my gratitude to the indefatigable workers of the Second Baptist Church. While sitting in my studio last evening intensely absorbed in the monotonous problem, so-called negro problem, I were interposed by the anthem, "The Lord Will Provide," which rendered me surprisingly elated. Immediately there was a rap on my door; of course I hurriedly responded; the anticipation of many blessings in store for me accelerated my steps. Many valuable and useful presents were presented adequate to satiate any gastromical desire, viz.: Money, chickens, lard, sugar, beans, potatoes, flour, fruit, preserves and eggs. Space will not permit me to speak synoptically. Sister Ida B. Shield, who led the parishioners, added superior grace to the occasion. After a general parlance I was devinely impressed to descant on the altrinsic spirit that characterize the Christiandom; an exquisite response by Sister Virginia Johnson, Sisters Watson, Doyle, Patterson, Gardener, jr., and sr., and Baxter won many laurels by their uninimical disposition. Mr. Elder and company with their musical skill added much to the occasion, indeed the occasion was a celestial symposium. Rev. F. Ball, A. B. D. D.—*Altoona Pa., Morning Tribune.*

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The House of Governors

THE United States has a written constitution; Great Britain has none. The United States has a definite prescribed way for amending its Constitution, but it does not use it. In Great Britain the unwritten constitution is amended at any time as desired. It is being amended now by the re-election of a Liberal Parliament.

And yet we do amend our Constitution in much the same way they amend theirs in Great Britain. We make laws, and the Supreme Court declares them to be justified by the implied powers of the Constitution. And we are amending it by such a new and extraordinary ultra-constitutional Congress as the House of Governors.

It has no authority to exist, and it did not exist until President Roosevelt called it into existence by his invitation. Now it has met a third time in Washington, and hereafter it is to meet annually. Having no prescriptive claim to exist, meeting merely by the initiative choice of its members, it has no authority to do anything. It can only consult and then give advice. But advice in the form of recommendations is one of the principal privileges and powers of the President, and he has found ways to make his advice effective. Presidents have been known to wield a "big club" and to rule Congress. President Roosevelt made no bones of almost compelling Congress to follow his will, and President Taft is beginning to tighten the reins of his power.

Governors have the same right of recommendation to their Legislatures, and sometimes they put a good deal of pressure on a reluctant Legislature. Governor Hughes has done it, and any good and wise Governor ought to do it. Now a House of Governors will add a great force to a Governor's recommendations. If, after mutual consultation, the House of Governors agree to any scheme of uniform legislation, not only will the Governor of any State be pledged to it and interested in it, but he will find it a very great argument in favor of it that the Governors of all the States, in council assembled, have agreed to advise it. Their meeting together, and their agreement on legislation, adds both dignity and power to the Governors.

The main advantage will be in support of uniform State legislation. Hitherto we have depended for this on bar associations and on societies established to press a single measure, such as divorce laws or prison reform, or control of child labor. Now we shall have a national organization of men of the highest official position in the States who will make uniform legislation a chief purpose of their administration. It will correct many infelicities in our system of government; it will be a bar against the necessity of encroachments of centralization, and in this way it will amend our Constitution while defending it. This subject of uniform legislation came up in the simultaneous meeting in Washington of the Civic Federation, and it made recommendations for the protection of children engaged in industries, for uniform insurance legislation, the collection of vital statistics, the conservation of forests, workmen's compensation acts, and the development and regulation of water power. There is a multitude of such subjects that need attending and are of the utmost importance, matters that have come up thru newly discovered

forms of industry and transportation never thought of when the Constitution was adopted, and which are thus left within the control of the States, but on which there ought to be uniformity thruout the country, and in which there will be by Congressional usurpation and judicial interpretation unless some unifying force can be created such as may be found in the House of Governors.

Very wisely the meeting of the Governors has decided that henceforth they will meet late in the year, so that their recommendations can be presented to their respective Legislatures in January; and with equal wisdom it has been agreed that henceforth they will meet not in Washington, but at the State capitals. This removes the appearance of influence from the White House or from Congress. We expect a great and growing influence from the House of Governors, helping to make over our country. We may also learn from it that to reach public opinion by advice amounts to about as much as does the power to compel obedience by law.

A Boycott on Meat

It began in Ohio. Ohio is a leading and very ambitious State. It has almost as many wise plans for saving the country as has Kansas or Nebraska, altho it falls behind Boston in devices for saving the body by saving the soul. It has given us a rich supply of Presidents, also Coxey, and also the new boycott against meat. The boycott spreads as if disseminated by wireless telegraph. One day there were ten thousand pledged boycotters in Ohio; the next day there were twenty-five thousand; and the day after there were phalanxes of them in Baltimore, Richmond, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, and the epidemic seems likely to spread over the country.

The purpose is to bring down the price of meat. It is no vegetarian campaign, for the boycotters love their meat. They are not convinced that meat is bad for health or morals, as the growing numbers who boycott whisky hold alcohol to be a root of all evil. They simply believe that they are being robbed by the barons of the slaughterhouses, and they will punish them by denying themselves. They will force down the price, and will then return to their muttons.

We are glad for the boycott, for our people eat too much meat. For aught we know the price of meat may have followed the laws of production and trade, and the prices, now approaching the prohibitive, may be due less to monopoly than to the necessary interval between the breaking up of the great open cattle pastures of the West, and the fencing of them for a farming population. Small farmers will raise more cattle than can be raised on an unfenced open prairie, just as on the divided plantations of the South more cotton is raised than was raised under the old system. But it takes some time to make the change from one system to the other, and meanwhile we have to suffer. The increase in the supply of gold adds its effect on price, while doubtless the great packing companies add to the price all that the market will bear. Just what is the relation of the several contributing causes to the increased price of meat a Congressional investigation may tell us.

But we eat too much meat, and this new boycott will do good in teaching many thousands of people how well they can live on a mainly vegetable diet. A purely vegetable diet nobody wants. We must have milk and eggs, while even honey comes to us thru the animal economy. We require nitrogenous food, which we get mainly from our animal diet, altho it can be had from vegetable food, or how do cows and sheep get nitrogen into their flesh? If the starchy element in wheat and maize is all carbonaceous, the glutinous portion is nitrogenous; while the legumes have a special way of secreting nitrogen and are about as good as meat to make muscle and blood. The Japanese eat very little meat, but they supplement their rice with the free use of beans, and a little fish. Health can be well maintained with a purely vegetable diet of wheat, maize and other grains, with the root crops, potatoes, yams, etc., and with fruits and nuts —with legumes added.

Yet a large number of these boycotters have no idea of living on a purely vegetable diet. If they have a cow they will drink milk. If they have chickens

they will eat eggs, and probably chickens also. This is really not a boycott against meat or animal food, but against butchers. When the butchers come down they will go back to their old diet, except in so far as they have learned that with less meat they have fewer pimples and boils and more strength.

Boycotts do not usually last long. The Chinese boycott against Japanese products was temporary. We do not take it that the swadeshi boycott of British products in India can be maintained long; it seems to be losing strength. Our Revolutionary forefathers returned to tea after the Boston boycott. This boycott will have to grow to be much more extensive than at present to have much more than a local effect on the price of beef and mutton. Its main advantage will be to teach some people that they spend quite too much money on expensive food, which is no more nourishing than that which grows out of the ground, and that their health is better than when they sat by the fleshpots.

Compensation for Injuries

A CONSTANTLY increasing attention is given to labor legislation in all industrial countries. Just now in the United States attention is centering about methods of compensating workmen for injuries. The American Association of Labor Legislation, a branch of the International Association, is devoting much of its work to this cause, and in this State the Wainwright Commission is taking testimony preparatory to the formulation of a compensation bill. Similar commissions are at work in Minnesota and in Wisconsin.

The United States is far behind other industrial countries in providing relief for injured workmen. Tho there is a Federal measure for the benefit of Government artisans and laborers, there is not a single State measure. Maryland had one, which was passed in 1902—a crude law somewhat on the lines of the German law—but after less than two years' operation it was declared unconstitutional. Austria, Belgium, British Columbia, the Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Russia, South Australia, Spain, Sweden and Western Australia all have such laws in operation.

Of these measures, those of Great Britain, France and Belgium are, in general, the most advanced. In all countries except Austria, Germany, Hungary and Luxemburg the entire burden of compensation rests upon the employers. All of the laws fix the amount of compensation to be paid. The kinds of employment coming under the provisions of these acts are in many countries limited, but in Great Britain, France and Belgium virtually all employments are included.

The British law is the most comprehensive and thorogoing of all. It compensates for all injuries which cause death or which disable a workman for more than one week. It includes as injuries certain occupational diseases, such as lead, mercury, arsenic and phosphorus poisoning, anthrax and the parasitic ailment suffered by underground workers, ankylostomiasis. It includes all workmen receiving less than $1,216.63 yearly wages. It does not, as do the French and Belgian acts, guarantee payment to the workman thru State security, but it makes a compensation award a preferred claim against a bankrupt employer.

The compensation for death in the British act is a sum equal to three years' earnings, but not to be less than $729.98 nor more than $1,459.95. This rate is for persons entirely dependent on the deceased's earnings—a smaller sum, to be agreed upon by arbitration, being provided for in the case of partial dependents. The disability compensation requires 50 per cent. of the employee's average weekly earnings, though not to exceed $4.87 weekly. For partial disability, resulting in impaired earning power, a compensation making up the difference between the employee's earnings before and after the injury is required. Life annuities are provided for, and so is a substitution of insurance for legal compensation when desired by the employee.

The demand by workmen for the passage of compensation acts by the States of the Union is steadily increasing. The accident rate in America is greater than

elsewhere, and the legal redress for injuries is meager. Hardly more than half of the States have employer's liability laws of any comprehensiveness or scope, and even under these the costs of litigation and the common-law defenses of assumption of risk, contributory negligence and fellow-employment generally prove a bar to the recovery of damages. The men who risk their limbs and lives in the nation's industries believe that the time has come for the substitution of the present costly and uncertain mode of obtaining damages for injuries by a scheme of fixt compensation similar to what has been ordained in other countries.

In a review of Dr. Thomas Oliver's monumental work, "Dangerous Trades," in our issue of January 15, 1903, we gave some of the data of occupational diseases in England. There is no reason for supposing that like industries in America are any less pathogenic. In an editorial in our issue of April 13, 1905, we gave the figures for the American death roll in industry, comparing it with the losses in pitched battles of the Civil War. Industrial casualties have not declined in number since then. The subject is one which presses home with ever increasing insistence, and it is not to be doubted that our many legislatures will soon find it incumbent upon them to find remedies, both preventive and compensatory.

An Editor's Temptations

THE editor, like every man, believes that the temptations which come to him in the exercise of his duties are more numerous and difficult to resist than those which beset other professions. Accordingly, the editor, like every man, takes a peculiar pride in maintaining his integrity and incorruptibility and in saying "Get thee behind me, Satan" whenever he can. Unfortunately he does not always have the opportunity, for the attempts made to divert him from the path of rectitude and impartiality are usually so insidiously disguised in plausible pretense that it is hard to detect them and impossible to rebuke them. It is quite unprecedented in our sixty-two years of experience in resisting temptation to receive a letter so naïvely regardless of the elementary principles of morality as the following:

D. M. Farson, Pres. Mrs. E. L. Harvey, Treas.
E. L. Harvey, Sec.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

(Incorporated)

Metropolitan Holiness Bible School. A Training Home for Home and Foreign Missionaries.

Publishers of *The Burning Bush*, a Weekly Paper Devoted to the Interests of the Sanctified Life.

Fountain Spring House Waukesha, Wisconsin.

January 5, 1910.

Review Editor:

DEAR SIR—Find enclosed descriptions of several of our recent books. If enclosed reviews are satisfactory to you, please insert one of them in the paper for which you write, and upon receipt of marked copy of paper containing said notice, we shall be pleased to forward to you free one copy of book thus mentioned. Review each of the books, and copy of each will be sent to you upon receipt of marked copy of your paper containing review of each.

If you prefer to examine one of the books before using any of the descriptions, please name your choice and we will take pleasure in forwarding to you one copy of the book thus selected, upon receipt of your agreement to make some favorable mention of the book in your paper and to send marked copy of same to us at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,
METROPOLITAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION,
Per F.

In reply to this devilish proposal of the sanctified brethren we take the opportunity to say that copies of new books are sent in unsolicited by the publishers in the expectation that they will be given a fair examination, and an independent opinion exprest as to their merits. The acceptance of a volume on these conditions does not obligate the periodical to review or even to mention the publication. If THE INDEPENDENT should notice all the books sent to it there would be no space for the critical consideration of any of them. Like all decent periodicals, THE INDEPENDENT decides which books it shall notice and what shall be said of them, without dictation from the publishers.

In view of the general acceptance of the saying "Every man has his price," it might be unbecoming in us to boast that a favorable book review in THE INDEPENDENT cannot be purchased, but we will say that the bribe must be greater than that here offered. Space in our advertising pages is for sale and there the space equivalent to one of the shorter book reviews would cost about $25. Of

course space in the book review department, if purchasable at all, would come at a higher rate. How much higher we cannot say because we have never made any quotations on this space, and would not know how to go about it. We do not know how much the publishers value a favorable review in THE INDEPENDENT, or even whether they value a favorable one more than an unfavorable.

In this case the four books offered to us in exchange for a favorable review, contracted for in advance, are Harvey's "Sermons on Bible Character" (50 cents), of which we are assured "Every page is freighted with spiritual food and instruction and sparkles with sanctified wit"; Henry's "History of the Jumpers" ($1), which is "an extraordinary book"; "Martyrs in All Ages" ($1), "a book of thrilling interest; and "Bible Lessons" (50 cents), which "contains clear and conclusive arguments against popular errors and heresies that Satan has foisted upon the world to deceive and ruin souls." We give these quotations from "the inclosed reviews" which we were requested to publish, but we protest that we do it freely and not with any expectation of receiving the volumes as a reward.

It is important to observe in this connection that the reason why a letter like this seems absurd is because literary criticism has maintained its high traditions of independence and so resisted more successfully than other departments of journalistic work the encroachments of commercialism. The literary editor has really a freer hand than his colleagues. If, for example, THE INDEPENDENT should be favored by a full-page advertisement of say, La Vitesse automobile, and the editor should take occasion to point out specifically in the same issue that La Vitesse was too dangerous to be allowed at large, that its brakes did not work, that it balked at every hill, and that its shape and color offended every person of good taste, the manufacturer would be quite likely to write an indignant letter to the publisher of THE INDEPENDENT and threaten legal proceedings, or at least the withdrawal of advertising. And if the editor had received from the manufacturer a free gift of the automobile for him to try out before it was put on the market, he himself might think it hardly fair to "roast it" in his most fiery phrases. Yet we do that sort of thing right along in reviewing books, and no reputable publisher thinks of complaining of it. If our periodicals were as frank and thoro in their criticisms of other merchandise as they are of books and pictures, they would rise to a position of usefulness and power hitherto unattained. But at present neither law nor public opinion would permit such an extension of the field of criticism. The reason why the editor is given a comparatively free hand in regard to objects of art and politicians is perhaps because these are regarded by the public as unimportant, so it does not matter much what is said about them.

What Is a University Professor?

THE reception accorded to THE INDEPENDENT'S articles on American universities has shown that a large public is glad to obtain information about our greater educational institutions. A university, in a proper sense of the word, is a relatively new thing in America. Practically only the present generation has seen anything of university life on this side of the Atlantic. The American college, one of our oldest, is one of our most respected institutions. Its function has always been to teach and to discipline. It has never to any great extent been concerned with the advancement of knowledge. One of the chief purposes of a university is to train men for research and discovery, and, in many varying ways, to encourage the exploration of the unknown.

We are glad to believe that an intelligent part of the American public has obtained from Dr. Slosson's articles an enlarged and corrected notion of what a university is, and of the part that it ought to play in our national life. We should be glad also if our readers could find time to enlarge their conceptions of the university function yet further by looking thru one or more of the available books on German and English universities, and comparing the essential traits of those Old World institutions with the aims and achievements of our

own universities, as they have been set forth in these columns. We wish this because we think that Americans yet fail to understand just what manner of human being a high grade university professor is, and just what he is good for. We are sorry to have to believe that, notwithstanding all the honest pride that we begin to feel in the rapid growth and the present excellence of our universities, the average intelligent American does not yet quite comprehend a professor's work, or know how he ought to be treated in order to obtain from him the utmost service that he is qualified to render to his fellowmen.

American ideas and American standards are, we suppose, more largely derived from business activities than from any other one source, and we suppose that in no other great nation are the habits of thought which are fostered by business so influential and pervading. If this generalization is not quite accurate, the necessary correction is to make a large allowance for habits of thought drawn from our practical politics. Ninety-nine men in every hundred Americans, it is safe to say, think in terms of business profit and loss, or in terms of more or less honest "graft."

Now, it happens that our new universities, like our older colleges, are financed and controlled by boards of trustees made up largely of business men, or they are maintained out of State revenues, and controlled by the appointees of politicians. In either case, the professors and the instructors of lower grade are engaged to perform certain duties for stipulated salaries. It is inevitable that, under these circumstances, trustees, and not only trustees, but also the business and political men with whom they associate, should look upon a professor as a kind of hired man. As gentlemen they refrain from using the term, and they treat the professor as a person entitled to consideration and respect, but in their innermost consciousness they can no more help thinking of him in terms of the business relations in which their whole scheme of thought and life has been molded than they can help comparing income and expenditure.

But because these ideas and conditions are the real elements entering into university control in America we have here an ignorance that is nearly absolute of the precise kind of service that a high grade professor in Germany or in England is expected to render to his nation and the world. By way of substantiating this statement, it is necessary only to ask how any American board of university trustees would react to the proposition that their professors of highest rank, and most highly paid, should be left entirely free to offer instruction to students or not; or to instruct hundreds, or scores, or only two or three especially qualified students, without dictation or even suggestion in the matter from the university "authorities."

With few exceptions American trustees would pronounce such an arrangement preposterous. Yet in the English universities, and everywhere on the Continent of Europe, professors enjoying such freedom are a matter of course. And the arrangement, so far from being preposterous, has justified itself by fruits of productive scholarship and scientific discovery which Americans can only envy.

It all goes back to a difference of fundamental assumptions. The American assumption is that any professor is a hired man set to do a prescribed task. The European assumption is that a university professor worthy of his appointment is a responsible man fit to be entrusted with serious responsibility. The European university says in effect, in appointing a man to a high professional rank: "You, sir, have demonstrated your fitness to work in this particular domain of human knowledge. Here are an appointment and a salary. Take them, and, as a responsible man, in whom a trust is reposed, work in this domain according to your own best judgment. Teach, if you choose. Work in your laboratory, if you choose. Write books, if you have something to say. We leave all that to you, expecting you to make the most of the opportunity which this appointment affords you."

American universities have done well. We expect them to do better. But they will not do all that the public should require of them until they change their fundamental assumption as to what a university professor is and what he is for.

King Leopold's Marriage

THE echoes of the "Te Deum" had but barely died out in the vaulted tracery of St. Gudule's, Brussels, which followed the coronation of Albert I, when in it and in every other church in Belgium it was announced from the pulpit that Leopold and his mistress, whom he had created Baronne de Vaughan, had been married in church fashion. This fact was the subject matter of a joint pastoral letter signed by Cardinal Mercier, of Mechlin, and all the other Belgian bishops, which was read publicly in every temple of God on the first Sunday of 1910. Surely a strange New Year's salutation!

Now, such a religious marriage has no legal standing in that tight little country; only civil marriages are recognized by law. But there is one curious and pertinent exception, created by a royal decree so late as August 3, 1909. In it King Leopold announced that the Belgian Chambers allowed a person in danger of death to be married religiously and legally. When an amendment was proposed that every minister of religion who should witness such a marriage must report to the civil authorities within three days, it was voted down. Leopold enjoyed this exception. The full decree is published in *La Matin*, January 6, and is commented on in *L'Independence Belge*, of Brussels, of the same date.

The result is a new pretender to the throne of Belgium. As far as the Church or the State is concerned, the son of Leopold and the Baroness Vaughan is the legal heir. It is a pretty mess into which this legitimized morganatic marriage has brought the Belgian people. Perhaps they may escape, for the present, by lack of documentary proof of the marriage, whose purpose was purely ecclesiastical. No proof is given of the marriage; no time, no place, no witness appears in the document. If the prelates of the "Low Country" have handed over to the Chambers and the people a pretty hard nut to crack, they at the same time opened the way for the solemn requiēm mass before the Pope in the Sixtine Chapel, which tradition grants to a Catholic monarch dying in the peace of the Church.

American Education in Syria

THE magnificent bequest to Robert College, Constantinople, by the will of Mr. Kennedy calls attention to the work and needs of the corresponding American institution, the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. The outbreak of the Turkish revolution, which might be supposed to be greatly to its advantage and which was so enthusiastically welcomed, happened to create a crisis, inasmuch as the Moslem and Jewish students, finding religious liberty proclaimed by the Government, presumed it gave all sorts of liberty even in an institution privately supported, and made a rebellion, refusing to attend the daily prayers. The faculty yielded for the term, but insisted that with the new year the usual religious exercises would be required. This has worked well, and there are this year nearly as many Moslems as before—over a hundred—and more Jewish students than ever before.

So far from having lost prestige, the college seems to have gained. There have been visits on the college platform from the Member of Parliament from Baghdad, who attended prayers and gave an admirable speech addressed to the students upon the advantages of education in the college, and also from a famous poet of Baghdad, who wrote a poem in honor of the college.

The problems there are numerous and important and of far-reaching interest. They touch politics and religion; they are concerned with the great race question which is the coming question all over the world. They have to do with curricula suited to the needs of an Oriental people, whose desires and impulses are a strange mingling of Europe and Asia. At the bottom there is more of Asia in them than they suspect. They include peoples who see more or less clearly the advantages of many of the results of civilization, but have not passed thru the processes of civilization; whose desires and whose needs are not always the same; whose sense of a corporate responsibility is only beginning to be vaguely felt, and whose individualism is growing less distinct.

The stock of the people in its various forms is good stock, which makes the problem hopeful and difficult. Aspira-

tion is unbounded; ability to evaluate the forces of life that are worth while is still very moderate. One constantly feels certain resemblances between the age in Turkey today and the age in France one hundred and twenty years ago. The people in Syria believe in France and look to France for many of their ideals. The Jesuits have done good work, but have been rowing in rather hard water recently, so far as their relationships with the French Government are concerned, but are picking up courage to the extent of urging the French Government to strengthen their efforts to improve certain features of their large university. Meanwhile a flourishing school or college has been established here by the Mission Laique, much to the disgust of the Jesuits and the Frères Crétiens, who regard it as a stab in the back.

The new enterprises long ago planned await the proper pecuniary assistance. They include law, engineering and agriculture, and while a great deal of money will be required for them, it is not too much to hope or expect. The missionary enterprise is so widely recognized today as belonging to the decencies of Christianity, if nothing else, that it is not too optimistic to hope that gifts in large figures will yet come to this and other similar missionary institutions.

The British Elections

It is settled that the Liberal Government will not be able to command a majority in the House of Commons independently of its Irish and Laborite allies. It has lost much in the elections by the failure to unite against the Unionists in many contests. This will be a great disappointment to the supporters of the Government, but it can give no great jubilation to the Opposition, for they are in a minority of toward one hundred in the House of Commons, and the Laborite and Socialist members are quite as hot for the Budget which the Lords rejected as are the Liberals. The Lords insisted on an appeal to the people, against the advice of Lord Rosebery, and the people have spoken against them. The new Commons will re-enact the Budget bill, and the Lords will do a more revolutionary act than before if they again refuse their assent to it. Their claim will be that the total Unionist vote is as large as the total Government vote, but that is not yet clear. The Government majority is not so overwhelming as to make it easy to reform the House of Lords, but this will be attempted. The Irish contingent will insist on a measure for self-government for Ireland, and it ought to be granted and may be; but why not self-government also by local parliaments for England, Ireland and Wales? The policy of protection is again defeated.

Secretary Knox Rebuffed

Both Russia and Japan refuse to give their consent to Secretary Knox's proposal that the railroads owned by Russia and Japan in Manchuria be put under international control. We can hardly believe that the Secretary anticipated that they would consent. On the face of it they would wish to keep their hands on all they got out of the war between them. Secretary Knox could hardly have got any assurance from either of the two Powers that they would welcome the proposition. He must have had some serious reason, under these circumstances, for making a proposition that might be regarded as intermeddling and unwelcome, and which might strain the good relations of Japan, at least, with the United States. The advantage of the proposal, on the face of it, was to secure a genuine open door in Manchuria, but that implies a distrust of Japan's adherence to its promise to Secretary Hay, since repeated. It may well be that it was friendship for China that induced Secretary Knox's proposal, for only China could benefit directly by it, except as Europe might benefit with us in the maintenance of the open door to commerce. It looks very much as if both Russia and Japan are looking to a possible future war with each other or with China, and that they wish to hold any strategical advantages they now possess in such an eventuality. We hear of both Japan and Russia strengthening their defenses along their several borders in Korea and Manchuria. The refusal of the two Powers is not reassuring.

Forestation and Floods

The report made by Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, on forestation and rainfall, is not so wholly revolutionary in its conclusions as has been represented. He says that the cutting away of forests has nothing to do with creating or augmenting droughts. So we have understood. Rain is affected by quite other causes, such as the meeting of hot and cold currents of air, and the passage of warm currents over mountain ranges. Accordingly, Professor Moore is substantially right when he says that precipitation controls forestation, and not the reverse. When Professor Moore adds that spring floods come oftener from the forests than from the open, this will occasion more surprise and doubt. It has been naturally supposed that forests would hold the water longer than would open ground, by providing more swampy conditions, out of which the water will more slowly pass into rivers and streams; while there would be less to delay the escape of the water in the open ground. Perhaps we are more familiar with destructive freshets in the populous open country, of which we have just now a remarkable example in the terrible freshet which overflows the streets of Paris along the Seine. Forest regions are, in this country, mostly mountain regions, where the water flows down more rapidly than on level, cultivated ground, thus helping freshets. We do not take this report from the Weather bureau as an attack on the Forestry Service, for the chief argument for forestation is the need of lumber.

Fresh Modernist Cleansing

During the midsummer vacations of 1909, Roman reactionaries required Archbishop Farley, himself then in the Eternal City, to clean out the Modernists from his seminary at Dunwoodie. He did so to some extent by removing its head, but he left the other suspects in their chairs. Now during the Christmas holidays the Catholic Institute of Paris has had its cleansing, this also at Roman hints, conveyed for some time beforehand by the *Corrispondenza Romana,* the paper of the benign *Benigni* and Cardinal Del Val's mouthpiece. Two of the professors at Paris have been removed—the Abbé Hemmer and a layman, Professor Burreau. The former was also obliged to give up his chair at the school of Higher Social Study (L'Ecole des hautes Etudes Sociales), altho it was known that his chair would be taken by the Protestant pastor, Roberty. Hemmer is the translator of the Church History of Funk of Tübingen—the standard Catholic Church history of Germany. He is also the author of as able a defense of the Church on the question of separation as could be expected from the Church's standpoint. Besides, in collaboration with the Abbé Lejay, whose professional head has thus far escaped the Roman ax, Hemmer has been editing the Early Fathers. Again, M. Burreau is a thoroly good man, a devout Catholic and a clever scholar. He is quite at home on all subjects affecting the working classes, the children and the submerged tenth. He is also a lecturer in the School for Higher Social Study. In these two removals, as well as that of the Abbé Klein last October, it is hard to find any great anxiety about faith and morals. They seem to point rather to the aim of the Jesuits to get control of the leading Catholic school of France, where even now they hold a few chairs.

A Brave Rebuke

Missouri chooses to be called a Western State, altho it was once a slaveholding State. The free Western spirit of human rights speaks in an utterance which we greatly admire of the St. Louis *Western Watchman,* altho perhaps we ought to credit as much to a certain sense of Christian democracy in the Catholic Church, of which that journal is an organ. It had been speaking strongly of certain brutal lynchings of negroes, and it turned to injustice nearer home.

"The people in certain sections of St. Louis are devising means to protect themselves against negro invasion. The whole West End is up in arms, and associations of mutual protection are being formed by the whites. We notice that priests are favoring this movement in an effort to protect their parishes. We sympathize with owners of real estate in the fashionable sections of the city who are forced to witness the exodus of desirable tenants in

the face of the inroads of colored people. It is a matter of dollars and cents and oftentimes a life's income is at stake. Priests build costly churches and incur heavy debts and they behold with consternation the departure of their best people, driven to more desirable quarters by the presence of black families in their block. But what can be done? These negroes have as much right to own property and live in exclusive neighborhoods as white people. Must they be made to suffer for the race prejudice of their white neighbors? Priests must remember that the Church does not draw the color line, and will not permit it to be drawn by Catholics. . . .

"The souls of these negroes are paramount and their color goes not below their epidermis. The time may not be far distant when we shall find it difficult to explain or justify in the face of indignant negroes the attitude of priests in the agitations of today. We must not antagonize the negro race, and it is not Catholic to draw the line on their color. They are not obtrusive and if treated fairly will extend considerate treatment to their white objectors. Fair play for the blacks."

This is good Christian sense which we are glad to pass on to not a few Protestant ministers and churches.

Religious Statistics of Germany

Recently the result of the last census of the Churches in Germany has been published. They are as follows: Evangelicals, 37,646,852; Roman Catholics, 22,094,492; Orthodox Russian, 1,991; Greek and Oriental, 13,161; other Christians, 259,517; Jews, 607,862; non-Christians, 909; without religion, 4,270. Of the Evangelicals there are forty-nine sects. Of course the two dominant are Lutheranism and the Reformed Churches. It must first be noted that the Catholics are a big minority. Their increase is helped very much by immigration of Poles, Italians and Catholic Swiss. Their party, the Centrum, would be considerably less if universal suffrage based on the most recent census were in force. The paucity of Hebrews is remarkable. In Germany there are less Jews, by 100,000 at least, than in Greater New York. Finally it is curious that the land of Strauss, Lassalle, Engel, Krautsky, Nietzsche, should have only 4,270 freethinkers.

Chinese Opium

There can be no question that the Chinese Government has been very much in earnest in its war against opium. There is one provision of the law which we commend to the attention of those engaged in the war against intoxicants here. It is the requirement that not only must shops for the sale of opium be licensed, but the buyer must be licensed also, the license renewable every three months. The British Minister at Peking reports that eight-tenths of the officials and three-tenths of the people have stopped smoking, while in the army the habit has been entirely abandoned. We observe that in our navy the use of alcoholics has not been abandoned, for several students of the Naval Academy have just been dropped for drunkenness. Another parallel between the Chinese and the American vice we observe in the fact that a good deal of opium is consumed as an ingredient of anti-opium pills. We provide medicines largely made up of whisky. The order has gone forth that no more poppy should be sown, and it will be interesting to observe how fully the order is carried out in the interior provinces. It would be like the absolute prohibition of distilleries and breweries in this country.

What other country can show such a magnificent list of public benefactions for the year as does the United States? They include bequests and gifts and amount to $135,000,000, against $60,000,000 the previous year. Of course, Mr. Kennedy's bequests of $30,000,000 greatly swell the total, but this is followed by $13,700,000 from Mr. Rockefeller; nearly $6,400,000 from Mr. Carnegie; $5,000,000 from the estate of Christopher L. Magee for a woman's hospital in Pittsburgh; a bequest of $2,400,000 from James Milliken for institutions in Decatur, Ill.; nearly $2,000,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage for various good objects, and besides these a multitude of smaller and yet all large gifts. We are an altruistic people, and wealth recognizes its obligations, aided so notably by religious enforcement.

It is an old experience which French Catholics are learning that it is better for the Church to have even the hostility of the civil government than its financial support and control. They will learn in France, what those who had tried it have told them, that the hated law of separa-

tion is their greatest blessing. The Paris correspondent of *America*, the new and able Catholic journal of this city, says:

"Freed as they are now from the fetters laid upon them by the Concordat, the French bishops are better able to resist its unjust demands, and since they have ceased to be paid by the State, they have gained in independence and dignity what they lost in material advantages. . . . We cannot but recognize the bracing effect of their new-found liberty upon the bishops of France."

It was natural and to be expected that Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson should be appointed to succeed the late Mr. Gilder as editor of *The Century Magazine*. He has been for many years associated with Mr. Gilder as associate editor and fully understands the ideas and methods which have put that magazine to the top of its class. He is himself an author and poet. Another member of the editorial staff, Mr. Clarence Clough Bull, will become associate editor.

We have another explanation of the election of Mr. Fitzgerald as Mayor of Boston. The negroes voted for him as well as the Irish Catholics. Two years ago the Republican candidate, Mr. Hibbard, posed as their friend, made good promises, got their votes and was elected. But when in office he forgot them and gave them no representation. They were angry, and so this year they turned from the Good Government candidate, supported by the Republicans, and gave Mr. Fitzgerald votes enough to elect him.

In an address of fine spirit and sound conclusions and advice several times delivered by Charles W. Dabney before Southern college audiences on "The Meaning of the 'Solid South,'" we find just one statement the truth of which we very much doubt. It is that "nine-tenths of the money used to educate the negroes comes from the pockets of the white taxpayers." That statement has been often challenged, and evidence presented that negroes pay very nearly, and in some sections quite all, their share to support their schools.

The Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America is sincerely hoping that the tail, not the head, of the comet will next May come into collision with the earth; and they have no fear of the result. The most complete plans have been made for photographic, spectroscopic and photometric observations, and a special commission will go to Hawaii (in an American vessel, otherwise $200 fine each) to take photographs, and all amateur astronomers are asked to help.

We have observed for some months a growing disposition on the part of the negro papers to make much of Jack Johnson, their bruiser champion. This is not strange, but it is regrettable. He is not a reputable character. His business is not a reputable one. We have passed out of the brutal age of Polydeuces, and such contests are banned by law and should not be gloried in by a race that is "rising."

New Mexico and Arizona refused to be admitted to the Union as a single State, and Congress will properly yield and with little doubt will admit them both as States at this session. That ends for a long time the succession of new States, for there will be no Territories left, Alaska not yet being a Territory and not likely to be a State for a generation. Even Porto Rico may come in first.

We should be glad to see ex-President Roosevelt elected to the House of Representatives. Ex-President John Quincy Adams died the most honored and vituperated member of Congress. The talk about making him Speaker is gabble. He has not had the experience required for that, but he may come to it, as he may again be President.

Conditions are more hopeful in Congress. The leading members are more ready to pass the Taft measures, and it really looks as if the postal banks measure would become a law, notwithstanding opposition from the savings banks of the East.

Peculiar weather they have in Europe this winter. Venice has gone dry, so the gondolas have to keep to the Grand Canal. Paris has gone wet, so boats have to be used in the streets.

Insurance

A New Life Insurance President

BURTON H. WRIGHT was last week elected president of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., in place of A. George Bullock, who declined re-election after a service of twenty-seven years as president. Mr. Bullock was elected vice-president and chairman of the board of directors and finance committee. Mr. Wright was born at Killingworth, Conn., in 1859, and after attending the Morgan School, at Clinton, Conn., entered the service of the Clinton National Bank. In 1879 he came to Worcester as clerk for the State Mutual and later became cashier. In 1897 he was appointed superintendent of agencies and in 1908 became secretary. Mr. Wright's long experience in the State Mutual, his intimate acquaintance with the agents and his knowledge of the business of life insurance make his selection as president most fitting. The retiring president, Mr. Bullock, says of the new president: "Mr. Wright, my successor, brings to the office every requisite of success: high character, ability and the wisdom that comes of long experience." The State Mutual was organized sixty-four years ago and has always been regarded as one of the solid financial institutions of the State of Massachusetts. The financial condition of the company is explained in the annual report, published on another page.



BURTON H. WRIGHT,
The new president of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company.

THE Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which has been holding a meeting in Washington, was addressed by President Taft on January 20. The President in his remarks took occasion to assure the association that he should be very glad to use any power belonging to him to encourage the efforts on the part of the association to secure uniformity in insurance legislation thruout the country. President Taft was followed by George E. Ide, president of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York; Dr. E. W. Dwight, medical director of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, and other well-known speakers.

AN order has been issued by the superintendent of the Newark Department of Combustibles and Fire Risks, which is said to be unprecedented, and which absolutely prohibits the use of the ordinary celluloid films in the moving picture business as now conducted in the city of Newark. The order became effective on January 11, since which time only the new non-inflammable kind has been used. The Newark superintendent is reported to have stated that he has been watching the films that have come into his home town for the past six months and as he finds that they are of the new and safe class he does not think his order will work any hardship whatsoever to the owners of such shows.

Commemorative Dinner of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of which John R. Hegeman is president, gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, January 22. The dinner was commemorative of thirty years of industrial insurance, of the completion of the company's home office building, and in honor of Messrs. Pierre Le Brun and Michael Le Brun, its architects. The banquet was also held in connection with the annual convention of the company's field superintendents. Covers were laid for 1,000 persons. It was indeed a festive occasion. It was made memorable by the announcement that an anonymous friend of the company had given 100 acres of land adjacent to New York, as well as $100,000 in cash, for the erection of a sanitarium for the consumptive clerks and agents of the company. The company will accordingly have two sanitariums in its pioneer work in combating tuberculosis. A high tribute was paid to Superintendent Hotchkiss by President Hegeman. The growth and usefulness of the Metropolitan Life is a notable example of the beneficent work performed by life insurance companies of the United States.



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THE METROPOLITAN'S TOWER.

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which Charles A. Peabody is president, in its observance of the law, has already cleared $11,000,000 in the way of profit. This total arose because of the sale announced last week of the last of its holdings of American Exchange National Bank stock. The Mutual still retains blocks of stock in several financial institutions which could now be sold at figures which would add still further to this gain. The Mutual has disposed of large holdings in the Guaranty Trust Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Lawyers Title Insurance Company and the Union Trust Company.

THE New Jersey State Board of Equalization of Taxes reached a decision last week in favor of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, of which John F. Dryden is president, in its appeal against the city of Newark. The assessors of the city of Newark levied for the first time this year a tax of $721,191 upon the company's surplus set aside for the payment of deferred dividends, holding that such a surplus was but a contingent liability, and taxable as an asset. Further litigation may be expected.

FINANCIAL

Manipulation on the Stock Exchange

By flagrant manipulation the price of the shares of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company were marked up on the Stock Exchange in 1909 from 21⅜ to 91½. The company, capitalized at about $7,000,000 and owning certain coal, iron and clay property, had paid no dividend, and in the fifteen years preceding 1909 the price of its stock had never risen above 31. At the opening of business on the 19th inst. the price was 88½. Then the props were pulled out. The price declined rapidly in a few hours to 25. At the end of the week it was only 23. Three brokerage firms had gone into bankruptcy with liabilities of about $8,000,000, and the entire market had been greatly disturbed.

It was notorious that this stock had for nearly a year been subjected to manipulation. Indeed, the attention of the Exchange authorities was directed to the thimble-rigging by formal complaint a few months ago. Unfortunately, their official inquiry ended with what was virtually approval of what the manipulators were doing. Now there is to be another investigation, and it may be that some one will be punished.

This case closely follows the Rock Island incident. Those who direct the affairs of the Exchange should realize that by permitting such an abuse of the Exchange's facilities they not only bring the great institution into disrepute but also invite severely restrictive legislation. Governor Hughes's commission in its report exprest its conviction that the evils due to manipulation could be prevented by the Exchange if it should exercise its influence and authority over its members with this purpose in view. The commission refrained from advising that the Exchange be incorporated and from recommending legislation for the regulation of it, "in the expectation" that it would use its powers "to prevent such wrongdoing as has occurred in the past":

"If, however, wrongdoing recurs, and it should appear to the public at large that the Exchange has been derelict in exerting its powers and authority to prevent it, we believe that the public will insist upon the incorporation of the Exchange and its subjection to State authority and supervision."

The Exchange authorities ought to see that the history of this Hocking manipulation gives to the public much evidence by which a demand for such supervision may be supported.

Railroad Earnings

The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, published recently, shows how the net earnings of the railroads have been growing. The figures are for the year which ended on June 30 last. While the increase of gross receipts was only $23,800,000, the net earnings exceeded those of the previous year by $93,400,000. The totals are shown below:

Gross revenue, 1908	$2,421,542,004
" " 1909	2,443,312,232
Increase	$21,770,228
Net earnings, 1908	$734,397,029
" " 1909	827,814,999
Increase	$93,417,970

While a part of the reduction of operating expenses was due to smaller appropriations for maintenance of way and equipment, the saving was mainly in the cost of transportation. This points to the economies suggested or caused by the panic.

....The new statement of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company shows a capital of $4,000,000 and surplus of $5,500,000. The company has made 17 per cent. on its capital during the past year, and its undivided profits now amount to $413,202, an increase of $189,943. The total assets, which a year ago were $21,880,239, now amount to $22,630,112, an increase of $749,873. The deposits are a million dollars more than they were a year ago, and on December 31 were $12,495,503. The statement containing the above figures is certified to by Haskins & Sells, the well-known auditors. New interests have bought a large number of shares of the stock and will give added strength to the company. The officers are Edwin W. Coggeshall, president; Louis V. Bright and Thorwald Stallknecht, vice-presidents; Archibald Forbes, treasurer; Herbert E. Jackson, comptroller, and Walter N. Vail, secretary.

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Survey of the World

The Ballinger-Pinchot Investigation

At the beginning, on the 26th ult., of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, the first witness was Louis R. Glavis, the field agent of the Land Office, whose dismissal was ordered by the President after an examination of his charges against Secretary Ballinger. Mr. Glavis was on the stand for three days, and was assisted by his counsel, Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston. Much of the testimony was a reading of official documents, letters and telegrams. Mr. Brandeis said his client would attempt to show:

"That prior to entering the Government service in any capacity R. A. Ballinger acted as attorney in drawing up an agreement in escrow and deeds in the Wilson Coal Company cases in Lewis County, Washington, these cases being an alleged fraud upon the Land laws. Mr. Ballinger's name did not appear in the court records of the case.

"That Mr. Ballinger, as Commissioner of the Land Office, in 1907, did not show due diligence in investigating the alleged frauds connected with the Cunningham coal land claims in Alaska; that he had knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding these claims, and in spite of this entered the employ of one of the claimants after leaving the Land Office and before becoming Secretary of the Interior; that he ordered these claims to be 'clear listed' for patent without due investigation and that they would have gone to patent if Glavis and others had not intervened."

The evidence would relate, he added, not to one act, but to a series of acts and circumstances. What was said about the Wilson cases caused some surprise, for no reference to them had been made in the controversy. Mr. Ballinger, it is asserted, was counsel for the Wilson claimants before he became Land Commissioner. It was an interesting coincidence that on this first day of the investigation, the Federal court at Seattle virtually pronounced the Wilson claims fraudulent and directed that the property in question, 1,024 acres of valuable coal land, be restored to the Government. In the course of his testimony, Glavis, who is only twenty-six years old, by means of telegrams, letters and reports, gave a history of his connection with the land service and with the inquiry concerning the Cunningham group of coal claims in Alaska. His purpose was to show that Mr. Ballinger had been culpably negligent, at least; had made rulings favorable to the claimants in the face of the information procured and given to him by the witness; had improperly communicated this information to the claimants, and, in short, had been prevented from placing the lands in the possession of the claimants only by the witness's persistent intervention. In October, 1908, Glavis said, Ballinger told him that he was unable to obtain campaign contributions from two of the claimants, they being angry because the coal lands were withheld from them. He urged Glavis to hold up the investigation until after election, and Glavis did so, having much other work to do. To show that those really behind the Cunningham claims were the Guggenheims, of the great smelting and mining company, Glavis produced Cunningham's notebook, containing explanations written by Cunningham and attached to items of the expense account, to the effect that the money for work relating to the claims had been paid by Daniel Guggenheim. In December,

1907, the witness said, Ballinger (then Commissioner) told him to say publicly in Seattle, where claimants lived who were friends and business associates of Ballinger, that he had been ordered to make a thoro investigation, without regard to persons affected. But less than one month later, while he was engaged in the work, he was surprised by the news that the claims had been "clear listed" for patent. His prompt protest sent them back for further inquiry. Cunningham's journal contained an entry to the effect that an agreement had been made with Senator Heyburn to carry for him one Alaska claim of 160 acres in payment for his legal services. The Senator declined, however, to have any interest in the property or to be concerned in the acquisition of public land, altho he was willing to do for a constituent anything that he could do with propriety. Glavis's testimony showed that one of the persons in the Green group of Alaska claimants was Congressman McLachlan, of California, and that another was Congressman Kinkaid, of Nebraska, for whom Ballinger was counsel before entering the public service. He did not assert that either of these claims was improperly held, but the fact that Ballinger had been counsel for the Kinkaid claim and had dissuaded him from applying to McLachlan for information was regarded by him as indicating Ballinger's knowledge of the questions involved in the Alaska inquiry. At one time, Glavis said, Ballinger admitted to him that he was counsel for the Cunningham claims, said these claims were in a bad way, and asked him how their position could be improved. After Ballinger entered the Cabinet, Glavis asserted, his nephew took up the work of acting as counsel for the same interests. The Attorney General was in error, he said, in reporting that he, Glavis, had not brought these Alaska claims before a grand jury. He had endeavored to do this, but his efforts had been thwarted by the District Attorney, whom he consulted and who had caused delay by various excuses, finally producing an opinion from Land Commissioner Dennett that the loss of the coal land would be sufficient punishment for those who had sought to obtain it fraudulently. A letter was read which had been addressed by Mr. Schwartz, Chief of the Field Division, to the law office of the Interior Department, making inquiries about the interpretation of certain land laws. Part of it was as follows:

> "I feel that we need every ounce of power to prevent Alaska frauds which will by comparison make past frauds appear as petit larceny. We have pending about 500 coal entries; every man on the coast who knows anything knows the Guggenheims do and will control the coal situation unless at once forestalled; the act of May 28, 1908, limits its consolidation benefits to entries already made (Guggenheim and two or three other corporations), and so shuts out future competition. Exhibits show coal in from 20 to 80 feet width blankets of clear coal. The 500 entries have, say 80,000 acres. At 10 cents a ton on 20-foot vein the royalty alone is $160,000,000. Suppose in five or ten years Guggenheim shall have acquired control of these lands? Will it be charged to Secretary Garfield and Commissioner Dennett?"

After the Pierce decision, Glavis said, he was disheartened and thought he would resign. He appealed to Mr. Hoyt (now Attorney-General of Porto Rico) and the latter at first said he would confer with the President's brother. Later he decided to talk with Attorney-General Wickersham, and the result was that Ballinger was asked to refer the question to the Department of Justice for a new opinion. There was introduced a copy of a long telegram sent from Washington by Schwartz in August last to a special agent in Denver, urging him to procure at once the publication there (and elsewhere by the Associated Press, if possible) of an article "with scare heads," saying that proof of great frauds in coal lands had been found, and that Ballinger was energetically moving for the prosecution of the guilty, altho powerful corporation interests were trying to restrain him. All this, the telegram explained, was to "forestall a coming attack" upon the Department relating to the Alaska coal claims.——John E. Ballaine, of Seattle, a capitalist owning much property in Alaska, has written to a Senate committee, offering to pay a royalty of 50 cents a ton on coal mined, if the Government will lease to him 5,000 acres in Alaska. He estimates the royalty receipts from the tract in question at $2,000,000 for every 100 acres, and he says that a lobby is now

at work in support of a bill which would dispose of the tract at $10 an acre. He agrees to give a bond of $1,000,000 and to submit to all the regulations and restrictions for which provision is made in the conservation bills recently commended by the President.——A statement issued last week by the Land Office says that in the last eight years 50,000 acres of coal land, worth not less than $10,000,000, have been taken from the public domain by fraud.——Gifford Pinchot, recently removed from the office of Chief Forester, has been elected president of the National Conservation Association, to succeed Dr. Eliot, formerly president of Harvard University. This was done at the suggestion of Dr. Eliot, who will be honorary president of the association.

Failure of the Panama Libel Suit

The libel suit of the United States against the corporation that publishes the New York *World,* relating to news articles concerning the purchase of the Panama Canal Company's property, was brought to trial on the 24th ult., before Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court at New York. In the indictment the corporation was accused of criminally libeling, on October 3, 1908, Theodore Roosevelt (then President); Douglas Robinson, his brother-in-law; William H. Taft (then a candidate for the Presidency); his brother, Charles P. Taft, and William Nelson Cromwell. The substance of the published assertions or insinuations was that early information from the President and Secretary Taft as to the Government's intention to purchase the canal property enabled Mr. Robinson and Charles P. Taft to make a profit of $36,000,000 by quietly buying for about $4,000,000 the stock of the company, for which the Government subsequently paid $40,000,000. Defendants' counsel moved that the indictment be dismissed, and, on the 26th, after hearing arguments, Judge Hough directed that it be quashed, on the ground that it was not sufficiently authorized by the statute on which it rested. This is an old law making penal codes of States applicable for the punishment of offenses committed on Federal reservations within their boundaries. The offense in this case was the circulation of the newspaper article on the West Point reservation and in the Post Office Building in New York City. Judge Hough held that no such use of the old law had been intended by Congress. As the question could be settled by appeal to the Supreme Court, he thought this course should be taken before a trial of the suit. It is not yet known whether the Government will appeal, but an impression prevails that the end of the proceedings has been reached. The similar suit, upon a District of Columbia indictment, against the proprietors of the Indianapolis *News,* came to nothing in October last, when Judge Anderson in that city denied the Government's application for the extradition of the defendants for trial in Washington.

Cuba and Porto Rico

President Gomez has sent to the Cuban Congress a message recommending that certain tariff duties be increased to protect Cuban manufactured goods, especially cigars, cigarettes, matches and shoes. He also suggests that banks for savings be established and that funds be set apart for the sick and aged in the laboring classes.——One of the Havana newspapers is alarmed because the Nipe Bay Company, which is said to be controlled by the American Sugar Trust, has expended about $200,000 upon machinery to be used in compressing raw sugar cane for transportation. It predicts that if the experiment is successful all the Cuban sugar cane will eventually be sent to the United States for grinding.——The Porto Rican House of Delegates unexpectedly passed the budget on the 29th, which was the fourteenth day of the session. It has recently been the custom of the dominant party to delay action on the budget, and a refusal to act upon it caused the enactment of the Olmsted law at Washington last year. The present budget was in accord with Governor Colton's views, and it was promptly approved, without amendment, by the Executive Council. ——There has been submitted to the House, at Washington, by the President, a bill making important changes in the organic act of Porto Rico. It provides

that instead of the Executive Council there shall be a Senate of thirteen members (eight appointed by the President, and five elected by the people); that two new executive departments shall be created, one of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, and the other of Health; and that any native, twenty-one years old, may become a citizen of the United States by applying to a court. It also limits to 5,000 acres the land holdings of an individual or a corporation. This project of legislation is due to Secretary Dickinson's recent visit to the island, and it satisfies in part some of the demands of the dominant party. At his suggestion Congress is asked to appropriate $200,000, to be expended in the treatment of Porto Ricans suffering with anemia. There are said to be 400,000 of them.

The Situation in Nicaragua

General Medina, Prosecutor Selva, and the members of the court-martial who, by direction of President Madriz, were arrested and tried for illegally convicting the two Americans, Cannon and Groce, and unlawfully putting them to death, were acquitted on the 28th ult. General Medina produced the originals of the telegrams in which President Zelaya had given instructions as to the court-martial and the execution of sentence. Altho the accused men were acquitted upon the ground that Zelaya was responsible for what was done, the trial court did not accuse him. The Government will appeal to the Supreme Court. Madriz says that if the lower court's decision is confirmed, the matter will be laid before the Nicaraguan Congress, which, if Zelaya's responsibility be established, can ask that he be extradited and tried. Zelaya recently gave notice of his approaching journey from Mexico to Belgium. It is asserted that the prisons in Managua are full of political opponents of Madriz whom he has recently deprived of their liberty; also that he has levied a war tax upon a few men, the forced contribution from each ranging from $10,000 to $1,000,000. Americans owning plantations complained last week that he was drafting all their laborers into the army. Whereupon he promised to leave enough men to harvest the crops.——At the end of last week the revolutionists' army was within three days' march of the capital. News came to Bluefields on the 29th that in a battle near La Libertad Estrada had won a decided victory and that the army was moving upon Managua. General Chamorro, who commands in the field, was wounded while leading an attack upon a battery of machine guns operated by English gunners.——The American Collector of Customs in Santo Domingo reports that the revolution there has come to an end.——President Cabrera, of Guatemala, has issued an order that English shall be taught hereafter in all the public schools of his country and has made the study compulsory. He believes, it is said, that English is to be the language of commerce thruout the world.

The Paris Floods

It was good news from Paris to hear that the streets were no longer navigable. On January 29th, the waters began to subside, the highest point reached being 31 feet 4 inches above the normal level at the Pont Royal. This is nearly a foot higher than the worst flood recorded in the history of Paris, that of 1615. The Seine is now carrying about 30 times its usual volume and at a speed about 20 times the ordinary. It will be more than two weeks before the river recedes to its normal level. The cause of this flood is explained by the fact that the basin of the Seine had become saturated during the mild winter, in which there has been much rain and little evaporation. The waters of the Seine have flooded the lower parts of the city to the extent of half a mile or a mile on each side. Besides this the chief damage has been caused by the backing up of the water in the sewers, flooding the cellars and bursting up thru the pavement. The sewer system of Paris includes several hundred miles of underground galleries, in which some people make their homes, and they have been counted one of the sights of the city ever since Hugo's "Les Miserables" gave them romantic interest. The fears that were entertained during the early part of the week, that the bridges

and monumental buildings of Paris would be overthrown, have fortunately proved groundless. Eight of the twenty-four bridges across the Seine have been closed, but none carried away. The quays have been washed away in many places and the basements of the public buildings in the Isle de la Cité and the adjoining shores have been filled with water. Some of the storerooms of the Louvre were flooded, but none of the art treasures had to be removed. The Venus de Milo, which is on the lower floor, was still six feet above the level of the flood. The Cathedral of Notre Dame stood like an island in the midst of the yellow torrent. The Sainte Chapelle and the prison of the Conciergerie were invaded by the water. The Chamber of Deputies did not suspend its sessions, altho the cellar was flooded and members had to be transported across the flooded square on gun carriages. Part of the old Latin Quarter and the Champ de Mars were submerged. On the other side of the river the flooding of the subways and sewers caved in portions of the Rue Royale in front of the Madeleine and of the Boulevard Haussmann. Here the water spouting up thru crevices in the streets and places made artificial lakes, one or two feet deep, into which the street lamps fell. The Place de la Concorde and the lower part of the Champs Elysées is under water. Suburban traffic was cut off, and of the railroad stations only the Gare du Nord was unaffected. Of the stations that of St. Lazare suffered most severely. The Place de l'Opera was caved in chiefly from the undermining of the subways. The department stores, Printemps, Bon Marché and Lafayette Gallery, were obliged to close on account of the water. A large part of the city was in darkness except for such of the old gas lamps as could be made available and the fires that were built by the soldiers in the streets. The Theatre Français resorted to candles as in the days of Molière. Fortunately the catacombs of Paris do not seem to have been flooded. Altho the damage to property has been immense comparatively few lives have been lost. The rising of the flood has been gradual, so that people have been rescued from their homes in the lower levels without much difficulty, tho often in extreme destitution and misery. The most distressing scenes were the carrying away of the sick and dying from the hospitals. Three persons have been reported as having lost their lives by being swallowed up by chasms in the pavement. The apaches have taken advantage of the darkness and chaos to plunder the houses, even invading the hospitals. The soldiers have shot persons discovered robbing, and in some instances the infuriated populace have taken matters in their own hands and hanged the looter. There have been also some riots on account of the attempts of provision dealers to charge famine prices for their food in stock. Premier Briand has arranged for special trains to bring food into the city rapidly and continuously in order to prevent destitution or excessive prices. The police of Paris, under the efficient management of M. Lépine, have done excellent work in the rescuing and the maintenance of order, and the soldiers have been utilized as guards and rescuers in all parts of the city and the inundated region. Parliament has appropriated $400,000 for relief and public subscription will bring in much more. Edmond Rostand will contribute the receipts of the first night's performance of his long expected bird drama "Chantecler" to the relief fund. The suburban towns on low ground, above and below the city, have been devastated, Gennevilliers suffering most. for here the breaking of the dyke inundated the entire town to a depth of seven to ten feet and drove out its population of 10,000 persons. The chief danger of the city is now pestilence from the stagnant water containing dead animals and other debris. A systematic plan for disinfection of the houses has been worked out with the assistance of the Pasteur Institute.——Heavy rains and high water are reported from many places in Italy. The Arno at Florence and the Tiber at Rome are flooding the banks and washing out buildings.

The British Election As was expected, the Liberals have lost less in the elections of the past week than earlier, and will probably break even with the Unionists without counting in their Labor and Nationalist allies.

There are seven districts yet to poll, but their attitude is pretty certainly known, so it is expected that the new Parliament will stand: Unionists, 274; Liberals, 274; Laborites, 40; Nationalists, 73; Independent Anti-Budget Nationalists, 9. There have been net Unionist gains of 106, which reduces the coalition majority from 334 to 122. The King will open Parliament on February 15, and it is thought will recommend in his speech the passage of the Budget, the restriction of the powers of the House of Lords, the disestablishment of the Welsh Church and the adoption of a system of insurance against unemployment. The reform of the Upper House will probably be first undertaken, but which of the many plans that have been suggested will be adopted by the Government has not been disclosed. The peers themselves in their speeches before the elections have freely admitted the necessity of the reorganization of the House of Lords, and it would be possible to secure their support for a moderate measure. Premier Asquith has gone to the Continent for a holiday and the maturing of his plans. In view of the unstable constitution of the Government majority, it is not likely that he will long remain in power, and the next session will be devoted more largely to laying the lines for the next campaign than to legislation. The Labor party has lost 14 seats since the last session. It is commonly prophesied that Mr. Asquith will not undertake any radical measures, and that the young and ardent members of his Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill, will be either dropped or kept more in the background.

Various Parliaments

The Norwegian Cabinet, under the premiership of Gunnar Knudson, has resigned in consequence of defeat of the Left in the November elections. The Ministerialists in the Storthing have only 47 seats and the Socialists 11, while the Opposition, composed of a coalition of the parties on the Right, have 63. President Beatlie, of the Storthing, will probably be called upon to form a new Cabinet.——The Military League which has been virtually ruling Greece has agreed to disband if a national assembly is called to revise the Constitution. The King has consented to this program on condition that the revision be confined to certain predetermined sections of the Constitution and that the royal prerogatives be not impaired.——Hungarian affairs are again in a turmoil and it seems impossible to secure a settled government. Dr. de Lukacs had been Premier only a short time when he was forced to resign on January 11, and Count Khuen Hedervary, who succeeded him, was defeated by a large majority in the Chamber on January 28. He thereupon produced from his pocket an imperial rescript adjourning Parliament until March 4. He stated to the Deputies that he had not decided whether to resign or to appeal to the country. The Chamber greeted his resignation with riotous manifestations of delight. Count Hedervary is an old parliamentarian, and took office as Premier in 1903, following de Szell, but was overthrown four months later by the Kossuthists, who are doubtless responsible for his present defeat.——The opposition of the Socialists in the German Reichstag to the army budget aroused the Conservatives to extreme statements in support of absolutism. Herr von Oldenberg, an ex-cavalry officer, said that it was essential for the safety of the empire that the Kaiser should be able, at any moment, to give the order: "Take ten men and shut up the Reichstag." This remark was received with jeers and laughter. The Socialists joined in a chorus of "Down with absolutism!" tables and chairs were upset, and it was a quarter of an hour before order could be restored.——The petition of representatives of the provincial assemblies, now gathered at Pekin, for the establishment of a parliament in 1911, has been denied by the Prince Regent. He adheres to the original program for a gradual development of the constitutional system, culminating in a parliament nine years hence.——At a trial of one of the Indians arrested for sedition at Lahore a plot was disclosed for the overthrow of British rule and the establishment of an independent monarchy, with a capital at

Delhi and parliament composed of a House of Princes and a House of Commons.

The French School Question

The controversy between the Catholic Church and the State schools is now being carried on both in Parliament and in the courts. The letter issued by the episcopate warning parents against the public schools as teachers of atheism was met by legal action against the bishops by the association of public school teachers on the ground that this letter was calculated to destroy the authority of the teachers and was an attack upon the state thru its officials. The Archbishop of Reims, Cardinal Ludovic Henry Lucon, appeared before the court and denied that the action of the bishops was intended as an interference in political affairs or a personal attack upon the teachers. The Church had a right to defend itself against its enemies and it was his duty by virtue of his office to denounce immorality and atheism wherever it appeared. Referring to the letter of the bishops, he said:

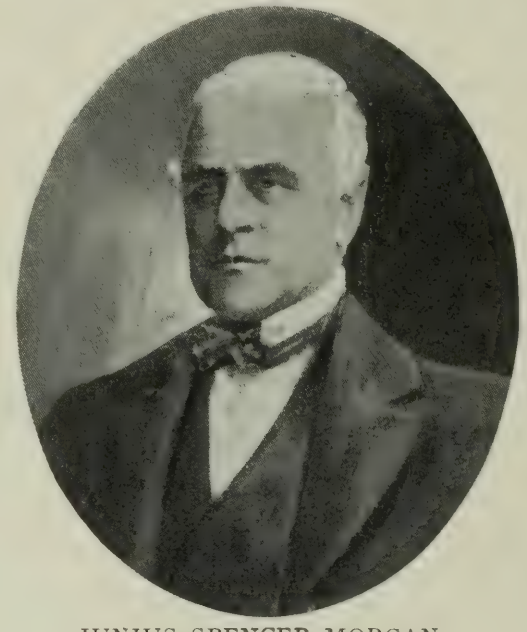
"Its sole purpose was to warn Catholic parents of the danger to the faith and the morals of their children incurred in the use of certain textbooks and the method of instruction in the public schools. To complain that the public schools are becoming an instrument of dechristianization does not constitute an attack upon the political *régime* of France."

——Premier Briand, taking part in the discussion of the school question in the Chamber of Deputies, laid the blame for the unfortunate situation entirely upon the leaders of the Church, who had deliberately incited the pupils to revolt and caused untold hardships among the poor by forcing the removal of their children from the school. The public school system, he said, was the great achievement of the republic and gave the children a broad preparation for real life, leaving the matter of religious teaching to the Church and the home. The Government, he said, would protect the public school teachers who had been condemned by the pastoral letter, but would not seek to monopolize public instruction. The Government, however, has introduced a bill to extend the control of the state over the private schools. M. Briand said that the bishops, instead of making a sweeping attack upon the books used in the public schools, should have brought their objections directly to the Minister, and he gave some instances where this procedure had been followed and the objectionable passages altered. M. Dessoye, defending the public schools in the discussion in the Chamber, called attention to the fact that many of the books condemned by the bishops had been used for a considerable time in the Catholic schools. The State, he thought, should exercise more supervision over the private schools and he read extracts from the books used in them condemning divorces, glorifying the Index and declaring that to believe all religion to be good was quite as dangerous as to believe that there had never been any such thing as counterfeit money. M. Piou, leader of the Liberal Catholics, retorted that the public school teachers taught that a man had a right to choose his religion or make no religious profession whatever. This, he declared, no one was justified in teaching a child. ——The Clericals lay much stress upon the argument that public morality in France has deteriorated under the *régime* of the secular schools, and in support of this they refer to the epidemic of crimes of violence which France is now suffering. The criminal classes in Paris, known as the Apaches, are becoming yearly more insolent and unruly. In order to arouse public opinion to a support of local authority, a Paris policeman who was killed by one of the Apaches was given a civil funeral by the Paris municipality. His hearse was followed to the Cathedral of Notre Dame by a large number of distinguished persons, among them the Prefect of Police, the presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber, the Prime Minister, M. Briand, the President of the Court of Cassation, the Prefect of the Seine, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, the Military Governor of Paris, members of the Paris bar and municipal councillors. M. Lépine, Prefect of Police, in his address at the cemetery, declared that Paris had become the refuge of bandits on account of the leniency of the laws, and that it was the duty of society to rise and protect itself against its internal enemies.

The Morgan Memorial Building at Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Morgan's Latest Gift to Art

At the presentation of the Morgan Memorial Building, erected at Hartford, Conn., by J. Pierpont Morgan in memory of his father, Junius Spencer Morgan, to the trustees of the Wadsworth Atheneum, which recently took place, Mr. Morgan, the donor, and his invited guests, were present. The dedication ceremonies were simple. There was a prayer by Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut. This was followed by a statement on the part of the architect, Benjamin W. Morris, of this city, certifying that the building had been constructed substantially in accordance with Mr. Morgan's instructions. Mr. Morgan was then introduced. In his address he said:



JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN.

"Ladies and gentlemen, you can hardly expect me on an occasion like this to say much, and I do not propose to. The associations surrounding this building, the city of Hartford and its people I cannot tell, even tho I were able. I therefore simply say what is necessary to turn over the property to the board of trustees. It is my desire that the building may contribute to the pleasure and education and profit of the people of Hartford, and that students of art may come here and find, for purposes of study, those things which they desire.

"I hope the trustees will proceed as rapidly as possible to the completion of the building, as it is not yet completed. This I shall probably not see completed, but I want to see a little of it, and I make of them that request, that it be done as early as possible.

"In this connection I want to say something else, concerning the piece of property immediately to the south, and I want to make a request of the people of Hartford. I cannot dictate, of course, to his honor the Mayor, but I hope that this piece of property will be put to some use for public buildings or structures of that character, in order that the beauties of the site and of the present site may not be marred by unsightly buildings erected close to it on the south.

"I have been talking with the chairman of the board of trustees, and with a pencil and paper have estimated with him what the probable cost of maintenance of the building will be, when it is completed. Of course not all of it will be needed now, but in addition to the key which I now turn over to the chairman—here is the key—I hand him herewith securities for $250,000, the income of which will be about $15,000, for the maintenance of the property."

Mr. Morgan's gift was accepted on behalf of the trustees by the Rev. Dr. Francis Goodwin, president of the board. In his speech of acceptance Dr. Goodwin spoke in part as follows:

"In receiving from Mr. Morgan this token of the formal conveyance of the first completed part of the memorial which he has erected to the memory of his distinguished father, the trustees of Wadsworth Atheneum cannot but recognize that this is only the culmination of a long and remarkable series of benefactions. It is the crowning evidence of his constant interest, of his wise direction, and almost unexampled generosity.

"It is now more than twenty years since—at his suggestion—in his father's library in London, that the extremely critical situation of the Atheneum was brought to his father's attention. The art gallery had been closed for want of the necessary funds to keep it open; the accommodations for the growing libraries were both inconvenient and increasingly inadequate; the structure itself was much out of repair and almost falling into decay. Under these discouraging conditions there was naturally cause for great apprehension as to the future. The trustees had devised a plan to raise by subscription an amount sufficient first to reconstruct and enlarge the building, and, secondly, to create a permanent fund, the income of which should be used for its maintenance.

"Mr. Morgan's father gave this matter, as it was presented to him, careful and sympathetic consideration. He offered, if the plan should be carried into effect, to make a con-

tribution of $100,000—on the condition that the total amount secured should be sufficient to provide for an adequate endowment. Immediately thereupon, and without the least solicitation—Mr. Morgan offered to add to his father's subscription a further personal contribution of $50,000. These two large subscriptions insured the ultimate success of the plan, and a fund exceeding the limit of $400,000 was secured. It is in large measure due to these first contributions that this community has for all these years enjoyed the benefits and advantages resulting from an adequate endowment and improved structural conditions.

"This was, however, only the beginning of such manifestations of Mr. Morgan's generous interest.

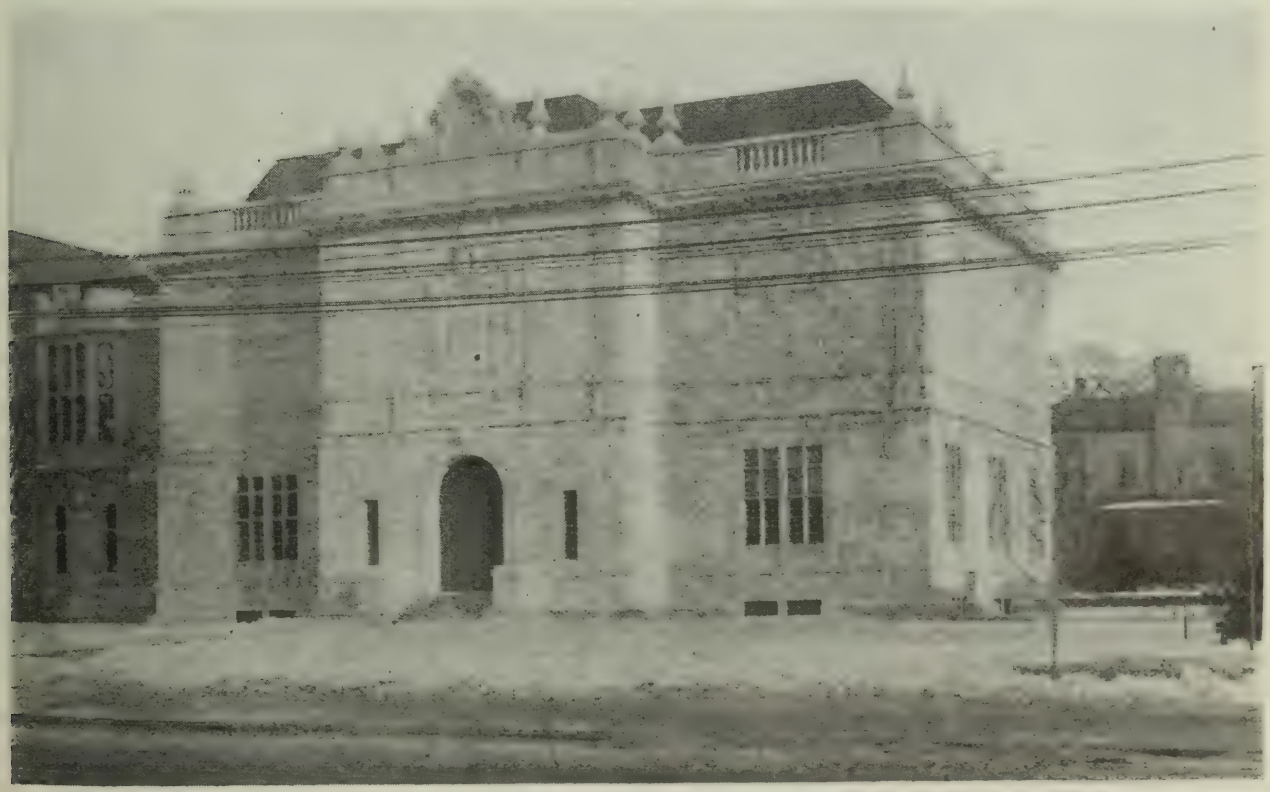
"And when on this splendid site he proposed to erect a memorial to his father, and for the occupancy of the Atheneum, he made as a condition of his gift, not only that the structure should be beautiful in design and that the best materials attainable should be used in its construction, but he further required that the work should be carried out by contractors in whom he personally had reason to have the greatest confidence.

"Nor would it be right on this occasion to omit reference to those other gifts of great value which from time to time Mr. Morgan has made, of sumptuous volumes, the number of which is too great to mention in detail. Suffice it to say that we count them to be among our chief treasures. These facts and others of which I cannot now speak, make it evident that the trustees of Wadsworth Atheneum, the city of Hartford, and in certain respects the State of Connecticut, owe to Mr. Morgan a debt of gratitude for which no expression of thanks which could be framed in words would be an adequate acknowledgement.

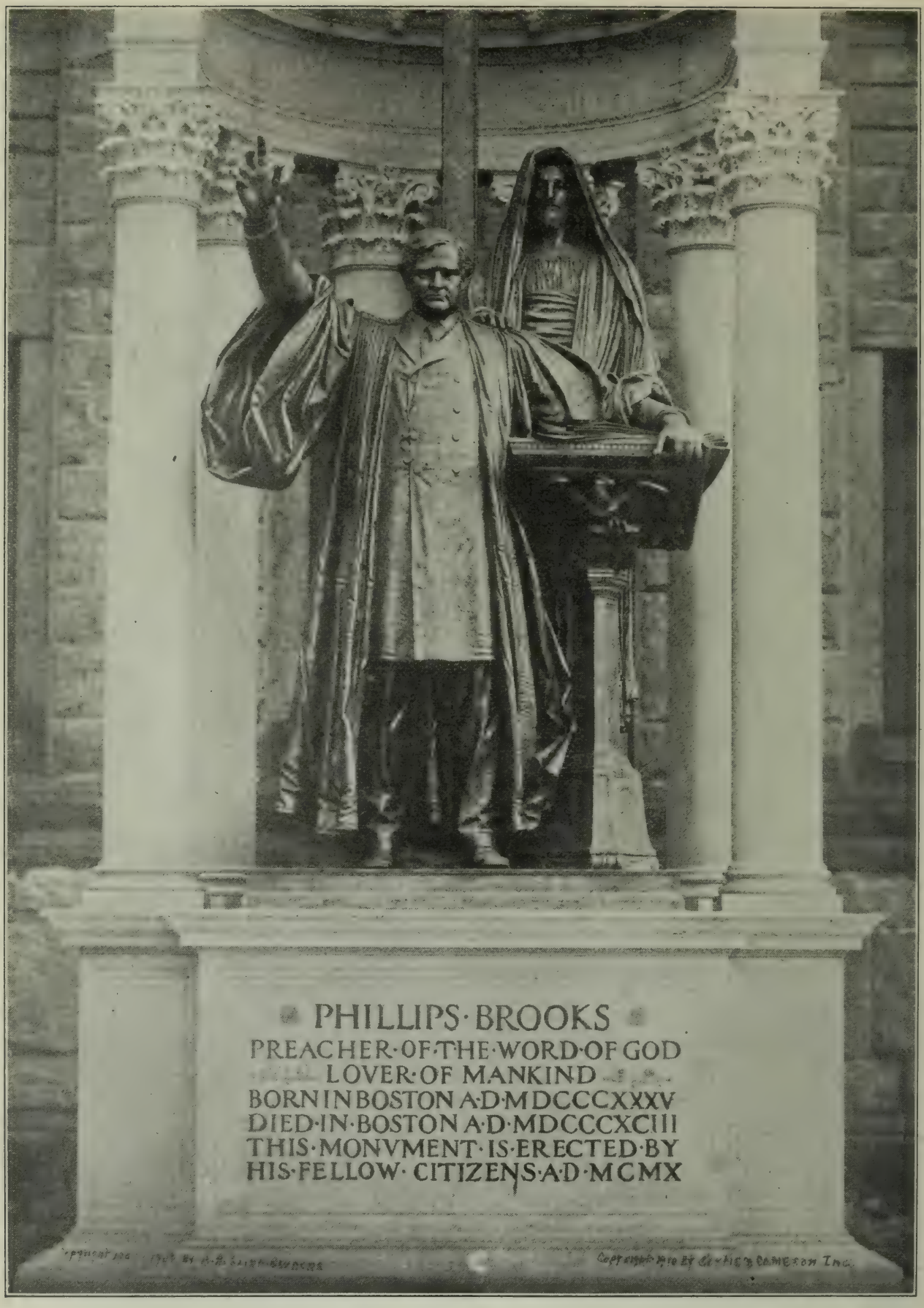
"It is, of course, obvious that a museum and art gallery in a smaller town cannot hope to rival or even to approach in size and importance those of metropolitan rank, but this fact does not prove that there cannot be maintained here such a standard of excellence as will command the respect of those whose knowledge makes their good opinion to be of real value.

"This ancient town has sent forth many sons who have achieved marked success in various walks of life; many who have greatly honored her, and whom it is her pride and joy to honor. Among these, in his particular field of service, no name stands before that of Junius Spencer Morgan. Beginning here a boy with no special advantages other than those which he possessed in his own character and person, he became one of the world's greatest merchants. His most active years were spent in a foreign land, during a period in which his native country was passing thru the most strenuous crisis in her history, and yet in the darkest of those hours his loyal patriotism never wavered and his faith in her ultimate triumphs never failed.

"Altho much of Junius Spencer Morgan's life was passed elsewhere, yet it seems eminently fitting that his chief memorial should be here in Hartford, for it was here that he was brought as a little child and it was here that the years of his childhood and youth were passed; it was here that he had his first married home and here all of his children were born; it was here that he began to take that personal interest in public and philanthropic matters which he continued to do thru life."



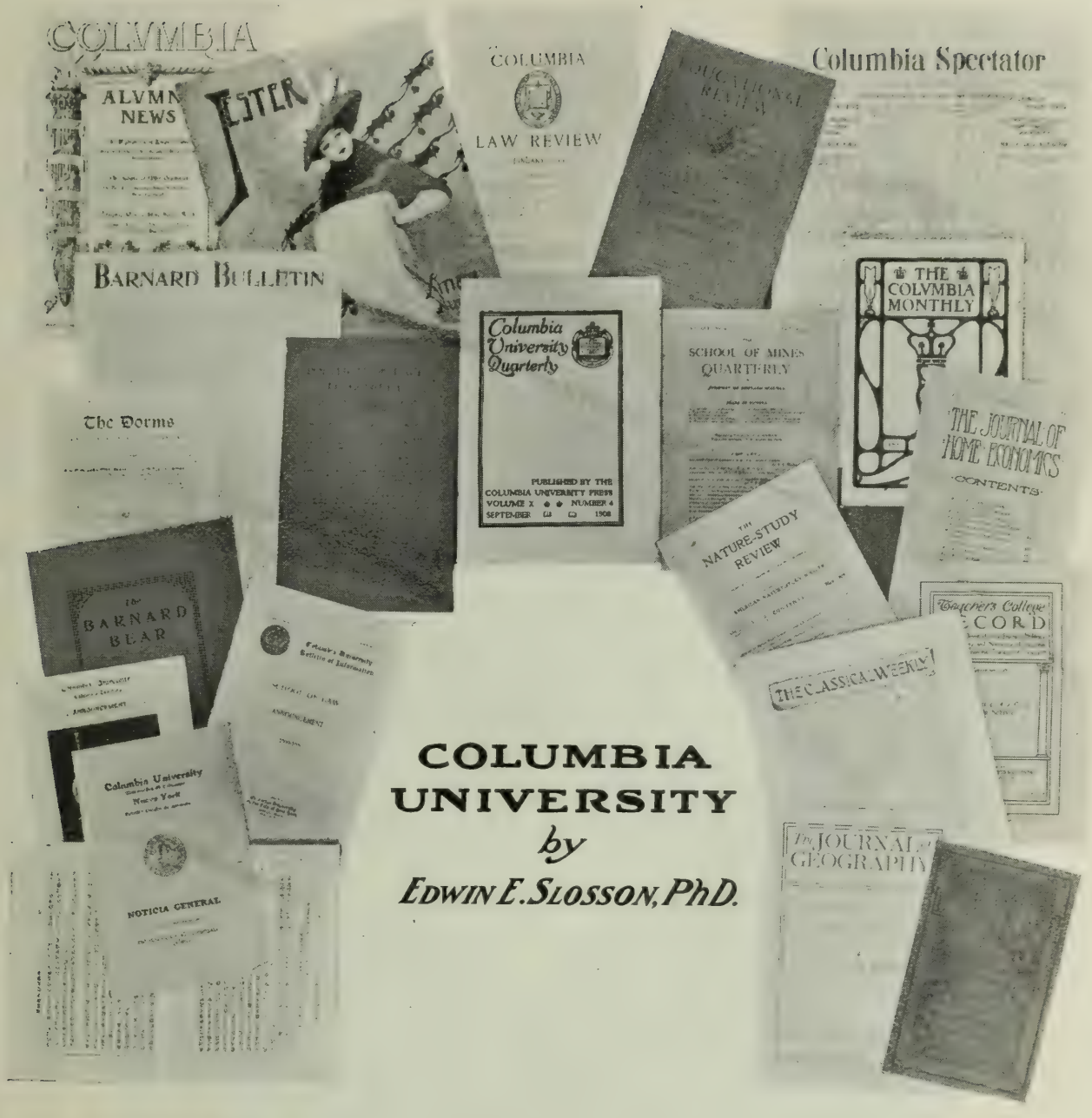
THE MORGAN MEMORIAL BUILDING AT HARTFORD, CONN.
From a photograph furnished by the architect, Benjamin W. Morris,, of LaFarge & Morris, New York City.



THE PHILLIPS BROOKS MEMORIAL BY AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS.

(Copyright, 1907 and 1908, by A. H. Saint- Gaudens. From a Copley print, copyright, 1910, by Curtis & Cameron, Inc.)

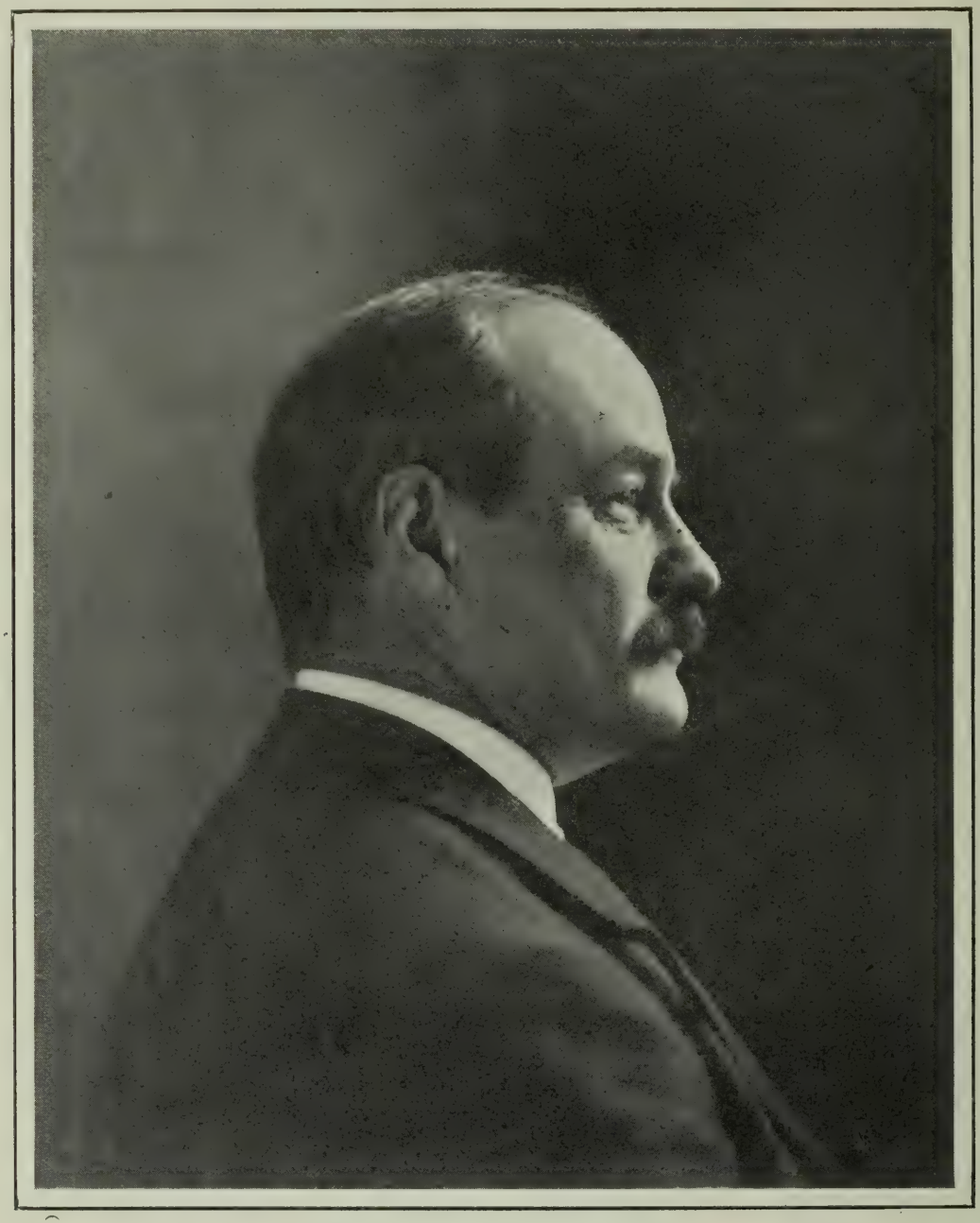
This memorial in bronze of Phillips Brooks was recently unveiled at Trinity Church, Boston. Heroic in size, the memorial is one of the posthumous works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The granite canopy was designed by the late Charles F. McKim, of McKim, Mead & White, New York.





THE first thing that the visitor sees as he approaches Columbia University is the great gilded statue of Alma Mater, a modern interpretation by Daniel C. French of the figure on the seal. An old, old book is spread open upon her lap, but her eyes are not directed down upon it. She is looking straight before her into the heart of the big buzzing city to the southward, while her open-handed gesture suggests that she regards knowledge not as something to be hoarded and hidden but as something to be scattered as freely as possible to the world. The building to which this figure welcomes the visitor is the low-domed, ten-pillared library, a storehouse and workshop combined, dominating by its position and beauty all the other buildings of the group. If the visitor, keeping to externals, skirts the library instead of entering it he will find on one side St. Paul's chapel bearing as its sole decoration the sculptured forms of cherubim. As he passes on thru the campus past the gymnasium he comes finally to the statue of Pan, by George

Barnard, stretching out his gigantic limbs behind the trees and bushes. Here is nothing of the clear-eyed intellectuality of Alma Mater, nothing of the unworldly innocence of the cherubs, nothing but sheer animality, the love of outdoors, the delight in tough sinews and thick thews, a fondness for aimless movement and senseless sensation. So the visitor, forming his opinion after the manner of his kind, from casual first impressions, comes to the conclusion that at Columbia University all the three elements of man's nature are recognized as essential, but intellectual culture is in the foreground, religious culture at the side and physical culture in the background. In this he would not be so far out of the way as those who judge by superficialities are apt to be. Columbia, unlike most of the old universities, inherited no theological department, but to correct the deficiency it has welcomed the association of several theological seminaries. The Great God Pan, far from being dead, now rules many a college and robs Athena of her worshipers. But Columbia is not one of those institutions where the stadium is larger and more frequented than the library. In fact, there



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President of Columbia University.

is no stadium at Columbia, tho there is promise of one in the future to be built out into the Hudson from Riverside Park giving unequalled opportunity for witnessing land, water and air sports.

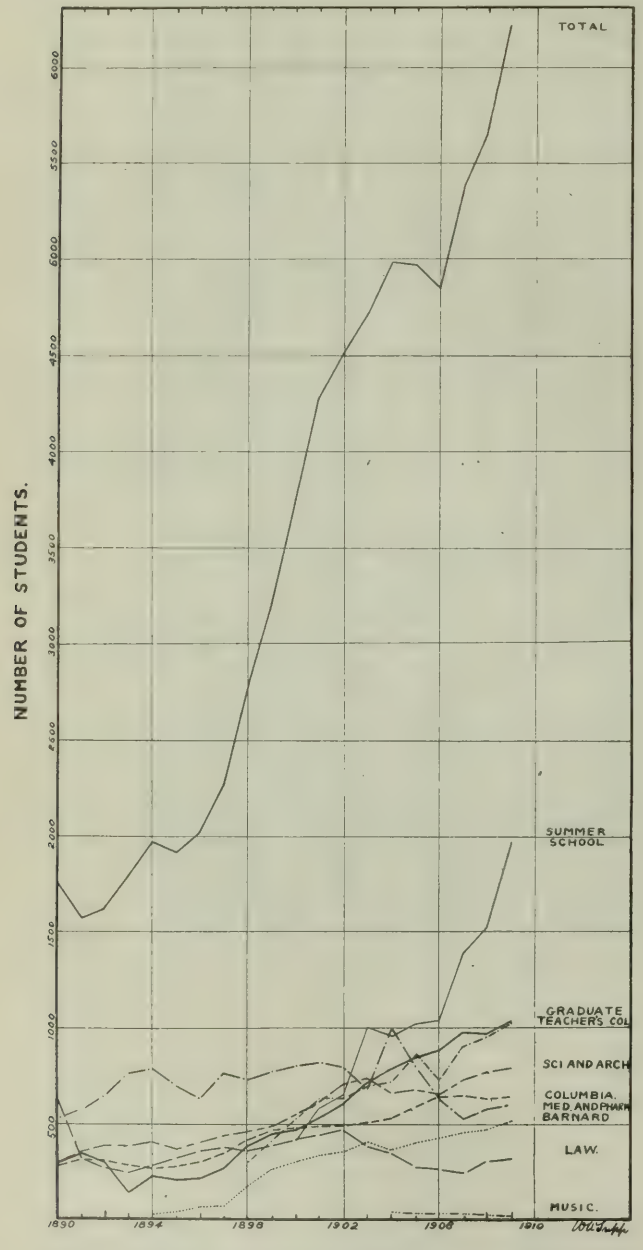
It would be well if the promoters of the Neo-Pagan revival would show better judgment in what classical customs they introduce. For example, our colleges could with advantage adopt the original Spartan rule that no man be allowed on the athletic field except those taking part in the exercises. But we are more Roman than Spartan nowadays and the only thing to do is to make the best of it. If we cannot eliminate the spectacular element in our athletics we can control it. Most university authorities think we cannot but Columbia has demonstrated that we can by abolishing its most extravagant manifestation, inter-collegiate football. None of the other great universities has yet followed this example, but I have learned in many of them that President Eliot's words and President Butler's action have strengthened and encouraged those who are striving to maintain a proper balance between the intellectual and the physical life of the students, and to put Pan in his proper place.

When this country gets settled up and settled down the cities will find that they cannot all be metropolises and the universities will cease to aspire to preeminence in all things. How many universities of the highest grade the country can then support and where they will be situated cannot be foretold. I have heard the theory advanced that there will ultimately be four universities in the front rank and they will be Harvard, Columbia, Chicago and California, if these universities improve their advantages of position and prestige. This would certainly be a symmetrical distribution, but the theory ignores the recent developments of the State universities of the Mississippi Valley and the possibility of a national university at Washington which the State universities are anxious to see established. It is, however, apparent that the universities in large cities have a decided advantage over the others. The balance of power among German universities has been disturbed by the rise of Berlin, while in France it is found difficult to prevent the University of Paris from getting a monopoly of higher education. London University, young and chaotic as it is, seems likely to go ahead of Oxford in the near future. The pull of the city is as irresistible in educational circles as on the country population as a whole.

All colleges draw about half their undergraduate students from their immediate environment, from within a radius of a hundred miles, so the city college has the primary advantage of a large tributary population well supplied with preparatory schools. As wealth becomes concentrated in the cities the institutions there located have the best chance at catching the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table, including sometimes a generous tidbit. The more highly specialized the work of the university and the more closely it is connected with the work of the world, the more necessary are the urban facilities. The medical men need hospitals and sanitary establishments. The students in architecture, art and music require museums and operas. Lawyers, economists, sociologists, all who are studying that branch of zoölogy dealing with the habits of the political animal, seek the localities where they find the greatest abundance of specimens. It is easier in the cities to get men of eminence in the several professions to devote at least a part of their time to academic duties. An engineer who is good for anything can make more than his salary by utilizing odd hours and vacations. His literary colleague finds it advantageous to be in close touch with editors and publishers. Still more important perhaps is the opportunity of association with men who are concerned with art, letters and science in other than a pedagogical way. In a small college town a professor finds his cultured associates almost exclusively in the faculty clique and they, being absorbed in diverse lines of study, have nothing in common to talk about except shop. Naturally he comes to think that all the world's a school and all the men and women merely teachers.

It may be argued in favor of the country college that living is cheaper, that the buildings are less crowded, that the

opportunities for outdoor exercise are greater, that the life of the students is more unified, and under closer moral control, and that there is less to distract the attention and dissipate the energies than in the city. All of which is true tho the value of these arguments, especially of the last, is being questioned. There is probably more hard and continuous thinking and that, too, on recondite subjects, going on now in the cities than in the country. A man who will decline a box at the Metropolitan Opera, a free ticket to a Hotel Astor dinner or a chance to speak to a Carnegie Hall audience in order that he may devote another evening to his study of the dative case in the third declension, has thereby demonstrated the possession of the first qualification for successful research, concentration of purpose. At any rate the trend now is toward the city and while it is likely that undergraduate work of two years or more will be carried on chiefly in local colleges and high schools, the higher grades of professional training and of research will be done in universities in or close to the great centers of population.



ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1890-1910.

Columbia, situated in the largest city, has the best chance to become the greatest of American universities—and it is improving the chance. It is distinctly a city university and distinctly a New York City university. As the University of Wisconsin has blurred its outlines by dissolving itself in the State, so Columbia University is willing to lose somewhat of its identity and distinctiveness thru merging itself in the city in order that it may most fully share its life. It is as impossible to trace the boundaries of Columbia as it is to define the limits of the metropolis. Its influence permeates the city thru thousands of unofficial channels, too numerous and too delicate to follow.

The University of Chicago is different. Altho it is about the same distance from the center and from the edge of the city as Columbia, it is not so much a part of it. It has little of Chicago about it except its name. Its buildings by their architecture and arrangement seem contrived to give the effect of a cloister in a city. It draws close the skirt of its academic gown, as tho to avoid getting it into the Chicago mud. A stranger passing along the Midway Plaisance would at once be struck by the group of buildings and inquire what it was and where it came from. On the other hand, the tourists who come up Amsterdam avenue on the sight-seeing automobiles have to ask, "Which is it?" when the guide with the megaphone announces they are passing Columbia University. The buildings do not differ markedly from the new apartment houses surrounding them except in being somewhat more solid and rather less attractive in appearance. The University of Chicago might be anywhere; might, indeed, be expected to be anywhere rather than in Chicago, but Co-

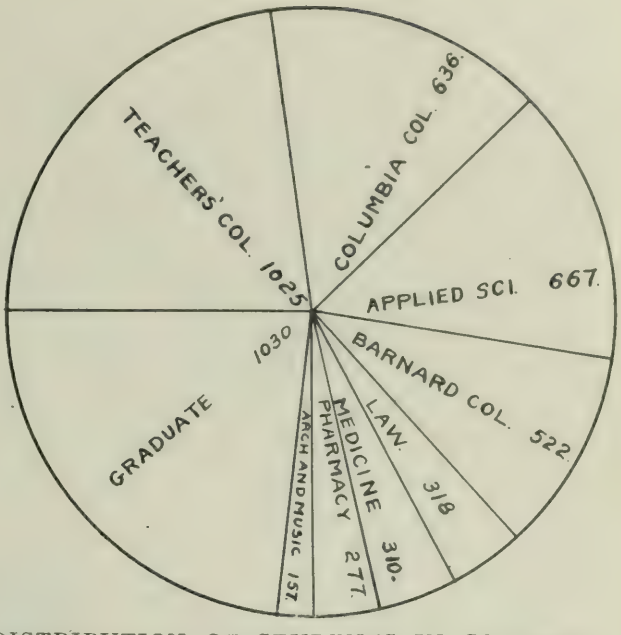
lumbia, body and soul, is so thoroly characteristic of New York City as to be quite inconceivable elsewhere.

Columbia, like Stanford and Chicago, has the advantage of all new buildings. When we get a little more civilized we will realize that permanence is not in itself a desirable quality in architecture any more than it is in clothes. Substantial buildings have many advantages,

THE ENROLLMENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1888-1910.

	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10
Columbia College	288	309	272	298	296	272	252	263	307	335	403	465	476	492	495	504	534	589	638	650	630	636
Barnard College	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	40	72	80	202	251	301	339	358	403	366	390	419	453	470	522
Graduate Schools	69	98	284	341	289	141	223	208	220	263	376	442	466	535	623	692	782	861	877	977	960	1030
Applied Science	232	257	277	351	384	377	407	371	399	429	363	414	498	541	638	650	601	580	537	618	661	667
Law	477	447	625	318	269	248	261	323	357	367	349	380	423	440	461	384	341	286	264	249	310	318
Pharmacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	353	247	224	275	277
Medicine	702	619	534	570	654	766	799	706	638	763	726	787	797	809	795	674	555	437	381	314	299	310
Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	391	528	634	633	688	721	865	743	896	957	1025
Architecture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	77	68	85	84	90	78	107	106	125	117	134
Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	33	31	31	26	23
Summer School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	579	643	1001	961	1018	1041	1395	1532	1971
Total*	1768	1730	1756	1573	1641	1805	1971	1911	2018	2271	2812	3207	3761	4234	4507	4709	4981	4964	4852	5373	5633	6232
Extension Courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1173	751	679	900	1196	1590	1886	2738	2719	3267	3100	1671

*Duplications deducted.



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1909-1910.

but endurance is not one of them. New York has the proper spirit in this matter. It is now proposed to tear down a fifteen-story office building on Nassau street, erected only a few years ago, and put up a new one of thirty stories. The new building will certainly be more convenient to more people and probably be more beautiful, for there has been a great improvement of late in the architecture of sky-scrapers. To erect a church or schoolhouse with the design that it shall last several hundred years is a very conceited thing to do. It implies that we consider our forms of worship and methods of instruction so perfect that they will prove adequate and satisfactory to future generations. It is to be hoped that this expectation will be disappointed. Some departments of university work are developing so that buildings put up for their accommodation twenty years ago have already become inconvenient. In the older inherited universities the dormitories force upon the students of today the domestic habits of their ancestors. But there is one thing worse than to live in old buildings, and that is to love them.

One of the reasons why Columbia has made such rapid strides in overtaking its chief rival, Harvard, is because in moving from its down-town home on Forty-ninth street to the new site on Morningside Heights in 1897 it left its

old buildings behind and could start anew. In occupying the new campus a systematic plan of construction has been followed, as shown by the architects' models reproduced in this article. The new buildings are large, commodious and stately in appearance, tho the effect of the whole is rather monotonous owing to an over-strict insistence on uniformity. It is not necessary and perhaps not desirable that, for example, a School of Mines should look like a law school or a dormitory. The new mining buildings of California and Yale, constructed to fit the machinery they house and accommodate its operation, seem to me to make a better impression upon the visitor as well as to set a better example to the mining engineers than that of the Columbia building.

The reason why I am criticising the architecture of Columbia is because it has some architecture to criticise. The State universities as a rule have not. No other university has any building to compare with the Columbia library, constructed from plans of McKim, Mead & White, at a cost of a million dollars, the gift of President Seth Low. It is accounted one of the ten most beautiful buildings in the United States.* Considered as a library, however, instead as an architectural monument, it has certain defects; for instance, there is no place to put the books. It is already overcrowded. The books cannot be stacked together, but have to be stored in many separate rooms, from basement to dome, and in halls and archways, sometimes remaining in the packing boxes. Because of this congestion it is necessary to change the location of at least 200,000 volumes a year. The removal of the seminar rooms and their departmental libraries to Kent Hall upon its completion will give more room, but the awkward arrangement of the building will always cause expense, delay and inconvenience in the handling of books. The simplest solution of the problem would be to put the book-stack in the central reading room, under the dome, which is better adapted to this purpose than for reading. The design of this room was probably suggested by the reading room in the British Museum, but there the catalog and call desk is in the center and the aisles naturally radiate from it, but in the Columbia library the delivery room is at one side and across a hall, so the circular form of the room has no advantage. The Columbia reading room also has to serve as a passageway between the class rooms, and the big dome placed over it carefully collects all sounds and focuses them upon the readers below. From a purely esthetic point of view this reading room



INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, COLUMBIA.

*The "Brochure Series of Architectural Illustration," January, 1900, reported, as the result of a voting contest of architects, the following ten buildings, named in the order of preference: (1) National Capitol, Washington; (2) Public Library, Boston; (3) Trinity Church, Boston; (4) Congressional Library, Washington; (5) Columbia University Library, New York; (6) Trinity Church, New York; (7) Madison Square Garden, New York; (8) St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York; (9) Biltmore House, Biltmore, N. C.; (10) City Hall, New York.

is deserving of the highest praise. Its sixteen huge columns of polished serpentine, the white arches above them, the statues of ancient worthies standing on the balustrade and looking down on those who are toiling to emulate them, the dark blue dome, the great white moon suspended in the middle of it with uncharted craters on its surface, the stately entrance from the colonnade, all these combine to produce an effect of spaciousness and nobility. But one wonders whether architectural beauty and convenience are necessarily incompatible.

The same question arises in connection with St. Paul's Chapel. This is interesting from its frank and skilful use of brickwork, and the interior, in varied shades of brown and yellow, is a delight to the eye. It is not a delight to the ear. The speaker's words get lost in the alcoves, and, after wandering about in there for a time, come out again to heckle him. Why the building was constructed in this way it is hard to surmise. It is not allowable to suppose that it was unintentional, for the university is exceptionally strong in its departments of architecture and physics and has plenty of men capable of calculating the reflection of sound from hard curved surfaces. The only reason for the design that I can think of is its value in the liturgical service. In accordance with the provisions of the original charter of King's College morning prayers are read daily. The attendance of students is not always satisfactory, but this does not matter. The chaplain reads the service and the walls give the responses. To conclude, St. Paul's Chapel is a work of art which any city would be proud to possess. It is very beautiful, and it is also useful, not for preaching, but for the Foucaultian experiment. Architecture receives more attention at Columbia than at other universities, but it is practised there as one of the fine arts rather than as one of the applied arts.

The movement of Columbia to Morningside Heights and the erection of some twenty large and expensive buildings, the change of name from College to University, the growth in numbers from 2,018 to 6,232, are but the external signs of the astonishing vigor which is characteristic of the university. No other university, West or East, has been so completely transformed in the last fifteen years, or is now developing so rapidly. Princeton College changed its designation at the same time as Columbia, but otherwise remained essentially unaltered. The expansion of Columbia under the administrations of Presidents Low and Butler has been in university rather than collegiate lines, in the growth of higher graduate and professional work, the incorporation or alliance of various institutions, and the extension of instruction to a wider constituency.*

It would be hopeless for an outsider to attempt to analyze and explain the structure and administrative system of Columbia University and its connection with other cultural agencies in New York. It is like the British constitution; it ought not to work, but it does. It is a complex congeries of provinces, allies, crown colonies, protectorates, residencies and native states. If a herald with tabard and trumpet were to call out at commencement all of the president's official positions—the growth of ritualism may bring us to that in time—the list would sound like the heralding of a Holy Roman Emperor. There are schools and faculties and divisions and departments and committees; all sorts of organizations and groupings, official and unofficial, which, contrary to what one might think, does not result in either endless wrangling or stagnation. There is a volume of Columbia Statutes and unwritten laws to the amount of several or more volumes, but these are not sufficient to check the development of the university. So far as I can find out the growth of Columbia is due to the spirit of initiative in the individuals and the spirit of liberality in the university as a whole. Each school or department just goes ahead and does whatever it thinks best. The president just goes ahead and does whatever he thinks best. In this way things get done and all live together very happily. The professors

*The best account of all this is to be found in the "History of Columbia University, 1754-1904," by Prof. Munroe Smith and others, published by the University Press on the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of King's College.

do not worry themselves or worry each other, as they are apt to do in smaller faculty communities. The university is so big and complex that nobody feels responsible for all that is done and undone in it, not even President Butler. He runs the university with the nonchalance and efficiency of the head of a railroad system or a department store, combined with the ideals of a philosopher.

Of course the danger, or rather the inevitable defect, of a university immersed in a great city is that its numbers have such scattered interests that they lose the sense of unity. There are 735 officers of instruction and administration, and Greater New York does not contain all their homes. In order to promote fellowship and mutual understanding various groupings and meetings, more or less spontaneous and informal, are arranged. There is, for example, the Faculty Club, housed in one of the old insane asylum buildings left on the campus and now fitted up for lunching and lounging. The Teachers College people have substituted dinners for faculty meetings, thus disembarrassing themselves of parliamentary law and securing a greater unanimity of opinion. I found in the University of Minnesota a similar custom and I suggest that it might be adopted to advantage of health and temper in many universities. The symposium, if that is not too academic or journalistic a word to use, seems to be especially adapted to the prevailing mode of thought of today, which gives greater recognition to personality and puts less confidence in logical exposition than formerly. Discussions of social, philosophical and religious questions in Europe and America are recently taking this form. I have in mind particularly the dialogs of Mallock, Dickinson, Frederic Manning, Schiller, Dewey, the plays of Shaw, and the numerous pseudo-novels devoted to serious themes. Conversation and letter writing are not lost arts and any one who says they are is to be pitied. One series of Columbia conversations has been published, "Talks on Religion," under the leadership and editorship of Prof. H. B. Mitchell, of the department of mathematics, interesting as a frank expression of the various ways that religious questions are regarded by educated men of today. A more formal exchange of views was the series of twenty-one addresses delivered in 1907-8 and afterward published by the university.* This unique experiment was a great success. The lectures were well attended, not only by the students and outside public, but by the officers of the university, and had such a good effect that other colleges, large or small, might well have a similar series. It does a man good to have to stand up before a roomful of his colleagues and fellow townsmen for an hour and tell in plain language what he is devoting his life to and why he thinks it worth while. It does the rest good to hear him, for ordinarily, even in small institutions, professors are grossly ignorant of the recent progress and the dominant tendencies of departments of research remote from their own. Ideas are generally carried from one class room to another, if at all, subterraneously, by the students, as the plague is carried between houses by rats. This series of Columbia lectures was started off by an unexpectedly eloquent and inspiring address on mathematics by Professor Keyser. It set such a high key-note that some of the later men strained their voices trying to reach the pitch. Some did not try. But they all were remarkably successful in putting into brief space and comprehensible form the principles and methods of their respective sciences.

Altho these were formal lectures and not a debate, it was easy to detect in them echoes of current controversies. President Butler found time not only for an admirable survey of the history of his subject from Thales to Kant, but also for an earnest plea for the thoro study of the philosophical classics and a witty warning against modern inventions such

*The contents of this volume of "Lectures on Science, Philosophy and Art" are worth noting as indicating the range of the discussion: Mathematics by Cassius Jackson Keyser; Physics by Ernest Fox Nichols; Astronomy by Harold Jacoby; Geology by James Furman Kemp; Biology by Edmund B. Wilson; Physiology by Frederic S. Lee; Botany by Herbert Maule Richards; Zoology by Henry E. Crampton; Anthropology by Franz Boas; Archeology by James Rignall Wheeler; History by James Harvel Robinson; Economics by Henry Rogers Seager; Politics by Charles A. Beard; Jurisprudence by Munroe Smith; Sociology by Franklin Henry Giddings; Philosophy by Nicholas Murray Butler; Psychology by Robert S. Woodworth; Metaphysics by Frederick J. E. Woodbridge; Ethics by John Dewey; Philology by A. V. W. Jackson; Literature by Harry Thurston Peck.

as pragmatism, "which, when unfolded to the man in the street, makes him howl with delight because he at last understands things." Then Professor Dewey, when his turn came, gave quite a different version of the history of philosophy and of the consequences of the adoption of pragmatism, or, as he prefers to call it, "the applied and experimental habit of mind." When Professor James in 1907 expounded his pragmatic philosophy at Columbia it gave rise to many social discussions, and as a token of appreciation of his stimulating visit nineteen members of the philosophical and psychological departments contributed to a volume of "Essays in Honor of William James," a notable evidence of the interest taken in fundamental problems in Columbia.

I have given prominence to this matter of a faculty exchange of views, because I believe it to be more important than another building or a new degree, and because all our universities, it seems to me, are deficient on this point. Even in small and isolated colleges each man works in his separate star and descends to meet his colleagues, talking trivialities with them instead of giving them the best of his thought. The confusion of Babel has lasted long enough. It is time for those who are working side by side in the erection of the Temple of Wisdom to learn each others' language.

There are few, if any, universities where an interchange of opinions is more useful than at Columbia, because there are few, if any, where more diverse opinions are held. There are institutions where to talk to a colleague on politics, religion or other topic of common interest is no more exciting a pastime than looking into a mirror. A city university is deficient in unity, but it has the advantage that its members do not have to see so much of each other that they get bored by it. They are packed like shot, not like dates. Each man has a tangential acquaintance with a dozen of his colleagues, but his self-sphered individuality is not destroyed by the presence of too great intimacy. In Columbia one sees all varieties of costume, from the most punctilious to the most unconventional, but not worn in superciliousness in the one case, or bravado in the other, but in unaffected freedom in both. So of opinion; conservative and radical, orthodox and heterodox, commingle without self-consciousness, and each man views the eccentricities of his colleagues with a tolerant or indifferent eye. If one feels it necessary to criticise the ideas or actions of another he does not resort to a whisper or a roar, but uses the same tone of voice as tho he were expressing an unfavorable opinion about the weather. There is a spirit of liberality about the university, as a whole, that protects even the narrow minded from condemnation and ostracism. The modern symposia have the advantage over the ancient that no one is obliged to drink hemlock afterward, no matter however unpopular may be the views he has expressed. Some of the Columbia men dream of reforming education, some finance, some society, some philosophy, some spelling. But, of course, there must be limits to freedom of speculation and deviation from accepted standards by men in official positions, so it is quite to be expected that the most daring of these innovators, those who attack the orthodoxy of orthography, should be looked upon with a certain amount of reprobation and distrust by their fellow academicians. One Columbia professor not long ago refused to accept the dissertation of a candidate because he had used the simplified spelling advocated by another professor.

Columbia is a big university and a small college. Its graduate school is by far the largest in the country. It has approximately twice as many graduate students and half as many undergraduates as Harvard. Johns Hopkins is the only university besides Columbia where the graduates outnumber the undergraduates, and Johns Hopkins has hardly more than a tenth as many students altogether as Columbia. Since Columbia lays most stress upon its graduate and professional schools, it was most concerned with the solution of the problem of the relation of these schools to the college or undergraduate department. On the one hand, those interested in professional education complained that four years spent in college delayed unduly the time when the student entered

upon his specific training and indeed unfitted him for undertaking it. On the other hand, those interested in cultural education complained that early and complete absorption in vocational work produced a narrow minded and indeed incompetent man. Both parties obviously had some grounds for their complaints, so Columbia settled the question by the simplest of compromises, splitting the difference. It proposed the "combined course" of six years, by which the student, after two or three years of college work, is allowed to take professional studies, receiving his bachelor's degree at the end of four years from the time of matriculation in the college. The Columbia plan swept like wildfire over the country, and has been adopted, more or less openly, by practically all universities except Harvard and Johns Hopkins. These insist upon a bachelor's degree for entrance to their medical and other professional schools, tho they permit capable young men to obtain this degree in three years. The combined course is not so revolutionary a movement as it appears to be. It is in large part merely a way of evading a legal fiction. Educators are apt to get tangled up in a web of their own spinning and then to make a big buzzing getting out. The distinction between cultural and professional studies as drawn was largely fictitious, for it was determined not by the nature of the subject or how it was taught, but by whether the student did or did not use his knowledge of it for pecuniary advantage in after life, a question which, from the nature of the case, could not be determined until he was dead. It was akin to that other question which has equally agitated academic circles, whether a student could play on the team if he had made money by his skill. It is not worth while discussing whether A. B. or B. S. can be given with propriety for a semi-professional course, because these degrees convey in general no information as to the kind of studies taken, sometimes not even when the college is known. Take, for example, the case of Columbia College. A boy entering with four years of Latin to his credit, but not wishing to take a fifth, is debarred from receiving the degree of A. B. He gets B. S., even tho he may spend his four years mostly in literary studies. But if he takes Freshman Latin he is sure of getting A. B., even tho he may take more scientific than classical studies in the first two years and go into Medicine or Mines for the next two years. That is to say, the faculty of Columbia University stands committed to the theory that the sole essential difference between a humanistic and a scientific education is the reading of Horace and Livy in the original and that this difference is so important that it must be marked by different degrees. This represents the unanimous opinion of the



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FROM THE WEST.

Havemeyer Hall. (Chemistry) | Engineering. | Earl Hall. (Y. M. C. A.) | School of Mines.

College Faculty after devoting two years to the discussion of the question.*

The combined course naturally tends to promote migration at the end of two years or thereabouts from the small college to the professional school of some great university. But this leaves the college with few graduates and these not of the best quality. In order to appease the college and to prevent it from losing the allegiance (and benefactions) of the students who depart before the completion of their course, the *renvoi* system has been devised. For example, the student who leaves the college at the end of his Sophomore year to go to a university medical school may at the completion of two years of the medical course be sent back to his proper alma mater for his bachelor's degree, as tho he had remained in residence. A few colleges without professional schools have adopted this plan. Others doubtless will, for the university obviously has it in its power virtually to enforce it by reversing the proposition. If a college should refuse to accept the two years spent in the professional school as the equivalent of its own final years, the university may return good for evil, and, accepting the two years of college work as equivalent to its own earlier collegiate years, grant the bachelor's degree.† Since the bachelor's degree from the university would presumably carry greater prestige than that from the small college, migration would be more common than under the *renvoi* system. Apparently the small colleges are not yet ready to say "Let us have the first two years of a boy's life and we care not who has the rest." But if they do not adopt some sort of combination or affiliation they are likely to find themselves crowded out by a coming race of super high schools. It is an open secret that the high average age of students entering college is not because of severe entrance requirements, but because parents are, with reason, unwilling to subject their boys to the influences of college life at an earlier age. That is, the college itself acts as a deterrent instead of an accelerator. It may not be possible to educate the average boy so that he gives lectures on the fourth dimension at the age of thirteen, but it is quite practicable to give him a working comprehension of the three dimensions that are in common use.

Columbia College has hitherto stood with Yale, Harvard and Princeton in insisting that the examination is the only proper test of fitness for entrance, in opposition to the theory of the State universities that the candidate's school record as shown by his certificate gives better evidence of his ability to do college work, than the dreaded ordeal of the examination room. In practice, however, the rigidity of the examination requirement has been considerably modified, as the investigations of the Carnegie Foundation have shown* by the large proportion of admissions on condition. That this liberal policy was, on the whole, justified was shown in the case of Columbia by a study of the collegiate records of the conditioned men, from which it appeared that 80 per cent. of them proved wholly acceptable students. This year Columbia University took an important step toward making this necessary flexibility just and rational by appointing a professor whose chief duty is to familiarize himself with the effectiveness of the preparatory schools and to pass upon doubtful cases of candidates for admission by taking into consideration their school records and personal characteristics. This is something of a concession to the State university theory, but has the advantage of retaining the entrance examination, which undeniably has a great educational value, and of avoiding the dependence upon the bare certificate of graduation from the high school, which is the weakness of the State university system.

Undergraduate instruction for women is provided in Barnard College, which is a quasi-independent organization, ostensibly on an equality with Columbia College, the same standards of admission and graduation being required and many of the professors dividing their time between the two institutions. In this matter Columbia University stands intermediate between such institutions as

*Dean's Report, 1905, p. 69.
†See reports of the Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1908 and 1909.

*See College Entrance Requirements in Theory and Practice, by J. G. Bowman, of the Carnegie Foundation, in THE INDEPENDENT, January 21, 1909.

Princeton and Yale, which make no provision for college women, and such institutions as Cornell, Chicago and the State universities which admit them to all classes. Barnard has a more honorable standing than Radcliffe, and is more frankly recognized as a legitimate member of the university community, altho it had a hard struggle to secure such recognition. Even the most ardent coeducationalist must acknowledge that the extent and manner in which young people of opposite sex are allowed to associate is not primarily an educational question, but is dependent upon the social conventions of the particular locality, and he cannot object to segregation on the ground of injustice if equal facilities are accorded to both. This is the case, with some exceptions, in Columbia University. The course of Barnard College does not offer so wide a range of electives as Columbia College, but it has a liberal curriculum. Women are admitted to the non-professional graduate schools and to the schools of pharmacy, architecture, music and design, but are debarred from the schools of law, medicine and applied science. This is an unwarranted exclusion, because there are exceptional women who have done good work in some of these professions. Women who come to Columbia after graduating from coeducational colleges find it exasperating to be shut out from some advanced courses that they need and are qualified to take, simply because these courses happen to be classified as undergraduate or professional. But thru the growth of the summer school, of Teachers College and of the extension courses these artificial barriers are being gradually and unobtrusively broken down.

The form of women's education most needed today is vocational training, sufficiently thoro and dignified to check their aimless craving for a vacuous culture. Two fields of employment are now customarily assigned to women, domestic arts by inheritance and teaching by recent conquest. In providing training for these professions Columbia University has done more than any of the State universities and more than all the women's colleges. The latest building erected on the Teachers College campus has a militant look. One would



BARNARD COLLEGE.



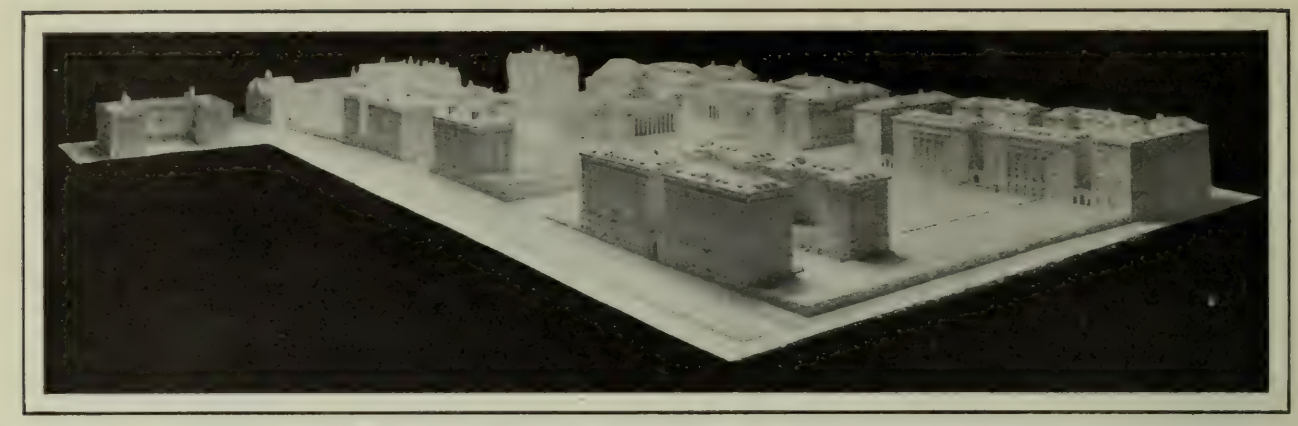
TEACHERS' COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Main Building. New Domestic Arts Building. Whittier Hall. (Women's dormitory.)

think that its battlemented tower was to be manned by Amazons or suffragets. But, on the contrary, it is the stronghold of what the most conservative regard as proper for women, the household arts. These have been woman's rights from the Stone Age to the present. Now, however, she is in danger of losing them. It is a question whether cooking, dressmaking, millinery, laundering and the like can maintain their amateur status in the face of professional competition. Whenever it appears that a household craft can be made profitable, interesting and honorable, the men take it away from the women. Elevating a trade generally means putting it above the reach of women. *Chef* is a masculine noun for which there is no corresponding feminine form. None has so far been needed.

But whether the domestic arts stay in the home or go to the factory and the hotel, the women have here the best of opportunities to learn how to hold them or follow them. The new building, costing over half a million dollars, is five stories high and occupies an acre of ground, a bewildering succession of studios, shops, kitchens, class rooms and laboratories. Training is provided to meet the needs of three different classes; those who aspire to the management of a single household, those who expect to teach domestic science and art in the numerous schools and colleges now demanding it, and those who will enter the professional branches. The most original and important of these lines of work is the third, the facilities afforded for carrying commercial operations on a large scale and according to modern methods. The cooking utensils range in size from a chafing dish to a soup kettle big enough to supply the wants of the hundreds of young women who live in Whittier Hall, the Teachers College dormitory. Menus are planned for two persons or for the charitable institutions of an entire city, always according to the double requirements of making both ends meet and keeping the proper ratio between proteins and carbohydrates. The looms, dyeing vats and laundry machinery are not playthings, but big enough to command respect. In fact, we have here the beginnings of new branches of engineering, and it is a mere Columbian idiosyncrasy that they should be developed entirely independent of the School of Applied Science, which includes the more conventional courses.

Side by side with the industries go science and art. For each shop room there is a laboratory for research and an atelier for design. Dean Russell sends his dressmakers to Europe to learn the secret of Parisian supremacy and puts



ARCHITECT'S MODEL OF THE COLUMBIA CAMPUS.

them into New York department stores to get American practice. Dean Russell seems to differ from other educators in having a shorter reaction time. He seizes an idea and puts it into effect at once, which is disconcerting to those who have been advocating that idea for a dozen years in vain and were willing to go on advocating it in vain for another dozen. He has been struck with the impracticality and futility of much of what is done under the name of "manual training," and he is now trying out in the Speyer School a new curriculum based upon a threefold division of studies, humanistic, scientific and industrial. By having the pupils in the elementary grade take up in successive years the industries concerned with foods, textiles, woods, metals and clays, he expects to keep their interest and provide them with practical information and training, while giving them an opportunity to apply their scientific knowledge and artistic skill to the work in hand.

Beside the Speyer School for practice and experimentation, Teachers' College has the Horace Mann School, containing kindergarten, elementary and high school, which is run in a more conservative way and utilized for observation.

Teachers College is the Cinderella of Columbia. Her elder sisters have been inclined to look down upon her in spite of her undeniable usefulness in a humble capacity. But now with an independent annual budget of $635,000, and with an attendance of 1,544 students, who have had on an average five years' experience in teaching, besides 1,796 extension students and 1,269 pupils in its schools, with seven large and well equipt buildings and with its graduates in strategic positions all over the country, Teachers College is in a position to command respect and confer favors. There are indications that universities are likely to prosper in the future in proportion as they take an interest in school teachers. Teachers College is a unique feature of Columbia University. Its only rival in this field is the School of Education of the University of Chicago and Teachers College has recently gone far ahead of the Chicago institution in numbers, plant and the extent and variety of its work.

The oldest and most renowned of the Schools of Applied Science is the School of Mines, established in 1863. To this have been added Schools of Chemistry, and of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Sanitary Engineering. The combined course plan has not yet been extended to these schools, which still admit directly from the high schools, but an increased number of students are voluntarily taking one or more years of collegiate course before devoting themselves to technical work. The engineering students nowadays associate more freely with the College students than formerly, and on terms of equality. In the past year the engineering schools of Columbia have gained 15 per cent. in numbers, which is nearly twice the gain made by any other engineering school, East or West. Dean Goetze is an expansionist and has his eye on two additional fields of applied science, agriculture and forestry. That a city university should enter upon such work is surprising in view of the fact that every State has an

agricultural college and experiment station receiving funds from the national treasury. Yet here this new profession of forestry, in which the agricultural colleges had the best chance, has been lost to them thru their lack of foresight and enterprise, and is now being taken up energetically by three endowed universities, Yale, Harvard and Columbia, which are likely to get so far ahead as to have no competitors, at least in the East. The opening for Columbia in agriculture is not so clear, at least to me. Cornell has dropped forestry, so Columbia has an opportunity to make itself useful in the State forest reserves, now being extended. But in agriculture Cornell will be hard to beat so long as it has at the head of the department a man of such initiative as Professor Bailey. Columbia plans, as I understand it, to attack a neglected problem, that of feeding a city from the waste land in its immediate vicinity. A thousand acre farm within easy reach is to be opened soon, half of it to be used for experimentation and half of it for demonstration of the practical results established.

The medical school of Columbia University, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was established in 1807 and has been in the process of annexation ever since. Theoretically the process was completed under the administration of President Low in 1891. Practically it remained a separate institution, for it is located on Fifty-ninth street, nearly three miles away. Within a few weeks, however, a site has been purchased for it on Morningside Heights adjoining the other University buildings, so the students and officials may enjoy a common life. Three million dollars will be expended here in buildings and equipment. Its new resources and facilities will be devoted, it may be surmised, not so much to the making of more doctors but to the making of doctors more unnecessary.* Research into the causes of disease is now the thing most needful, then, on the basis of assured knowledge, will come the working out of plans for preserving the health of the community. The attack will first be made on the most mysterious and irresistible of mankind's enemies, cancer. The late George Crocker made a bequest of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 to Columbia University to be devoted exclusively to the investigation of cancer until a cure for it is discovered. The University is especially fitted to undertake the task of popularizing and utilizing the knowledge of preventive medicine because many of its professors are actively engaged in philanthropic and charitable organizations and in various forms of public service and settlement work. Sociology is an applied science at Columbia, or, if it is not, it is not the fault of its professors. In this connection I should refer to the recent gift of $150,000 to Teachers College for the training of women for a new group of professions, school nurses, sanitary inspectors, teachers of hygiene and settlement workers. If, now, Columbia would follow the example of London University and establish a research laboratory of eugenics with the combined force of its biological, medical and sociological departments and its theological allies, it would be in a position of undeniable leadership. The motion would probably be seconded from the Pacific Coast by Stanford University, for President Jordan has long been preaching the importance of improving the quality of "the human harvest."

The first professorship of law in the United States was founded by Columbia in 1773, and this profession has always attracted a larger number of Columbia men than any other. A new building, Kent Hall, is now being completed on the corner of Amsterdam avenue near the library for the accommodation of the Law School and the graduate Faculties of Political Science and Philosophy.

The adjoining site has been assigned to the School of Journalism for which Mr. Pulitzer, of the *World*, gave a million dollars some years ago. The skepticism and ridicule which the attempts of some universities to enter this field have aroused seem to me to be based on an inadequate idea of its extent and importance. If a school of journalism is to teach merely how to buy white paper cheap and sell smudged paper dear or to give training in the arts of painless interviewing and of composing headlines of twenty-five letters always containing

*The supplement to the Columbia University Quarterly, June, 1908, contains an elaborate program for a school of sanitary science and public health.

a verb, it is indeed not worth while. But journalism properly covers the whole art of effective presentation in print, and as such it should have as prominent a place in the modern curriculum as oratory did in the ancient. The sophists and rhetoricians of today have audiences of millions thru newspapers and magazines, and the universities are largely to blame that they lack the training and responsibility of the established professions. The preparation of a series of "feature-stories" for a magazine on a financial, political, sociological or industrial subject often involves as long and arduous research as a doctor's dissertation and it requires in addition something the doctor is apt to be painfully deficient in, the ability to make his points clear and his argumentation readable.

More than most universities Columbia is already engaged in journalism, as the sample copies at the head of this article show. I have in hand a list of the publications of the Columbia University Press occupying twenty pages, volumes on protozoa, Chinese, roguery, taxation, Weltschmerz, Zoroaster, Sumerians, ants and other things of the same kind. The latest president's report names forty-five periodicals with which officers of the University are editorially concerned. The students who have charge of the *Spectator* have their own linotype and press in one of the University buildings, and some of them sit up every night until the paper is "put to bed," be it late or early. I mention this for the benefit of the student editors in some of the other universities who shove off on the foreman this inconvenient responsibility. Two literary periodicals are published by the undergraduates, the *Columbia Monthly* by the men, and the *Barnard Bear*, by the women. The latter is larger but I would not venture to say. from the few copies I have compared. which has the greater literary merit.

Like all the universities Columbia is deficient on the esthetic side. But unlike others the University is aware of the deficiency and is taken energetic steps to remove it. There is a four-year-old Faculty of Fine Arts, embracing architecture, music and design, but of these architecture is the only one effectively organized. This has the advantage of the largest architectural library in the country, the Avery collection, and of three ateliers, one at Columbia and two down town under the direction of prominent architects. The School of Music has only six matriculated students, and the School of Design none. But the National Academy of Design has become associated with the University and it is expected will eventually have a new building on the Heights. A similar relationship may be established with the Institute of Musical Arts, which is building on an adjoining block.

A striking instance of the drawing power of a great university is the removal of the Union Theological Seminary from its down town home to a site just across Broadway from the Columbia campus, where it is erecting a magnificent block of buildings, chapel, library, classrooms and residences for faculty and students all combined. The University and the Seminary exchange students freely. There are now sixty-five Union students taking part of their work in Columbia, mostly in some branch of sociology. It is curious to observe that altho Columbia is by tradition an Episcopalian institution, the General Theological Seminary, which belongs to that denomination, sends only thirteen students to the University. The Roman Catholic archbishop of New York has recently forbidden the seminarians of Dunwoodie to attend lectures at Columbia. Both the Union and the General have representatives on the University Council.

If the visitor to Columbia wishes to make a favorable impression he will take occasion to allude to Morningside Heights as "the Acropolis of America." This ridge between the Hudson River and the Harlem Valley, the scene of Washington's victory, will contain many imposing buildings and educational institutions. Besides those belonging to Columbia there are the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to be one of the largest churches in the world; St. Luke's Hospital, the Academy of Design, the Institute of Musical Art, Union Theological Seminary, Jewish Theological Seminary, and Grant's Tomb, while on the next hill to the north are the new buildings belonging to the College of the City of

New York, and beyond is a group composed of the Hispanic Museum, the Geographical Society, the Spanish Church and other monumental structures.

To give a list of all of the cultural institutions with which Columbia is associated would be to name almost all there are in New York, and these are more than is generally supposed. But mention must be made of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, and of the Botanical and Zoölogical Gardens in Bronx Park, because these are so closely connected with Columbia by interchange of officers as to be for all practical purposes research departments of the University. Columbia students also have access to valuable private libraries and museums such as the Morgan collection of manuscripts and archeological specimens and the Plimpton collection of school books.

Besides affording facilities for the prosecution of research Columbia University makes itself useful to the city in thousands of unostentatious ways. Last year there were given over three hundred lectures and recitals opened freely to the public. The extension work is developing rapidly in directions most needed or most desired by the people of the community; languages, nursing, photography, stenography, farming, Bible, drama, kindergarten, politics, Persian poetry and bookbinding; two hundred and fifty such courses, including many things that lesser institutions would find it beneath their dignity and out of their power to give. The lecture rooms, laboratories, ateliers and shops seem to be busy every day and much of the night. The great library is open nearly as many hours in a day and days in a year as a New York saloon. If kilowatt-hours is any measure of intellectual activity Columbia must stand at the head.



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NEW COLUMBIA COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Hamilton Hall (recitations). Hartley Hall (dormitories).

There is no closed season in Columbia University, scarcely a dull season. The summer session, tho short—only six weeks—is exceedingly busy and is now drawing students from a wider range every year, very largely of late from the South as does the University of Chicago. About a third of the summer students

have college degrees. It is becoming more customary also for the undergraduate students to take advantage of the summer school to shorten their course. Last summer at Columbia a fifth of the students of the College and a fourth of those in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry registered for summer work. In my last article I discussed at some length the advantages an institution derives from a summer session and what was said there applies almost equally to Columbia which, tho starting later in summer work and not yet providing for it so satisfactorily as the University of Chicago, has come to recognize its real value. A summer session has somewhat the same good effect on a university as a camping trip on a city man; it shows how many of the necessities of life one can get along without. Entrance examinations, restrictions, classifications, regulations, segregation, conformity, traditions, customs and the like tend to lose their importance to one who has served thru a summer session or two.

But while reaching out in new directions Columbia University is not neglecting its nucleus, the College. Especial attention has been given to undergraduate problems in recent years, and efforts have been particularly directed toward bringing the students together and bringing them more under the personal influence of the instructors. The two new residence halls on South Field have developed a social life of their own. They publish an illustrated paper, *The Dorms,* to chronicle its doings and gossip, the only periodical of its kind in existence. Barnard also has a new residence hall. The undergraduates of Columbia do not own the University as they do in some places, but they seem to have as many irons in the fire in the way of athletic, dramatic, debating and fraternal organizations as students have elsewhere, judging by the lists in the annual *Columbian.* The block opposite the library will be devoted to Columbia College, a chain of residence and recitation halls surrounding it and commons and club rooms in the center.

Columbia University has the essential qualities for success, initiative, adaptability and opportunity. It seems to have no difficulty in getting the men and the money it needs. During the last eight years it has received over $11,000,000 in gifts and this next year will be above the average. The late J. S. Kennedy, who gave $500,000 anonymously for the construction of Hamilton Hall, the collegiate recitation building, left to Columbia in his will a bequest which will amount to two and a half or three millions, to be freely used. Columbia University, as I have shown, is mindful of needs of the surrounding population, and is at the same time becoming more attractive to ambitious young people from a distance and foreign countries. It is promoting migration both of students and professors. It supports a chair in Berlin University, the Kaiser Wilhelm professorship, and in return Berlin sends every year to Columbia the Theodore Roosevelt professor. Two decades ago Columbia was a small college with three loosely attached professional schools, crowded in old buildings down town, and regarded by the outside world as local, sectarian and unpromising. Now it is metropolitan and cosmopolitan, and if it continues to progress as it has in recent years it is likely to take a position among the universities of the country similar to that of New York among the cities.

NEW YORK CITY.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—The articles of this series have appeared on the following dates:

1	Harvard University	Jan. 7th, 1909	8	University of Minnesota	Aug. 5th, 1909
2	Yale University	Feb. 4th, 1909	9	University of Illinois	Sept. 2d, 1909
3	Princeton University	March 4th, 1909	10	Cornell University	Oct. 7th, 1909
4	Stanford University	April 1st, 1909	11	University of Pennsylvania	Nov. 4th, 1909
5	University of California	May 6th, 1909	12	Johns Hopkins University	Dec. 2d, 1909
6	University of Michigan	May 27th, 1909	13	University of Chicago	Jan. 6th, 1910
7	University of Wisconsin	July 1st, 1909	14	Columbia University	Feb. 3d, 1910

The first four issues are entirely out of print, but any of the remaining numbers will be mailed for ten cents a copy.

THE INDEPENDENT of March 3, 1910, will contain a final article comparing these fourteen institutions and giving the general results of this investigation of university conditions and problems.

Symptomatic Germany

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

[Mr. Bigelow is now engaged in a trip around the world to observe conditions and men. He is to write occasional letters to THE INDEPENDENT, of which this is the first.—EDITOR.]

WHEN the wise man notes an eruption on your skin he suspects impurity of blood, and looks to the stomach as its source; when you travel to the Far East with a full complement of English-speaking passengers and note that the signs and warnings are in German—then are we disposed to look deeper than the surface for so strange a symptom.

A lady rushes wildly to find somewhere to write a letter, and is sent to a room over the door of which is the word *Gesellschaftssalon*. There are thirteen consonants in that horribly hissing and sputtering word and only four deprecating vowels, acting as tho ashamed of their company. A newly arrived family hurries to find their cabin entrance, but they read the signs in vain; finally one of the initiated conducts them to the companionway over which is inscribed, "*Zu den Kammern.*" And so on thru other confusing notices, *e. g.*, "*Zutritt verboten,*" etc., etc. All this is idle comment so far as it is an isolated instance—but it is, on the contrary, symptomatic of a disease, like the pimple, whose source is not on the surface—it is far back in the bureaus of the Berlin Government. This disease is politico-pathologically known as *Teutonitis,* and is one which commercial Germany fights in vain, for the disease is propagated in the home nursery, where the whole army and navy and civil administration labors in its cause.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since Germany assumed the rôle of colonial expander in its least lovely form, and the manifestation of this spirit is writ large in hideous jargon over the doors of her subsidized steamships, as it is also thruout her colonial stations, whether in China, in Africa or on the borders of Australia. Let me hasten to say that I know of no steamship lines in the Far East superior to those of the North German Lloyd. These lines are written on board the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," which needs no compliment from me after my statement that she is filled with people of English speech, who would gladly patronize ships with an English flag, were there any of equal merit.

The Berlin Government, from the outset of its colonial manifestations, based its claim for popular support upon the false premises that German colonies would attract Germans; and that in this way the German tongue would be spread abroad and ultimately supplant that of Shakespeare.

The German, however, persistently refuses to go to his own colonies; he prefers those where English is the speech and where law is colored by more of personal liberty.

The German tongue fails to spread for a variety of reasons, the discussion of which might weary you at present.

These two statements of mine, which I venture to make as the result of personal observation in several German colonies, would be stigmatized by official Germany not only as false, but as indicating a bias of mind caused by British gold. Official Germany persists in telling the people at home that the vast financial losses entailed by her *Furor Teutonicus* are balanced by a splendid spread of German ideas and German goods and German speech, and a corresponding discouragement of English-speaking expansion.

To this end German subsidized steamship lines are compelled to irritate their passengers by signs and notices that might as well be in Arabic, so far as practical service goes.

On my last visit to Kiao-Chau the Governor boasted to me that the Chinese population was compelled to learn German; and there, too, German signs were painfully abundant. Yet even at the officers' mess I noticed that the Chinese waiters spoke only English, and that no German officer could relieve his feelings or his thirst without recourse to the tongue of the enemy.

And thruout German New Guinea I found that official Germany was fathering a monstrous lie by pretending that

German missionaries and German officials were Germanizing the natives. On the contrary, I found that the natives were teaching English to Germans, with results that must impress Berlin autocrats more painfully even than the fact that all efforts to spread German speech in Poland have so far failed.

This little sermon may be read by some of my German and British friends. and to them let me draw the moral: In your colonies build good roads, drain your swamps, dredge your harbors and canals, but, as you value the future, do not meddle with the mother tongue.

PORT SAID, EGYPT.

Buddhism on the Warpath

BY REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

BUDDHISM is no longer taking a a complacent view of Christianity. It is showing its teeth and claws.

Heretofore, in many parts of the world, it has been content to act as its countless images of Gautama Buddha look. Placidly and calmly, with dreamy indifference, Buddhism has looked on while Christian churches have been erected in its domain and Christian schools have been opened, and while Young Men's Christian Associations have been established right at the doors of its temples. Still Buddha has smiled benignly, and gazed out thru his unwinking, almond eyes upon these innovations of the West, as tho his repose in Nirvana could never be disturbed by any such transient ephemera.

But today his spirit is stirred, or, at least, the spirit of his priests and disciples, and they are carrying the war into the enemy's country with a vengeance. They have established "Young Men's Buddhist Associations" and



A BATHING GHAT AT BENARES.
It was here that Buddha first preached his doctrines.

"Buddhist Endeavor Societies," and a "Buddist Tract Society" is sending out its books and leaflets by the million.

The Shwe Dagon Pagoda of Rangoon is the greatest show place in all Burma, and the most celebrated shrine in the Buddhist world. Three hundred and seventeen feet above the ground towers this magnificent golden pagoda, the like of which is not found in the heavens above or the earth beneath.

Burma, for centuries, has been lavishing her wealth on this greatest of all pagodas. Much of the pagoda is covered with plates of gold, and the crown of gems on the topmost spire is alone worth half a million dollars. About the great central pagoda are scores of shrines covered with gold and encrusted with jewels, each one worth a king's ransom, and each with a sitting or recumbent figure of the placid Gautama Buddha, looking out, sometimes, it must be confest, with a self-satisfied smirk upon the prostrate worshipers mumbling their monotonous prayers.

Here, too, on the great platform from which the golden pagoda rises, are vendors of sweetmeats and toys and gongs and huge cigarets or cheroots nearly a foot long and an inch in diameter. This busy combination of mart and temple the Buddhist Tract Society has chosen as a rare strategic spot from which to disseminate its doctrines, and here is a stall filled with its literature.



THE PAGODAS OF RANGOON.
The headquarters of the Buddha Tract Society are located here.

"The Bible God Disproved by Nature" is the title of one of its tracts, which may serve as a sample of all its literature. It is a booklet of forty-eight pages bound in pink paper and sold for only one anna, or 3 cents, and is printed in English, evidently to counteract the baleful teachings of the missionaries from America and Great Britain.

It starts out with the modest statement:

"No person of any philosophical acumen or clear perception of the nature of things can ever subscribe to such a palpable absurdity as the anthropomorphic monstrosity ycleped the Christian God of the Bible. Hence the Rational, Philosophical Freethinkers and Buddhists entirely ignore his existence, relying solely upon the eternal principles of mind and matter inherent in the universe." (The capitals are his.)

Our author thus having disposed of all the Christian philosophers and thinkers of the ages, proceeds to demolish the Bible "from the standpoints of Cosmogony, Astronomy, Geology, Paleontology, Anthropology, Ethnology, Archælogy, Chronology, Ornithology, **Biology**, Physiology, Botany, Zoölogy, Philology, Geography, Mathematics, Meteorology,

Optics, Acoustics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Mechanics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Psychology and Military Science." Was the Bible ever so pulverized before?

Our Admirable Crichton, who is acquainted with all sciences, and to whom not only "all print" but all knowledge is equally "open," is like Silas Wegg in another respect, for he "drops into poetry" at times, and turns his rhythmical guns against the "sky pilots," as he facetiously calls the missionaries.

The author, who appears to be "Rev. (?) U. Dhammaloka, president of the Buddhist Tract Society," shows considerable superficial knowledge of the Christian Scriptures, and in his slang-whanging, "Smart Aleck" style, will doubtless be considered very convincing by his fellow Buddhists in America and Burma who are equally enraged against Christianity.

No ancient divine ever took the Scriptures more literally than does Mr. U. Dhammaloka. The six days of Genesis are six days to him and nothing more, and he waxes merry over the alleged Bible statement:

"The earth was created in six days, while all other worlds, suns and moons were created in one day. Thus our earth, altho in comparison with the rest of the universe less than the millionth part of a grain of sand, required six times as long for its creation as the whole universe besides."

He grows sarcastic as he thinks of the absurdities of our Western faith, and declares:

"The Christian Bible God reports the creation of the sun four days after the earth was created, an absolute impossibility and self-evident absurdity, equivalent to saying that a man's father was born four years after his son. Just as sensible; just as true. O wise Christian God! O intelligent Christian God! O truthful Christian God! O, the hight and depth and length and breadth of the unsearchable wisdom (?) of God!—the Christian Bible God! Verily, a ten-year old schoolboy knows more in a minute than Jehovah knew from the time of Adam to that of John."

The vision in the Apocalypse of the stars falling from heaven to earth raises the gorge of this disciple of Buddha, and after demolishing John's vision at considerable length and to his own evident satisfaction, he concludes:

"There would not be room for more than one star on the earth, and not too much for that one, owing to the preponderance in size of the falling body. So you see this Baron Munchausen story about stars falling to the earth is all bosh, the worst kind of bosh, as are all the other astronomical statements to which I have alluded."

Thus he goes thru the Bible. He calls poor Samson a liar, and takes Jonah severely to task, and hauls Joshua over the coals for claiming that the walls of Jericho fell down thru the blowing of rams' horns, assuring us that

"Military science declares the story utterly baseless, since the walls of any city can only be made to fall by being battered down with the requisite projectiles, by being undermined, or by the shock of an earthquake. Hence once more and for the last time have I demonstrated, thru nature, the non-existence of the God under consideration."

Once more, goading his reeking literary steed to its utmost exertions, he declares:

"Of all the cruel, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, malignant, ferocious, diabolical, and infernal fiends and monsters of which the human mind ever conceived, the Bible God is the most devilish and diabolical. . . . Were it possible for such a despicable fiend to exist, no language would be capable of depicting the utter loathing and contempt such a wretch would necessarily inspire in all men and women of kindly sympathies and generous impulses."

Such Buddhistic billingsgate would not be worthy of attention, with its crudities and its falsehoods, were it not that it is significant of an aroused Buddhism. This ancient religion is mending its fences. It is bestirring itself to maintain its hold on its own people. It is building new temples, carving new Buddhas, making new converts.

In one sense this outbreak is distinctly encouraging to Christian workers, for it shows that the followers of Buddha are no longer so complacent as the images of their great patron saint appear. Buddhism is ruffled, ill at ease, uncertain of its own future, in view of the advance of Christianity.

In the second place, it shows that education is not always an ally of Christianity in missionary lands. Mr. Dhammaloka's excellent English education has only made it possible for him to be more vituperative in his abuse of Christ and Christianity, for I have not quoted his most blasphemous words about Christ Himself.

At the recent great World's Convention of Christian Endeavor at Agra, the greatest representative Christian gathering ever held in India, the only pessimis-

tic address was by an eminent missionary of the Church of England, who declared unequivocally that educated India was further away from Christianity than it was a generation ago, and that, as a rule, the more education a native had, the more averse he was to the religion of the West. While it is hoped that this is only a passing phase in the education of India, it is sufficiently pronounced to be thoroly disquieting.

Another evident inference is the utter irreconcilability of Buddhism and Christianity. They cannot mingle. One or the other must conquer the East. A personal God is an abhorrence to a strict Buddhist. The Bible is a tissue of absurdities. Christ is worthy only of blasphemous ridicule.

Let those who say, and they are not a few, that Buddhism is quite good enough for the East, and not a bad thing for the West, consider the opinions of Rev. U. Dhammaloka, the president of the Buddhist Tract Society.

RANGOON, BURMA.

Ode to a Fossil Bird

(Archeopteryx Macrura)

BY HARRY H. KEMP

WHENE'ER I hear a leaf-hid oriole sing,
Or dream of moonlight and the nightingale,
I think of your toothed bill, and batlike wing,
And vertebrated tail,

Fragile reptilian bird, which, long ago,
Haunted Cretaceous forests strange and dim,
Where, ere the glaciers came with clouds of snow,
You clutched the Cycad limb!

Crushed in relentless rock they found your form,
For there the delicate bones had left their shape—
Beaten to death by some mad, bitter storm
From which was no escape.

Perhaps, with draggled gray torn plumage, lay
Your body, as a living sacrifice
To save your young; and then the settled clay
Hid you from sullen skies.

Who would have guessed that after your wild shriek
Would come the thrush's note, the blackbird's song,
The mocking bird with his mimetic beak
Japing the feathered throng!

Who would have guessed that after your dull plume
The Heavenly Weaver dwelling in the sky
Would shoot such web from his world-shuttling loom
Steeped in such gorgeous dye!

It seems God, like an artist, doth create
And clothe in gradual beauty what was bare
Of grace at first; He loves the Purple State,
He glories in the Fair!

Thru all eternity, for beauty's sake,
Toward some high model doth His hand aspire;
Each age sees less-of-imperfection take
More of perfection's fire.

A passion for perfection haunts the Whole,
And, tho the final touch be lost afar,
God upward leads the universal soul
From star to dizzy star.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

Building Your Own Concrete House

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH

HOME building is something more than the creation of a shelter for ourselves and our household gods, and the personality of our natures which we express in it is a visible embodiment of our ideas and mental aspirations. Most of us build but once in a lifetime, and in it we put the accumulated knowledge of our own experience and that of many advisers and well wishers. Not always do we achieve the highest results of our planning, but if we approximately reach them we have left something of value for those coming after us to judge our tastes and aspirations.



A SMALL CONCRETE HOUSE COSTING ABOUT $5,000.

Building by proxy is not nearly so fascinating as building with your own hands and by the sweat of your brow. Architects are willing to plan and design for you and contractors to carry out these ideas; but if you want a real experience in house building take the time and opportunity to plan, design and construct your own edifice. Not possible or practical? It was not for the average person a few years ago, and may not be so today for the great majority. But if you have a little initiative, a little energy, and a firm trust in your capabilities, you can build a home of concrete and enjoy the fruits of your own effort for the rest of your days. The how and where are matters of detail which can be worked out at your leisure.

There are two methods that builders and contractors employ in making the first rough estimate of the cost of erecting a house. They figure on a certain rate per square foot or on the rate per cubic foot. By computing the number of square feet on the ground the house will occupy, and multiplying this by the rate in any given locality, they reach a snap estimate. This rate per square foot ranges from $2 to $5 for wooden or frame houses; from $4 to $8 for brick or brick veneer, and from $3 to $6 for concrete block houses.

The other method is to compute the cubic foot contents of the house by multiplying the number of square feet by the height from the bottom of the cellar to a little more than the top of the roof so as to include any overhang and porches. The usual rate per cubic foot ranges from 10 to 18 cents for frame houses; from 15 to 25 cents for brick and brick veneer, and from 12 to 20 cents for concrete. Any one can on this basis make a fairly accurate snap estimate of a proposed new house of any size and of any material.

The invention of the concrete block-making machines have greatly simplified building operations, and one can make his own plans and proceed to build with fair promise of success. If one has the time and inclination he can do much of the work without calling upon the experts for aid. Concrete blocks are comparatively light and easily laid in the walls by one man. The blocks may be purchased from stock or they can be made on the site of the new home by the owner and builder.

Concrete block-making machines cost all the way from $25 up to almost any figure one wishes to pay; but the larger and more intricate machines are for contractors and builders who make blocks to sell. A great many amateurs work with concrete today, and show very acceptable and durable work. Scores of houses have been erected by them, and many others are in the course of construction.

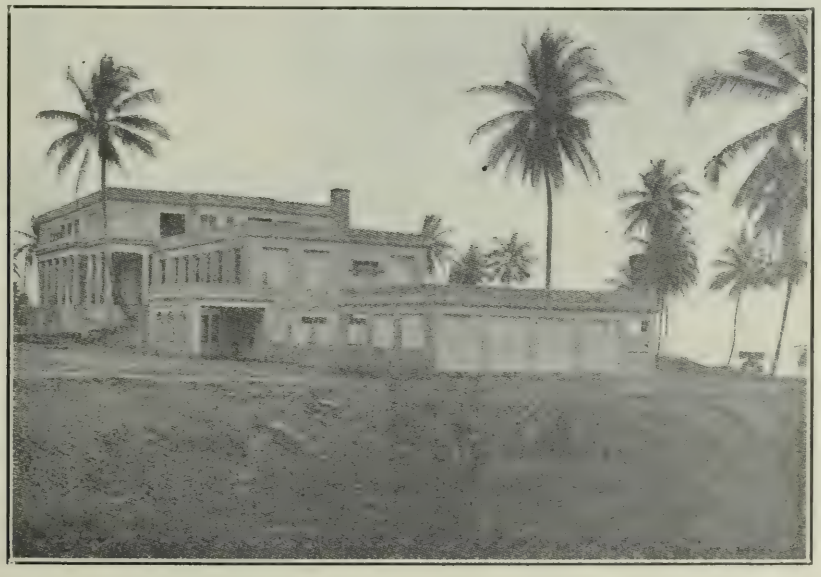
But there are some very important points to remember before attempting to build your own house. Do not be in too much of a hurry, and do not put the cart before the horse. Concrete is a chemical combination of sand, water and cement, and it requires time for the mixture to set and harden. It is a great mistake to imagine that blocks can be turned out of the machines daily and put in the walls nearly as fast as they are made. The result of this are cracked walls, sagging edges, and in some cases collapses. Concrete blocks should stand at least thirty days before going into the wall, and sixty days are better. Up to a period of six months concrete continues to harden, and when used in great masses it requires even a year to dry thoroly.

The proper method is to get your concrete, your sand, and your machine first, and begin making the blocks before any attempt at building is made. The cellar may be excavated, and if the sand is suitable for mixing with the cement this can be piled up and screened. Clean, sharp, well screened sand alone must be used, and the best grades of cement mixt with it. You cannot be too particular about getting the best of both.

A good proportion for blocks is one part of cement to three or four of sand, mixed thoroly with water until the whole mass is soft, homogeneous and easily poured into the molds. When the mixture is perfect it is poured into the block machines, tamped down, and compressed into shape by closing and locking the machine. There it must stand until the blocks are hard enough to be removed without fracturing them, which may be several days to a week.

Each day a few blocks can be made and placed on boards to dry and harden further. They should be protected from rain by a canvas covering or boards for the first two weeks. Meanwhile the foundations of the house can be built. These are made of broken stone laid up in cement by a laborer or mason or by the owner. It is not difficult to build foundations, if one stretches straight lines from corner to corner and keeps well within them. When the foundation is two feet above the soil line, a perfectly level bed of cement is spread out on the top to receive the first layer of blocks. Openings for the cellar windows are left by inserting stock window frames and running the foundation walls around and over them.

Before the blocks are put into the walls the plumbers should run their soil and closet pipes in the cellar, and also gas and water pipes. This work is best done by experts, altho not a few men have built their houses complete, only employing day laborers to help with the hard work.



A TYPE OF CONCRETE HOUSE SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Meanwhile, orders for lumber should be given, and the floor beams should be delivered and laid across the foundation walls before the blocks are laid up. The floor beams are set up on end and



A CONCRETE ITALIAN VILLA, WITH TERRA COTTA TILE ROOFS.

spaced about 8 or 10 inches apart, or even 12 inches, deepnding upon how strong a floor is desired. The beams are nailed together with small pieces of studding.

All this preliminary work can be going on while concrete blocks are being made, and by the time the preliminaries are finished there will be enough hollow blocks to begin operations on the wall. The blocks first made are laid on the bed of cement topping off the foundation walls and cemented there carefully. All surplus cement is cut away with the trowel. The layers of blocks are laid with broken joints, and with air spaces running from top to bottom between them.

The cost of concrete blocks may be figured as follows: With a one to four mixture you can get about 15 cubic feet of concrete from a barrel of cement. This material, at a cost of $2.25, will make 15 cents per cubic foot for the concrete. This is for solid concrete in the wall, but nearly all the modern houses not built of re-enforced concrete have hollow blocks in the wall. Blocks having an air space of one-third of their volume will, therefore, cost about 10 cents per cubic foot, or those having an air space of one-half their volume will cost 7½ cents per cubic foot.

Variety is essential to house building, and one of the charges brought against concrete block houses is the uniformity and monotony of outside walls. This is remedied today in two ways. Machines are made which give rock faced and rough surfaces to the walls, and the sizes of the blocks are changed to prevent monotony. Another method is to tool the face of the blocks before they have thoroly hardened. This is done by hand with a piece of wood or metal, and irregular surfaces thus obtained. One with an artistic touch can impress upon his building effects which will enhance the value and beauty of the house.

Variation in the coloring of the concrete is obtained by changing the sand. Thus white sand will give almost a perfect imitation of white stone when mixt with cement, and red sand will deepen the color to a semblance of red sandstone. There are many coloring matters of a chemical nature which can be mixt with the concrete to produce variety of effects, but for ordinary purposes those colors obtained from different sands should suffice.

Concrete laid solid in the wall makes a firm monolithic structure, and it is as simple to make such walls as with the blocks. Molds of the right size are made of wood like oblong boxes with no bottom or head, and into these molds the concrete is poured and allowed to harden. Then the molds are removed and used over again. The cost of making the molds is slight, for second-hand



A MODERN PRETENTIOUS TYPE OF CONCRETE HOUSE.

boards can be used for the purpose. A more satisfactory way than this is to build a stone or frame stucco house. In the former case rough field stones broken into appropriate sizes are mixt with cement and put into the wooden molds for the wall. The whole mass is pressed down solid and allowed to harden. When the molds are removed the walls will have a very rough, unpleasant appearance, with the ends and edges of the stones sticking out thru the cement. But this rough wall is for the purpose of receiving the stucco exterior. The cement stucco is applied to this surface in one, two or three coats, smoothed off even, and then stippled or grained as needed. Stucco houses are very popular and attractive, and when the walls of one are built with stone and cement a very durable affair is obtained.

The ordinary frame stucco house is also easy of construction. The framework is covered on the outside either by rough, unmatched boards or by heavy mesh wire, to hold the cement. The stucco is applied direct to this and allowed to dry. The interior can be plastered in the ordinary way. Thus cement in its various forms can be easily applied by one who will make a little study of its chemical properties and methods of application. In estimating the cost of a concrete house by the cubic contents or by the square area, the cost includes labor, and consequently if one builds his own structure this important item can be reduced. A house that would ordinarily cost 15 cents per cubic foot could in this way be reduced to 10 cents. Expert labor is high—carpenters, $3 to $5 a day; masons, $4 to $6, and plumbers at similar rates. Much of the work these experts do can be performed by an ordinary laborer, but there will be technical work that needs the expert's knowledge. Consequently, in building your own house, it is wise to call in the expert for advice and cooperation when in a tight place.

Before building plan for everything and have everything down in black and white. Draw plans and measurements for everything, and then build according to scale. This will save many mistakes and heartburnings. The architect and builder never overlook any detail, and each small item is carefully measured and fitted in before work begins. The finishing of the interior may be left to the last and changed somewhat when the house is inclosed and almost ready for occupancy. Mills supply nearly everything in stock for the builder to order as needed. These include window frames, sash, door frames, doors, mantelpieces, stairs, newel posts, cornice pieces and dados, ceiling beams for dining-rooms, grill work and similar articles. Indeed, the man who builds his house can make measurements of all the different parts of the wood interior and send his order to the mills for the whole lot. These will be delivered sawed and cut to fit.



A CALIFORNIA TYPE OF CONCRETE HOUSE, COSTING ABOUT $15,000.

Housebuilding was never so easy as today, and now that concrete walls can be built on the site of the home by any one with a little skill, the whole job is rendered simple. The saving effected in this way varies from 10 to 40 per cent. From $500 to a thousand or two may thus be saved by building your own home. The work may be done at intervals and on off days, if there is no great hurry, and the house that thus goes up slowly under one's efforts has more sentiment and loveliness in the eyes of the builder than one made by contract.

New York City.

The Flight of Birds

BY B. S. BOWDISH

[Mr. Bowdish is chief clerk of the National Association of Audubon Societies and is a special inspector of wild birds and animals in the United States Department of Agriculture. He has made bird-study a life work.—EDITOR.]

FOR almost as long as intelligible history records the ambitions, aspirations and achievements of man, the baffling desire to conquer the air and emulate the flight of the noble eagle has, like a wicked will-o'-the-wisp, led him thru the sunlit glades of hope and the clouded depths of despair.

It was natural that from the flying and soaring creatures — pre-eminently birds—whose powerful and graceful dominance of the ethereal domain originally inspired his desires man should draw his first crude ideas respecting the methods for its fulfillment. We find the development of these ideas in rude, windmill-like wings and mechanism, with which these early experimenters equipped themselves. They failed to consider a most important fundamental fact, namely, that nature had provided the creatures whose domain they sought to enter with a structure whose every detail was primarily subservient to a conquest of the air. As an inevitable consequence, bitter disappointment was the invariable result. It is interesting to note, however, that now, after all



ROYAL TERNS ABOUT TO TAKE FLIGHT.

This gives an idea of the enormous wing surface that sustains these birds when performing their beautiful and powerful aerial evolutions.

these generations of effort, the attempt that seems about to be crowned with a generous measure of success, has been made more closely in conformity to the soaring flight of birds than preceding attempts.

The main principles involved in the power of birds to fly are and have been for many years fairly well understood. In the first place it is necessary to bear well in mind the fundamental point before alluded to; the manner in which bird structure is especially adapted to flight. The skeleton of a bird is particularly light, the larger bones hollow and correspondingly more thinly walled than those of mammals, and the parts of the skeleton are particularly adapted to the requirements of flight, notably the deep keel of the sternum or breastbone in birds of especially strong flight, affording the necessary fulcrum for the attachment of the powerful muscles operating the wings; the flesh, so disposed as to give greatest effectiveness with least weight; the skin, the under surface of which is well provided with air sacks, adding greatly to the bird's buoyancy; the feather covering, extremely light and nearly waterproof, as well as a poor conductor of heat and cold, protecting the wearer from sudden extreme changes in temperature to which its aerial life subjects it.

An understanding of this structural adaptability to flight explains the greatest handicap with which the human would-be imitators of birds have had to contend. The bird in its make-up is supplied with the substance least heavier than air which will serve its purpose; it supplies its own motor power, as much superior, both as to weight and serviceability, to man's motors as all of nature's works are superior to those of man; it carries its own provision and fuel supply, in that form best adapted to its habits of life and principal method of locomotion; its permanent raiment is that which most nearly perfectly meets



ROYAL TERNS AT THEIR NESTING GROUND

Tho thickly clustered, they alight and find their individual eggs with very little disturbance. The wings and tail act both as a brake and a parachute.

the demands imposed by extreme heat and cold and abrupt changes of temperature; finally, the mental control which guides and directs this whole wonderful mechanism is primarily instinctive and voluntary, and developed thru generations for this special purpose. Here, then, is no lack of materials best suited to requirements, nor danger of error on the part of pilot or engineer.



ROYAL TERNS IN FLIGHT.
A fleet of avian airships, illustrating the various positions of wings in flight.

Structurally, birds of comparatively great power of flight range thru all the degrees which find their extremes in birds like the hummingbirds and those like the man-o'-war birds. The former sustain their really marvelous flight and hold themselves poised before the flowers by the very acme of immensely developed physical energy and power, vastly heavier, proportionately, than their great opposites, and with incomparably less wing area to the weight per grain, their tiny bodies are provided with highly developed wing muscles and a remarkably deep keel for their attachment; altogether wonderful engines for driving the insignificant wings at a rate whose speed baffles not only the eye, but the best photographic apparatus man's ingenuity has yet produced. On the other hand, the relatively small body of the man-o'-war bird is supplied with a comparatively small keel, but with an immense wing area. The total average length of this bird is 40 inches, of the wing 25 inches, but as the measurement of the wing is taken from the bend to the end of the longest primary, it does not take into account the long joint next the body, giving the bird a spread of wing of 6 or 7 feet. With this immense area of resistance to the air to give it buoyancy, the man-o'-war bird takes place in the very front rank of birds capable of prolonged, easy but powerful



A FLOCK OF BLACK SKIMMERS IN FLIGHT.
These birds are appropriately named, for they gather their food by skimming the surface of the ocean, often with the lower mandible submerged, catching the floating aquatic life on which they feed.

flight, and it is able to float in wide circles on motionless pinions for an almost indefinite period.

All of the sea birds are possessed of well-developed powers of flight, and are mostly strong and graceful on the wing. The numerous species of gulls roam over immense areas of tossing, foam-flecked waves with tireless energy, and the terns have been styled "sea swallows," because of their strong and graceful flight, embracing light poise and beautiful evolutions. These birds may almost be said to live in the air, and the breeding season is the only time in the year when some wild, unsettled bit of land, usually an ocean island, claims them as semi-permanent denizens. For the rest of their time they are rovers, care free, save for the insatiable demands of appetite, imposed to keep up the boiler fires of those powerful engines. As an example of typical, strong, graceful and easily sustained flight, such large species as the royal terns furnish an interesting study. For the initial impulse the bird springs into the air, the start being given by the leg muscles and quickly reinforced by powerful downward and backward strokes of the wings. If hawking for prey, taking observations, or merely flying for the pure love of flight, which seems sometimes to be the case, the bird often sets its wings as soon as the proper altitude is attained, and soars with as little effort as tho it had flung aside the bonds of gravity.

In the various forms of flight it is interesting to note the manner in which various functions of the bird's mechanism are called into play. When rushing thru the air on set wings, by a straight or circular course, and on a slightly descending plane, or when flying with rapid wing beats, and having occasion to suddenly arrest its course, the wings are frequently thrown up in such a position as to bring their under surfaces at right angles to the course the bird is taking,

thus presenting the entire wing area in resistance to the air, as a powerful brake to arrest the forward movement. This is often further supplemented by the tail, full spread, being deprest so as to add its under surface area to the air-brake afforded by the wings. In ordinary flight the tail performs, in great measure, the functions of a rudder, to some extent in turning from one direction to another, but especially in rising to a higher level or dipping to a lower one. This latter function is one of the features of bird flight that has been most nearly copied in successful types of aeroplanes.

Up to the present time the only form of bird flight that man has made anything like a successful attempt to imitate is the gliding or soaring flight. Nothing in a mechanical contrivance approximates in any way the flapping pinions of birds, nor in the nature of our present understanding of such mechanics, is there any likelihood of such approximation. The principles involved in the purely soaring flight of birds, therefore, are what most interest us in comparing such flight with that of man's devices. Most of the initial energy of rising flight in birds is derived from flapping, so that to a certain extent the alternate soaring and flapping flight common to many birds is comparable to the movement of a boat, given a forward impetus by a few powerful strokes of the oars and allowed to drift forward on that impetus till again accelerated by a few more strokes. There are, however, instances of prolonged flight in certain birds nearly or wholly without wing-beats. Such flight is but imperfectly understood at best. It finds exemplification among the raptores or birds of prey and certain of the sea-fowl, to the most marked degree, and two particularly typical examples of it are the turkey vulture or buzzard and the man-o'-war bird.

The writer has, for hours at a time, watched the aerial evolutions of the former species, in an endeavor to gather some data respecting the principles of the sustained soaring. One fact was apparent. The birds, sailing in spiral course, drifted off before the wind in a long, very gradually descending semi-circle, and came up against the wind in a very much more abruptly rising incline, as well as describing a much smaller semi-circle. It was possible to conceive an explanation of the principles of their flight. The long semi-circle down the wind, being a much more gradual down grade than the short up-wind semi-circle was up grade, the average altitude maintained remained fairly constant for the entire spiral, while the impetus acquired in the long, *gradually descending* flight *with* the wind, was sufficient to provide motive force for the *short* and abruptly rising flight against the wind, the lifting power of the latter directed against the upward inclined wing and body surfaces of the bird, serving to raise it again to the maximum altitude. The portion of the spiral performed with the wind being longer than that performed against it, the eventual result was that the birds at last disappeared to the leeward.

The mode of flight of certain birds is characteristic; so much so in some cases that it is possible to identify birds by the flight alone. Woodpeckers have what is called a bounding flight, performed by an alternate strong stroke, followed by a short glide with the wings apparently closed. It is somewhat undulating, due to a slight rise on the stroke and a falling off on the unsupported glide. The goldfinch performs a somewhat similar flight, with much more accentuated undulations, extremely characteristic. The meadowlark rises by a succession of quick, short wing strokes to a hight of 6 to 8 feet, then sails away on set wings, whose points bend slightly down, and on a gradually descending plane, often alighting at the end of the sail, but sometimes flapping up to the former hight for another sail.

Birds have been credited with ability, in some instances without food or water, to fly hundreds of miles. It is absolutely certain that very often such journeys are performed by them. With this ability, furnished in themselves with all the necessary supplies and power, combining the minimum of weight with the maximum of motive force, they have a handicap over man in the conquest of the air which it seems reasonable to believe will forever render futile all attempts on his part to successfully compete with them in this field.

DEMOREST, N. J.

Americanize Hawaii

BY DOREMUS SCUDDER

[Dr. Scudder is a graduate of Yale University and the Union Theological Seminary. He was for a time a missionary in Japan, and is now pastor of the Great Central Union Church of Honolulu. He is well known as an author and as a leading Hawaiian citizen. —EDITOR.]

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S slogan for our mid-sea Territory was "Americanize Hawaii." So far as permeating with American ideals our 55 per cent. Asiatic, 20 per cent. Polynesian, 20 per cent. European, and 5 per cent. mainland American population is concerned, this is being slowly done. But Mr. Roosevelt did not mean this. He desired to see the bulk of the newcomers to Hawaii Americans and the large, uncultivated acreage here dotted with prosperous American homes.

His ideal is perfectly realizable. There is plenty of room here. Our soil can support a million or more people in comfort, the island products can be varied and increased indefinitely. Hawaii is fitted to be a paradise of small farmers. Its climate holds a charm known nowhere else on earth. Yet Americans do not come, and the reason is not far to seek. The islands are held in the grip of a virtual shipping monopoly.

Freedom of travel between here and the Pacific Coast is a misnomer. All who come to live in Hawaii are virtually marooned. If one desires to go to the mainland by a first-class steamer, during a large part of the year he must apply months ahead. The writer expects to journey eastward in June, 1910. He made application in May, 1909. If a man wishes to travel from New York to Boston, he may walk, ride in a carriage, go via automobile, speed on a train, journey more leisurely by trolley, or take a steamboat. To be forbidden passage in any but an American built vessel is therefore no hardship. But here in Hawaii we are restricted to but one means of transportation. This is irregular and occasional. To compel Americans under such circumstances to take American owned craft when others are at hand, and to shut them out for months from traveling by first-class steamer to the mainland States, is a tyranny that no community able to voice its sentiments at the ballot box would for a moment endure. But Hawaii has no vote.

Furthermore, if Americans are to be encouraged to settle here, every inducement to establish homes and every promise of making agriculture (our only industry) pay should be given. The single possible hope for successful agriculture in this Territory is in export of products. There will, of course, be some demand for truck farming as the community grows, but the population of farmers will increase only as profitable export trade enlarges. But our coastwise shipping laws forbid all thought of this. The freight monopoly has no idea of relaxing its grip upon all there is in sight. Ship subsidies will only serve to tighten this hold. There is just one thing which will so reduce freight charges that there will be some hope of successful American family farming in Hawaii, and that is freedom to transport products in any vessel that offers.

Much is made of the rapidly growing production of pineapples, sisal, tobacco, rubber and the like, but these offer no inducements to bona fide American farmers, because where they succeed it is on the capitalistic basis and with alien labor. Open the islands to competition in freights and the various lines will bid for trade, thus providing the farmer with the certainty of a market for what he grows.

The amount of benefit accruing to the United States from the application of the coastwise shipping laws to Hawaii is infinitesimal. In fact, the entire policy of the Union in dealing with Hawaii is niggardly. On the one hand, we are not allowed to bring here Asiatic labor, which will rapidly develop our resources, and, on the other hand, we cannot get Americans to come and do the work because the Government denies to their persons the right to free travel and to the goods they may produce here a profitable mar-

ket. Meantime, by refusing Hawaii any opportunity of effecting her own destiny by granting her voting power in Congress, the nation practically applies the gag to this dependency. It should be remembered that Hawaii was not acquired by war or purchase, but came freely into the Union. She deserves better treatment.

HONOLULU, H. I.

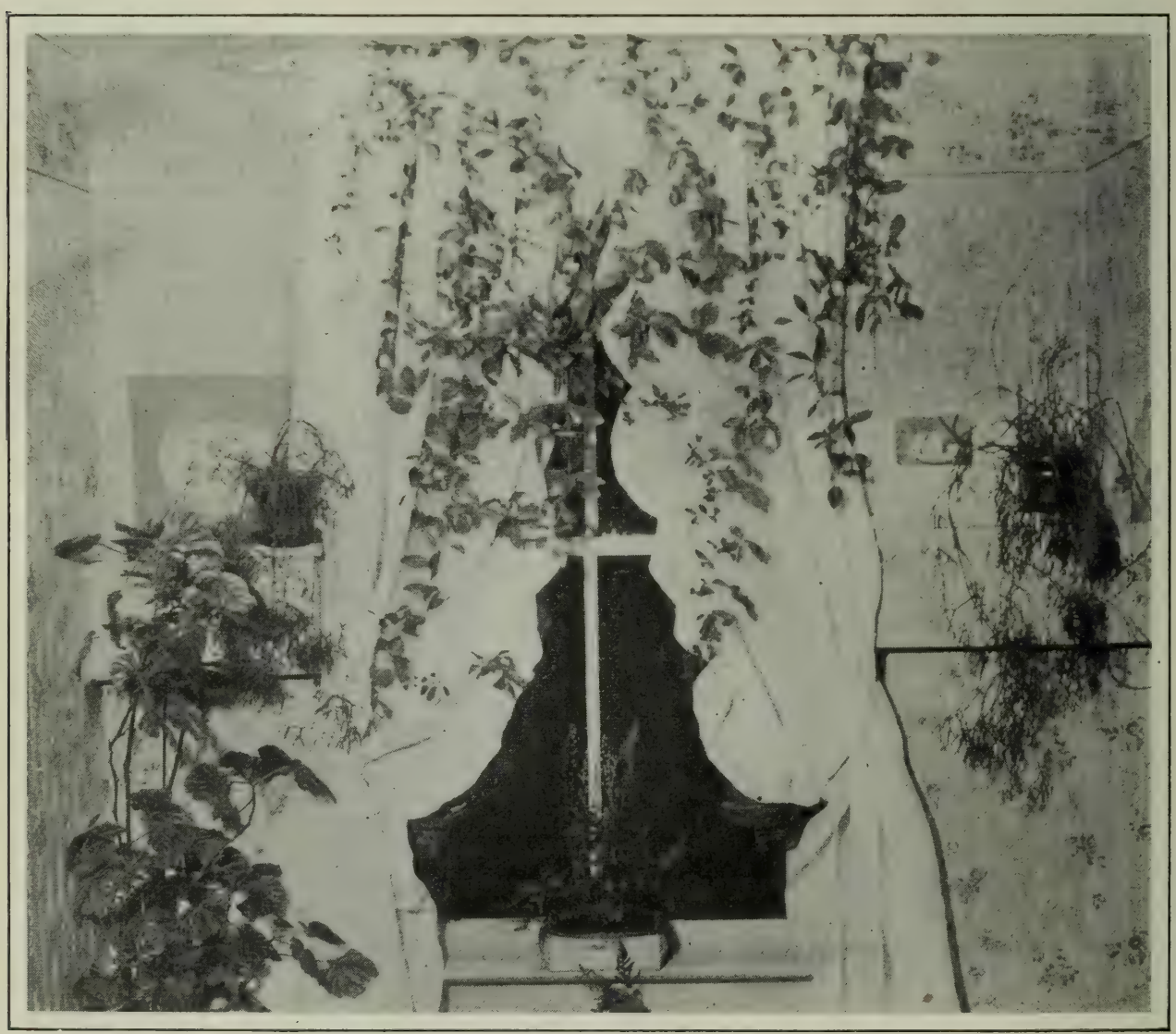
Attractive Winter Windows

BY G. A. WOOLSON

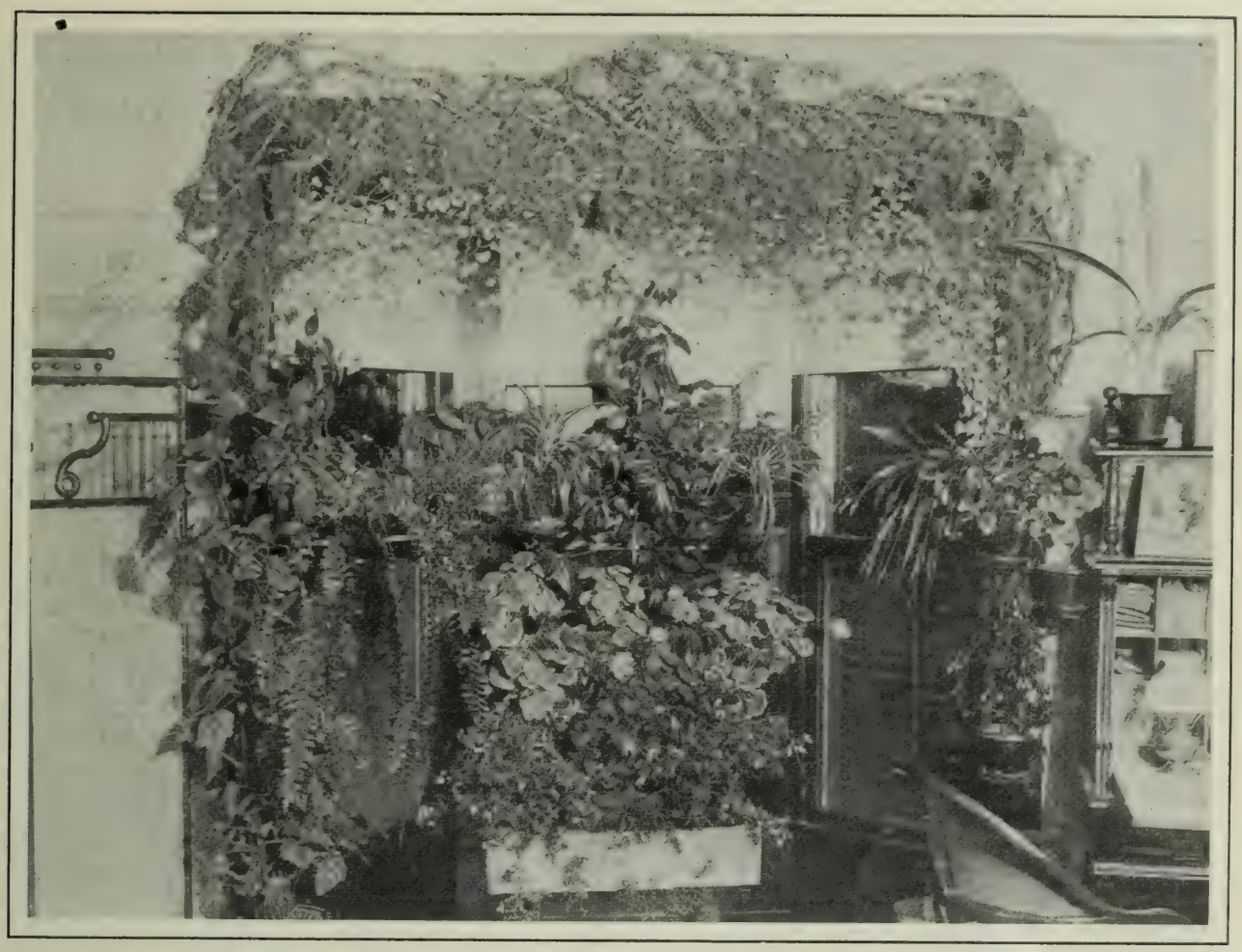
[This article may give some valuable suggestions to our readers. The writer is a well-known botanist and author.—EDITOR.]

THE house beautiful is incomplete without the softening touch of Nature here and there, hence the world today counts growing plants among the necessities of home life. To so dispose these plants that they have their share, but not a monopoly of winter light and sunshine, that they do not shut off the outside world unless we so desire, but enable us to look thru and beyond a bower of beauty, is the aim of all artistic growers who create wonderful pictures with material straight from Nature's hand.

A conservatory may afford ideal conditions for a winter garden, but the



A WINTER WINDOW DECORATED WITH VINES.



A BAY WINDOW WITH ARTISTIC FLORAL DECORATION.

majority have to be content with the bay window, which may become a thing of beauty or the reverse, according to the point of view of the presiding genius. A whole south window full of sunshine without a single thing growing in or about it is preferable to one given entirely over to rows of shelves crowded with pots, crowned with a latticework of stiff, ungainly stems stretching their growing tips toward the glass, bestowing their best efforts on the traveling public, regardless of home needs. Fewer and better developed plants, so arranged as not to cover all the glass space in any window, are much more satisfactory. The attractive window given in the illustration has an opening of only six feet, with proportionate depth. The end windows are of twenty-inch glass and the middle twenty-two.

Especial warmth was secured in the construction of the floor; seasoned stock only was used, and mortar filled in between the lining and lower floor boards, and heavy building paper laid under the matched boards above. As further precaution against insidious drafts, incidental in modern carpentry, the inner seams of the outer walls were also covered with mortar.

No shelves bar or mar the windows. Triple and double bracket are the best the market affords; these stand well out, each swinging from its own socket and all from the casing; therefore they are easily adjusted to the convenience of screens, shade and sunlight. A few single wire brackets are also used, but are not recommended, as they are easily upset. In front of the middle window is a rustic box constructed to fit the place assigned; this is zinc lined. As the plants are growing in pots they can be shifted at will. Strong bloomers take the brunt of the sunshine, which delicate ferns and begonias do not want.

Most pictures look best framed. Given a choice 'twixt muslin and vines we accept Nature's drapery as an appropriate setting. This feature is by far the most attractive part of the window.

"Bog-trotters" in tamarack swamps know the beauty of its dead trees with branches fringed with long, pale-green "moss," studded with other wonderful lichens. A better trellis for vines to run over could not be found. Consequently, small branches from such trees are artistically arranged over the top and down the sides of the opening of this bay window. In the construction of such an arch, branches must be selected from opposite sides of a tree to insure natural curves each way from the center of the opening, where a plumy branch drops lowest and curves away on either side, drooping again across the corners. Unique and beautiful in itself, it is doubly so draped with vines. Tendril clinging vines only can be used on such a trellis. The vine photographed is known to the trade as *Pilogyne suavis.* It is a neat, "brainy" little plant, which attends strictly to business and always seems to know just where to catch on next.

Now, in and about this window are perhaps sixteen bracketed pots of plants besides the rustic box, and yet, from the windows and from almost any point half the distance across the room, sky, mountains, hills, valley, neighboring and distant houses, the highway and the traveling public are visible, enough surely for busy people to rest their eyes on, with the sunlight over all.

The genus *Salix* makes an equally artistic window possible. Who does not look and long for the pussy willows—a beloved harbinger of spring? If the branches are gathered when the catkins are in the right stage of development their staying qualities may be counted on for two years regardless of the invasions of the feather duster. The skeleton of the unique canopy of vines is of these willows, with the side branches inserted in the pots in which the vine is growing. The fanlike trellis overhead is held in place by screw-hooks in the ceiling. The *Pilogyne* shows no favoritism, but disports itself as luxuriously on willow as on tamarack. The birch bark offers a "woodsy" suggestion while hiding the galvanized iron window-box, which is filled with native ferns and wildlings.

"Twigs and sticks and vines," we are told, "may do in some places, but not in all." But if we must submit to the inevitable muslin, why not make it beautiful along decorative lines? With all due respect to "art needlework," so called, it seems a sinful waste of time and strength to stitch by stitch work in a cheap imitation when Nature is ready to furnish the real thing. Given a "dollar muslin" curtain, two potted plants of *Cobœa scandens,* and turn them loose, and "shadow" or "laid work" and all the latest kinks of needlework are yours for a song.

Best of all—looking out into the night from the white birch is the dainty mitrewort (*Mitella diphylla*) with ferns. What they see does not matter; but looking thru this bit of the woods we ourselves look on

"a forest glade,
Where birches tall and tremulous a tender twilight made."

PITTSFIELD, VERMONT.

Hurt

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

ALONE he wandered in the waning day,
Too sore of heart for human touch; the dim,
Soft masses of empurpled cloud that lay
Low in the west could better comfort him.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, MASS.

Literature

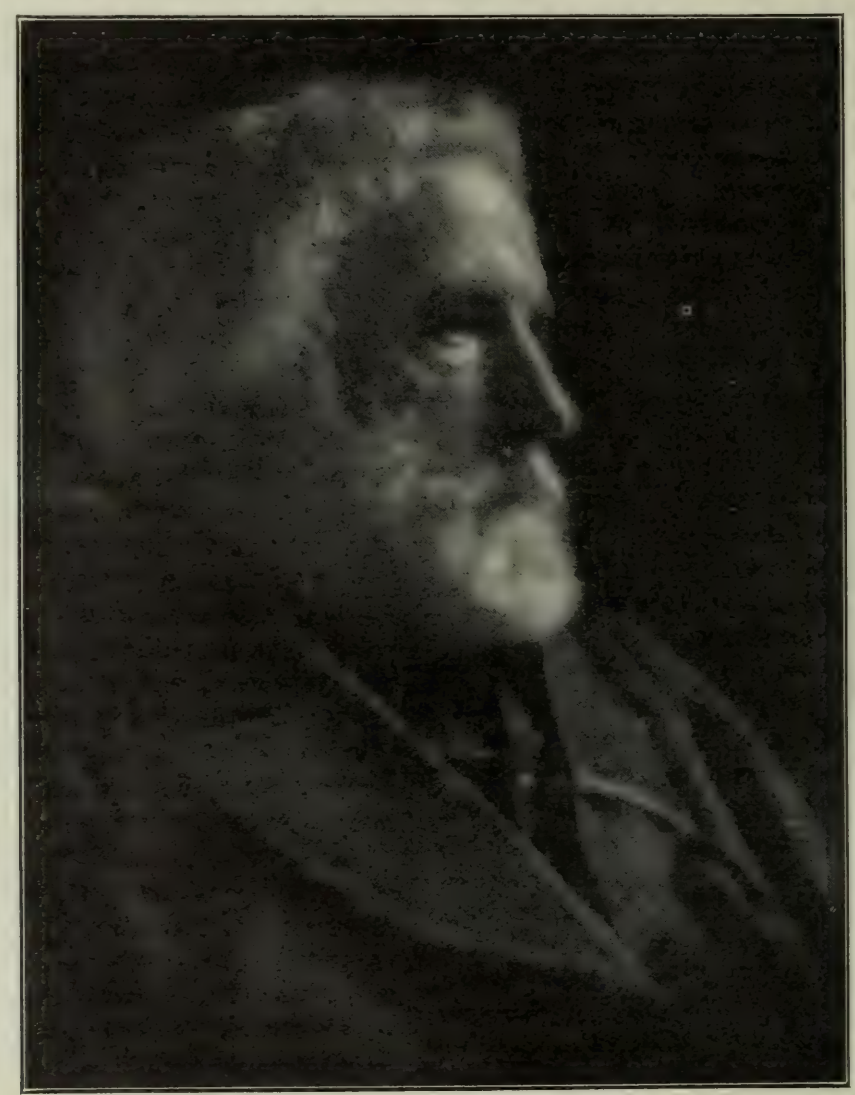
Emerson's Journals*

WHILE the lover of Emerson who has read with some care his works and the admirable life of him by Mr. Cabot will find little in these two handsome volumes from the wise man's earliest journals—that is, in biographical details—new, yet no lover of the sort can afford to lose the privilege of dwelling for a while in the sweet atmosphere which the originals breathe. There is the fragrance of good wheat there. The journals were indeed the bins into which Emerson very early began to store the newly gathered grain of a fine tillage. He is seventeen years old when the first extant entries are found. The notes show a young fellow of studious build sowing the only "wild oats" he will ever sow, except in heavenly fields, where bloom "pansies, violets and asphodel," where the drink is nectar, and ambrosia the food. In fact, he has become a member of a small club of a dozen juniors, "mildly convivial," whenever fines have accumulated sufficiently. At the club they subscribe for the *North American* and some of the English reviews; buy new poems and fiction, especially Scott's novels. The entries in the journal include verses playful and serious, and comment on poetry. He was not afraid of Byron and Moore. Shakespeare tantalized him by his perfection and his open house to all the vices. The writer spreads his opinions at full length on his pages—opinions that were tentative enough, often boyishly imperfect, yet sometimes of a philosophic shrewdness that one may half suspect of being only the unconscious echo of foregone thinkers. For morning, noon and evening he was with the thinkers. "From childhood," he says, "the names of the great have ever sounded in my ear." Of their phrases his notebooks are full. Pearls they are, as pure and clear as are the more substantial "finds" for which the oysterman keeps an eye always open, when he is "togging" and "culling" along the coast waters of New England. Into the journal go scraps intellectual: verse, original and in his own translations; attempts at dramatic composition, and essays after the manner of Addison; addresses in the style of Everett, all confessedly imitations, rather to see how the trick is done than with any purpose of forming his own style on them, for he is to have a style of his own. Most of all, there are bold hazards over the deeps of theology, ethics, morals and manners. There is no topic in the line of these four that he does not touch on and persistently return to, as his mind settles down to the work set for him by ancestry, by necessity, and, as he tries to think, by his own choice.

Every page of the journals, however, shows him to be conscious of the fact that he is to use the pen. Might it not be in poetry of a high order? Possibly in the drama? But surely in the pulpit! For imagination has largest sway in the pulpit, and he is certain that he possesses imagination. Never can he be a philosopher, he confesses to himself; he does not "possess a logical mode of thinking and speaking." That much he has found out at twenty. His critics who have since ascertained as much are only unconscious plagiarists in saying so. Some charges he has to make against himself on the score of manners. They are too stiff, too reserved. He doesn't bend enough. He wants to bend. Sometimes he would almost sacrifice his own identity, if only he could bend and show how sympathetic he really is. He has worshiped an ideal man or woman once or twice, but has never found the choice moment in which to say so, and the time passes by. Again and again he boldly accuses himself of "a cold being." "What is called a warm heart I have not." "Heart?" he says again in summing up his qualifications for the ministry—"A blank, my lord. I have not the kind affections of a pigeon. Ungenerous

*JOURNALS OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. With Annotations. Edited by *Edward Waldo Emerson* and *Waldo Emerson Forbes*. 1820-32. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. 2 Vols. $1.75 each.

and selfish, cautious and cold, I wish to be romantic; have not sufficient feeling to speak a natural, hearty welcome to a friend or stranger, and yet send abroad wishes and fancies of a friendship with a man I never knew." Who that is shy and proud and bookish, engaged in thoughts that he may not yet express even among dairy-maids, but is ready enough to make such charges against himself? Let him by effort find the language spoken by men and women of his own age and condition, and there will be heart enough. Meanwhile he was picking and culling words with care; standing up boldly with philosophers of the dead past, and disputing with them. "You may measure gravestones and see which is the tallest," he quotes; and he measures them with growing interest. His Puritan mind opens slowly on its south side. Things at first had a curious look. The drama, for instance, is vile, even in Shakespeare. He will restate its proper aims, and accept it. Again, slavery may be a possible good, under Providence. But what is Providence? He must be redefined. Possibly at some im-



Copyright, 1910, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF GEORGE MEREDITH.
By Alvin Langdon Coburn. Taken October, 1904. From the "Memorial Edition of the Works of George Meredith."

possible future moment he may be justified; but, can we wait? Definition thus everywhere breaks up; its fences fall, and the sheep straggle. By 1832 he has grown tired of trying to keep them in the fold, and he leaves the pulpit. Here the two volumes of the journal end, with a promise, however, on the part of the editors, that more shall follow. The man is not yet quite at the end of his twenties. He has had his college and Divinity School, his brief period at the

schoolmaster's desk. He has been married to a beautiful girl of seventeen, and has lost her; but we know that time will bring again the joys of home, and that an income, sufficient for modest wants, will free him for work on the immaterial, and that the lumber of a desk will no longer press on him. He is almost ready for a stand-up fight with Andrews Norton, of the Harvard Divinity School.

Memorial Edition of the Works of George Meredith. Vol. I, "The Shaving of Shagpat"; Vol. II, "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 each. (Sold only by subscription and in sets).

These two early favorites among the tales of the master English novelist of his time, doubly welcome in their handsome new raiment, signalize the beginning of what the publishers justifiably call "an important literary undertaking"—no less than "the definitive edition of Meredith," to be completed (according to present plans) in twenty-seven volumes and to contain besides the novels, stories, poems and essays of former editions a considerable amount of hitherto unpublished material. Among this new material, of which it will be a pleasure as well as a duty to speak when it appears, there are promised to us a new novel, "Celt and Saxon"; an unfinished comedy, "The Sentimentalists"; some new essays or sketches and some unpublished poetry from old notebooks. George Meredith left a rich legacy to English letters. Ordinarily after an old author has quitted his fields the gleanings make but a sorry sheaf, to the judicious; but with Meredith the case is different. His rightful place as a poet he does not yet occupy in the world's estimation. But as a novelist, no matter how the critics may wrangle among themselves over his art or his various phases as a story-teller, there is now almost universal recognition of his intellectual pre-eminence; and because of his amazing fertility in ideas whatever he left unpublished, even tho also unfinished, can hardly fail to be both interesting and valuable. Another promised volume that will be acceptable to all lovers of his work is to show the various changes and deletions in his writings made by the author from time to time (he was an uncompromising self-critic) and to contain a complete bibliography. This memorial edition is published by arrangement with Meredith's literary executors, his son, Mr. William M. Meredith, and Lord Morley. The illustrations are to include photographs taken for this edition by Mr. Frederick Evans, showing scenes associated by the author with many of his novels and poems; a series of portraits of Meredith at different periods of his life, and reproductions of many of the drawings made by Du Maurier. Millais, H. K. Browne and other artists for the original publications. The clear and readable type, the specially-made paper and the neat binding in dark green silk are of the same degree of excellence the Messrs. Scribner have established by the publication of such other standard sets as the Outward Bound Kipling, the Thistle Stevenson and the New York Henry James. Altogether this new edition promises to be worthy of the master mind it commemorates. These first volumes, certainly, are a delight to read, to study and to own.

The Conquest of the Isthmus. By Hugh C. Weir. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

An alert man can find much that will stir his admiration and imagination on the Isthmus. It is a dramatic struggle of man against nature. Mr. Weir seems to have caught the spirit of the Isthmus, even if he escaped being caught by the many dangers he relates. It is possible in places that he has carried his dramatic efforts too far, but his book will be read with interest both by those who know nothing of the Isthmus and by those who have experienced living under the actual conditions so rosily painted. It is true, as Mr. Weir says, that where one would expect to find an untraveled jungle, one finds the conventional American Y. M. C. A., with a basketball game in progress and the melody of the latest popular hit issuing from the music room. But to visit and live in a place is very different. After a few years on the Isthmus the strain of the unvarying heat begins to have its effect on the Americans. Mr. Weir falls into the common error of quoting the low death rate, in comparison to other communities, failing to take into account the comparatively small number

of children and aged people in the Canal Zone, and the physical examination that all the men have to pass before being sent there. The volume is excellently illustrated by figures and diagrams, including a folding cross section of the Canal in colors. The author's praise of Police Captain Shanton is well deserved. His influence and work in the early unsettled days of American occupation merit great credit. Mr. Weir is an enthusiast. He believes the $400,000,000 investment will yield an annual income of $24,000,000, or twice the revenue of Suez. The Canal is undoubtedly a very creditable undertaking for patriotic American citizens to contemplate, but it is well not to be too sanguine in prophesying a financial success.



Registered in Panama, 1907, by W. A. Fishbaugh, Empire, Canal Zone

THE PROMENADE ON THE SEA WALL, OLD FORT, PANAMA.
Weir's "The Conquest of the Isthmus." (Putnam's.)

Jeanne of the Marshes. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, $1.50.

This is a book without a problem. It is a romance pure and simple and in the spirit of its adventure deserves to be classed with the McCutcheon stories. The scene is laid partly in London and partly at a lonely country place surrounded by marshes. The heroine is an heiress who is under the control of a scheming stepmother who, in her turn, is the victim of a card-sharp. No matter how sophisticated and epicurean our tastes have become there remains a yellow side to our imaginations that responds involuntarily to such a plunging story of possible murder, strange noises, half-hidden tragedy and a lover in disguise, especially when all ends happily with good triumphant and evil cowed and groveling.

The Story of Dutch Painting. By Charles H. Coffin. New York: The Century Company. $1.20 net.

Seizing upon the opportunity of the new interest in Dutch painting aroused in New York by the Metropolitan Museum's loan exhibition for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, Mr. Coffin has hastened to produce another of those facile and entertaining art "stories" which seem to come from his hand with an almost mechanical regularity. Again he provides a deal of interesting biographical and historical information, tells us many things about the artists and about

the times in which they lived and worked, but tells comparatively little, except in the most general way, about any specific paintings themselves. He writes in an easy style—tho it is one without distinction, and he has not yet learned the proper uses of "shall" and "will." He has his enthusiasms and his efforts toward the popularizing of good art are commendable. His judgments and classifications, however, are not always trustworthy. His new book has no critical value for those who are interested in the art of painting for itself; yet it is worth while, perhaps, as a sort of primer for beginners in the love of art, and for such its thirty-two half-tone reproductions of masterpieces mostly from European galleries enhance its usefulness.

Moore's History of the States, United and Otherwise. By Charles F. Moore. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

Judge Moore writes in a jaunty way of the United States from the time of its settlement to the present time. The narrative is humorous, but not too humorous; the fate of the messenger who carried Oliver Wendell Holmes's funny poem will hardly befall the reader of this volume. It is historical, too, in a way, but not overburdened with data. Rather, it is a running comment, some-



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GIRL AT THE WINDOW.
Jan Vermeer. From Caffin's "The Story of Dutch Painting." (Century.)

what after the style of a certain brand of after-dinner oratory, on history, politics and things in general.

"It [the United States] is an exceedingly fertile country, yielding its products in great variety and abundance. Some localities produce politicians and confusion; in other sections the natives devote much of their time to raising corn, rye, and mint, and the rest of the time to raising cain. Fish and oysters are abundantly supplied to epicures, and lobsters to manicures, peaches frequent the cafés and fashionable resorts, and lemons are distributed with marked generosity."



RICHARD SACKVILLE, EARL OF DORSET.
After the miniature by Isaac Oliver, in the Victoria and Albert Museum.
From Armstrong's "Art in Great Britain and Ireland." (Scribner's.)

Art in Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Walter Armstrong. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

A remarkably successful achievement is this first volume of a projected series on the "General History of Art." Besides being the foremost authority on his subject, Sir Walter Armstrong, the director of the National Gallery of Ireland, has the rare gift of being able to present that subject attractively, to make every page he writes about it interesting. Not only painting, sculpture and architecture, but also such minor arts as ironwork, enamels, stained glass, needlework and tapestry, ivories, illuminated manuscripts, etching, engraving and mezzotints are reviewed—briefly, to be sure, but with fairness to all and with keen insight and good judgment, in his 312 pages. The little book is altogether the best summary that has ever been published of the history of art in the British Isles, fittingly characterized by Sir Walter as "a frequently arrested and frequently diverted development." Necessarily, in so small a book on so large a subject much of the story must be told by the illustrations, and these, of which there are more than 600, mostly very small half-tone blocks, are surprisingly good. They frequently give some idea of the quality as well as the superficial appearance of the art work reproduced; and the good taste shown in their selection is unimpeachable. The four pictures in colors are also unusually good.

Fifty Years in Constantinople and Recollections of Robert College. By George Washburn. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. $3.

The bequest of a million and a half dollars to Robert College, thru the will of the late Mr. John S. Kennedy, has directed attention and congratulations to that institution, but the writing of such a history of the college as is this *Fifty Years in Constantinople* by the former president, after his long term of service, is an equal cause of congratulation. Dr. Washburn is known in Turkey, Bulgaria, England and America as a thoughtful, statesman-like student of Eastern affairs, a writer of clear, direct, forceful English whose knowledge of Eastern politics and whose influence in molding thought have worked for much good to more than one nation in Eastern Europe. It is well that such a man should be called upon to expound the changes and outlook in Turkey at the Lowell Institute this winter. In these recollections Dr. Washburn shows how favored the college was in its founders. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, a missionary genius, and Mr. Christopher R. Robert, a far-seeing philanthropist, never a millionaire, who practically supported the college during a decade and a half, at a cost of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—the first man of means in America to foresee what a Christian college might accomplish on missionary ground in the elevation of a people. The reader will not readily forget the author's delightful description of Dr. Hamlin, enthusiast and universal genius, without architect or builder, overcoming untold obstacles, and putting up his first college building at Hissar. Others whose work in developing the college as professors or benefactors is specially acknowledged, are: Professors Long, Grosvenor, Djedjizian, Panaretoff and Van Millengen; Messrs. Kennedy, William E. Dodge and son, Remington, Nicolaki Bey, Menassian, Mrs. Frederick F. Thomson and Miss Stokes; and he notes gratefully the friendly aid of American Ministers at Constantinople and of Mr. Hay in the State Department at Washington. Political crises in Turkey, the Russo-Turkish War, the Bulgarian upheaval and the influence of the college in the formative period of that nation, Armenian and Bulgarian troubles, cholera epidemics and cruel massacres are all treated with the authority of personal knowledge, but always from a humanitarian and a Christian standpoint.

The Last King of Poland, and His Contemporaries. By K. Nisbet Bain. With 16 Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

Poland was a little late in exposing to the world that dry rot which seems always to begin in the state when the social orders become distinctly separate, and when the cumbrous rich lie heavily on the prostrate poor. In the Middle Ages, when Western Europe felt the process of decay, the barons were at least a military folk, with some of the military virtues left; but the Poland which Mr. Bain deals with, as late as the eighteenth century, had doffed the harsh helmet of the warrior caste and put on the silk-lined dressing-gown of slippered ease. The author pictures, evidently from ample material, the demoralized society among the upper classes, "where wealth accumulates and men decay," where the luxurious family life of the masters in the state "ripens and ripens and then it rots." Thru the muck of such a social condition, when Catharine of Russia lived, and the Pompadour in France ruled, and Frederick the Great caned his grenadiers, the last King of Poland made his way as best he could to the throne, and for thirty years or more held state among his unruly nobles, on borrowed money. As one of Catharine's numerous lovers, he was no better in spirit than his times. Tho discarded as a lover, his debts as a King continued to be good-naturedly paid by the Muscovite lady, who all thru her early life was engaged in an amorous by-play with kings, and in her wicked later years, more deeply engaged with the moving pieces on the political chess-board of Europe. The author tells the story well, but with an unsteady pen as to the political moralities. There was little in Stanislaus Poniatowski out of which to construct a hero, and the author apologises often for trying to make him one. It is a hard job, he admits, but he will do his best; and so he puts the King's views into a basket, duly marked and ticketed, and "naught set down in malice."

Literary Notes

....A rather curious survival from the mesozoic age of musical biographical writing comes to us in the new translation from the fifteenth German edition of Elise Polko's *Musical Sketches* (Sturgis & Walton Company, $1.25 net). Despite their age, there is vitality yet in these old-fashioned sketches of Bach, Paganini, Gretry, Schumann and others, and, notwithstanding their unrelieved sentimentality, some of them possess the lasting value that attaches to acquaintance with genius.

....The Columbia University Press announces an important publication to be issued under the editorship of Prof. W. P. Trent, being the complete works of John Milton, prose and poetry, whether in English, Italian or Latin. No such complete edition has ever been issued, and it will be of very great value. Professor Trent has given long study to the great poet and the history of his times. There will be at least eight volumes, large octavo, and will be illustrated by portraits, scenes of Milton's life and facsimiles of manuscripts and title pages of the first edition.

....Mr. Judge has given us in his *Chemistry for Young People* (Stokes, $1.50) a popular work that is at once readable and interesting and unusually accurate for a book of its kind. His style is clear and simple, but he has treated his subject in such a way as to make his book even more suitable for the average non-technical reader of mature years than for strictly "young" people. For instance, the author devotes so much attention to the rarer metals and to recent chemical theories advanced since the discovery of radium, that a reader who had never studied chemistry might get a wrong idea of the relative importance of different parts of the subject and think very dubious theories to be ascertained facts. Too much space is also given to the history of the science, but this is easily offset by the full and valuable information contained in the notes and tables at the back of the book.

....It is a motley collection of loves and hates and near-passions of the great and nearly great that Lionel Strachey and Walter Littlefield set us down to in *Love Letters of Royalties and Commanders* (New York: John McBride Co., $2). The fare ranges all the way from the beef-and-kraut love-making of von Moltke and Mary Burt to the honeyed confections of French cavaliers and dames and from the love-in-death epistles of Walter Raleigh or de Favras to the stupidity and hypocrisy of English royal George in search of female prey. A page or two of chat and a few random letters taken from each of these score or more affairs produce an effect similar to those New York table d'hôtes where an American soup, a French relish, an Italian entrée, an English roast, a Swiss cheese and a German sweetmeat combine to baffle appetite and upset digestion. Let the reader dip into the book here and there, now and again. He will rue it if he does as we did—begin at the beginning and try to discuss the whole motley feast.

Pebbles

LITTLE grains of powder,
Little dabs of paint,
Make a girl's complexion
Look like what it ain't!

"TOMMY," said the father to his small son, who was following him round the course, "what makes the grass grow?"

"The grass has blades, and with these it cuts its way thru the ground."—*Golfing.*

GILLIS—Great Scott, man! What do you call that thing?

Willis—We decided at our house this year that we would give only useful presents, and this is the beautiful, embroidered, hand-painted snow-shovel that my wife gave me.—*Puck.*

HE has learned to love Reporters, and is willing to confess
The Safeguard of our Freedom is a brave, Unmuzzled Press;
Yet finds it quite convenient in a Time of Storm and Stress
To buy a few Independent Publications, just to insure getting a clear, Unbiased Statement of the Case before a Misled Public.—*Arthur Guiterman.*

WHILE Senator Hanna, as chairman of the National Republican Committee, was conducting the campaign in 1900 he was greatly annoyed by a man who applied for the position of messenger at the national headquarters. This man had called to see the Senator four days in succession to present his application.

After the fourth visit Senator Hanna sent for the man who was then serving as messenger.

"You saw that man who was here just now?" inquired Hanna.

"Yes, sir," said the messenger.

"Do you know what he wants?"

"No, sir."

"Well, he want your place, and if I see him again he will get it."

Senator Hanna never saw the applicant again.—*Boston Herald.*

BOTH WERE COLLECTORS.

A local newspaper artist got a letter one day from a man over in Indiana who said he was making a collection of sketches. "I have drawings from well-known newspaper artists in nearly every State in the Union," the Indiana man wrote, "but I have none from Ohio. I have seen some of your work, and I think it is good. If you will send me some little sketch for my collection I shall have it framed."

The artist noticed from the letterhead that the Indiana man was connected with a bank in one of the small towns over in the State of literature. That gave him a hunch, and he wrote back as follows:

"I am making a collection of ten-dollar bills. I haven't secured specimens from every State of the Union, but I have several tens and a few twenties, and I am particularly anxious to have a ten-dollar bill from Indiana. I notice that you are employed in a place where ten-dollar bills are kept, and if you send me one for my collection I shall be glad to have it framed."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Independent

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The British Elections

THE British elections are concluded, and the Liberals have won a moderate, but not a fully conclusive victory. They have done better than was feared, perhaps as well as they expected. The Liberals and the Conservatives, who now call themselves Unionists, have won the same number of seats, but the Liberals can count as their allies for most purposes also the Laborites and the Irish Nationalists, who, together, count 122, making that the support in which Premier Asquith must depend to carry any measure. They will all be against the Lords, so that we may expect that the new Budget bill will be past, and very much as it past the last Parliament. The Lords appealed to the people, and the people have decided against them.

They cannot but yield, but more is in store for them. The House of Lords must be reformed and its power limited. A new rule must reduce its right of veto. To this more than to anything else the entire Liberal Ministry is pledged. Further than that, the Unionists believe it should be reformed, and so do the leading members of the Lords themselves. For many years the Scotch nobility have chosen the restricted number who shall represent them. A similar method for England will hardly be satisfactory. Earl Grey says the hereditary principle must go, but that is very radical for Great Britain. It will be a most serious task to decide on a principle of appointment to the Upper House. At present the Lord Bishops are the only members not serving by birthright. Some such method as that by which the bishops take rank is likely to be chosen; representatives of interests and institutions appointed with selected members of the present nobility. A certain number might be appointed annually by the Ministry, and ex-Ministers, or Governors of colonies might be given the privilege and duty. Anything would be better than mere birthright.

But they say that Mr. Asquith may refuse to remain in office, with no more compact and trustworthy a following. We cannot believe him so pusillanimous. He will take his little rest in France and return with new courage and force. He will not fail without first fighting. He has his task set for him—to reform the House of Lords—one that will give him endless honor if he succeeds, and he must attempt it, and we do not see how he can fail. The reform must come from one who fully believes in it, who will do it as thoroly as possible, and not from a Unionist like Mr. Balfour, who depends on the present House of Lords to maintain his policy.

But after the reform of the Lords, what then? The Budget will have been enacted before the reform; but after it there is a considerable body of legislation to which the Liberal party is pledged. What hope is there of it?

One measure is the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. Three-fourths of the Welsh people demand it, but it is denied by outsiders. Mr. Asquith ought to be able to get a majority for it, for the Irish Nationalists and the Laborites may be depended on for it. The reform is just. It has worked well in Ireland. It ought to be applied to England and Scotland also.

The demand of the Nationalists for a special Irish Legislature to act on local affairs ought to be granted. Mr. Asquith has promised to include it in his program if he is given a sufficient majority. He can have the majority

if he will present the bill. There will be 73 Nationalists to support it, and probably nearly all the 40 Laborites, and a large majority of the Liberals, altho some will refuse. It may make trouble even within the Cabinet itself, but a bill ought to be presented and enacted, and it would bring an end to Irish discontent. We will then find the Irish, in a few years, as loyal and content as the Scotch or the Boers.

Then there is the school reform. Of that there is less hope. Mr. Asquith could have put his bill thru the last Parliament, for he had an overwhelming majority of Liberals alone, not counting the smaller parties. But not the Anglicans alone, but the Catholics also will oppose, and there are Catholics among the Laborites, and nearly all the Nationalists are Catholics. Even the American Catholic journals are warning the Nationalist members of Parliament that their duty to the Church comes before any duty to party, and they must stand for State-aided Catholic schools, and must make no bargains, even for Home Rule. We fear this just measure will fail.

And so also will fail the newly proposed and promised scheme for the insurance of non-employment. It would take some millions of money, when money is scarce, and it sounds to many like Socialism. We fear there would not be found a majority for it.

The present Parliament may be a short one; so the prophets tell us. But it is likely to be a notable one, which will very considerably amend the British Constitution. If it forces the passage of the Budget, and then limits the veto of the House of Lords, and then fixes a plan for reforming the Upper House; and if it further disestablishes the Church in Wales, it will be one of the greatest Parliaments in English history. It can then remit its trust back to the people whose faithful servant it has been.

The Meat Trust

THAT there is a Meat Trust there can be no question, but to find it puzzles the lawyers of the Attorney-General's office. There are half a dozen firms, with a plenty of subsidiary organizations over the country, which almost wholly control the nation's meat supply. They are individually the Meat Trust. But there is no such general inclusive corporation as the Meat Trust that can be reached. It has no legal existence. And yet the six companies act with extraordinary harmony. They buy in the same territory and always all at the same prices. They sell all over the United States, and their prices are the same. It is curious that it happens so, but it does; they raise prices or lower them with absolute unanimity.

How do they do this? Not, we say, by any holding company, but, we might guess, by a gentlemen's unwritten agreement. There are no documents to prove any collusion, only the result. It has been found impossible to convict them of any breach of the law, for there are no documents to prove collusion—only independent companies which happen to do the same thing at the same time. So while other combinations have been indicted and convicted, nothing has been done to the Meat Trust. It cannot be reached; it is intangible.

This admirable method of stifling competition and controlling prices pays. The other day one of these half dozen companies made a dividend of 62 per cent. For that the public paid. The public does not like it. The public is angry and in an ignorant way shows its anger by refusing to eat meat. The President does not like it, and he is determined to test the present laws to the utmost, and if that fails to get better legislation. Somehow if a written corporate trust to prevent competition is against public interest and should be illegal, as it now is, an unwritten trust ought to be equally illegal, and there ought to be some way devised to prove its existence. The old rule *"Probat ambulando"* may be applied, the walking proves the walker, the combined result proves the combining power.

The representatives of the Trust say they are innocent; that they buy the beeves at 7½ cents on the hoof, sell the drest carcass for 9 cents; and that they are not responsible if the retailers sell it for an average of 20 cents a pound. Before we accept their plea for mercy we will await the Congressional investigation of prices.

For a multitude of city people who de-

pend on city markets the best relief is to go back to the land. As we have said before, we do not produce enough. We do not depend enough on what we raise on our farms and gardens. We ought to buy less and raise more. The most independent man in the world is the farmer, and the happiest. He has to work hard seven months in the year, but he has liberty, to be his own master, to rest on rainy days, to take a winter vacation. He is not tied all day, all the year round, to a shop or a desk. It is almost a holiday to the man tied for years to a shop to be his own master on his own farm. He will make blunders; his first year or two may be hard; but if he has intelligence and enterprise and is willing to work, the farm will give profit and delight. It is healthy for him and his children. But it is no life for drones or for stupid derelicts. It takes brains to be a good farmer. And such a one has no fear of rising prices. He gets the profit of them in what he sells, and he depends very slightly on the meat market. His food supply he brings from his own fields and barns into his own cellars. The time will come again when he who delves will be the gentleman.

Palladino's Feat

EUSAPIA PALLADINO, "the despair of science," as her manager, Mr. C. Hereward Carrington, calls her, has met her match. The Italian medium, who came to this country a few months ago with a reputation for having baffled or converted many prominent European scientists, among them Lombroso, Morselli and Schiaparelli of Italy, Richet and Flammarion of France, and Lodge of England, has fallen a victim to Professor Münsterberg. In the February *Metropolitan Magazine* he gives an account of a seance he attended, at which a most striking exposure was made of the means she uses in producing some of her miracles. Undeterred by the presence of the Harvard psychologist, the spirits began their work in the usual way. Raps were heard, the table rose, the curtain bulged out and Professor Münsterberg felt the touch of uncanny digits on his arm. All this time her hands were held by two well-known scientists and her feet rested upon theirs. Finally the table, three feet behind her in the cabinet, made by a curtain stretched across the corner back of the chair of Madame Palladino, began to move forward. Then a thrilling scream was heard, for a man had crept under the curtain and had seized her foot when she had slipped it from her shoe and was feeling for the table with it.

It was, then, Eusapia's toes, and not the fingers of "John," her ghostly control, which had tickled the ribs and plucked the sleeves of distinguished professors of European and American universities. The extra and extended limbs which have been described in so many learned papers and volumes have now indeed materialized. Her pseudopodia turn out to be real feet.

It is scarcely to be hoped, however, that this exposure of Eusapia's tricks will destroy the faith of all those who have believed in her. She has been exposed too often before to fear it. Professor Münsterberg has, after all, not added much to the public's knowledge of her methods. She has been caught several times in the act of using a hand or foot that she had freed from the sitters who thought they had hold of it, and using a hair to pull down a balance by the motion of her hands on either side of it. Professor James, of Harvard, had this in mind when, in his presidential address before the Society for Psychical Research in 1896, he referred to the

> "phenomena of the dark-sitting and rat-hole type with their tragic-comic suggestion that the whole order of nature might possibly be overturned in one's own head by the way one imagined oneself, on a certain occasion, to be holding a tricky peasant woman's feet."

Nevertheless Professor James still holds to the probable genuineness of some of her manifestations as well as to the supernormal powers of his "white crow," Mrs. Piper. Professor Münsterberg, on the contrary, takes about the same view of these phenomena as we did in our editorial of November 25 on "The New Necromancy." He does not assume to explain all the queer happenings of Euscapia's seance room. Neither could one explain all the things done in an evening by a clever and original con-

juror. Those who prefer to believe that she is genuine whenever she is not caught cheating cannot be deprived of that option by any logical process known to mankind. Professor Lombroso has provided in advance against any such exposure as this when he said that Eusapia was a being of such extreme sensitiveness and suggestibility that the presence in the room of a strong-minded skeptic would set her cheating. So, according to the spiritualists, Professor Münsterberg is himself responsible for instigating this adroit use of her tricksy toes.

A still more ingenious defense was put forward by the theosophists when the tricks of Madame Blavatsky were exposed by a Dr. Hodgson, who was sent by the Society of Psychical Research to India for that purpose. They explained that all previous founders of religions, Buddha, Jesus, Mohammed, had had their doctrines perverted and obscured because their followers had persisted in worshiping them as gods, so Madame Blavatsky, to avoid this tendency, deliberately sacrificed her personal reputation to save theosophy. She, therefore, performed some clumsy tricks and allowed the fraud to be disclosed. But in this she does not seem to have acted with her usual foreknowledge, for such superhuman self-sacrifice, surpassing that of the Buddha who fed himself to the famished lioness, has naturally increased the devotion of her followers and encouraged their belief in her divine nature.

"Jam Satis Terris"

Every college man or woman who read Latin, as they all did in the olden days and all ought to now, will recall with fond reminiscence the words above this article as the beginning of his labors in Horatian Sapphic meter. In this ode Flaccus laments the extraordinary flood of the Tiber, the work of the red right hand of angry Jove, whose bolts had smit the sacred citadels and frighted the city, lest Deucalion's Deluge should return, when the sea-monsters invaded the lofty mountains, and fishes were entangled in the topmost boughs of the elms. It was such a flood then visiting Rome as Paris is now experiencing, for he says: "We have seen the waves of the yellow Tiber, violently turned back along the Etruscan bank, proceed to overthrow the royal monuments and the temple of Vesta."

Rome never saw such a destructive flood as that which now devastates the most beautiful city in the world. Any inland city on the river banks is liable to the catastrophe of an unusual freshet. New York is safe, for on both sides she is on tide water, altho we have seen the ferry slips and the western border street overflowed by an abnormal tide pushed by an eastern storm. Paris has no such protective ocean which can easily swallow up the hugest overflow of the sky. Paris has not felt the need of high artificial banks to retain the floods, for in nearly three centuries no such disaster has been known. It has come with appalling destructiveness, reaching the most fashionable streets of the city, endangering the Louvre, invading the palace of the President of the Republic, and that occupied by the Chamber of Deputies, and a hundred other famous and well known buildings. Business is stopped; the French Academy closes its doors; subway traffic is suspended; great railway stations close their gates; business is paralyzed; the water system and the sewerage system are disorganized; the market gardeners can bring no food into the city, and famine is feared almost as much as typhoid pestilence.

The disaster is tremendous. No one knows how much it may exceed the $200,000,000 of loss now indicated. Tens of thousands have to be fed and will lose everything, while those driven out of employment by the cruel river will be counted by the hundred thousand. Fortunately France is thrifty and rich and proud, and will ask no foreign aid. But this is such a fearful disaster, comparable with a fire or an earthquake which destroys a city, that one hastens to offer help, glad to express concrete sympathy by friendly international gifts. Already more than one call has been made for subscriptions of aid, and we trust they will be generous. France is a country which our own especially loves. From her we had help in our opening struggle for national existence. From France we acquired the richest portion of our national estate. It was France that first

adopted our republican creed under the banner of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity; and France is now the great Republic of Europe. To France our artists have gone for instruction, and Paris is the Mecca equally of the rich or the poor American traveler. We owe much to Paris, and we would have some little part of the debt paid in these days of her distress.

The Whitman Controversy

Two correspondents, one living in Washington and one in Oregon, criticise the review of Dr. Myron Eells's "Marcus Whitman," which appeared in these columns in the issue of November 25. One of the writers wishes his name withheld; the other, Mr. Joseph Schafer, the author of "A History of the Pacific Northwest," is willing to be quoted.

"The essence of the 'controversy,'" writes Mr. Schafer, "is the question, 'Did Whitman save Oregon?'" We do not believe that is the essence of the controversy. It once was, but the issue has been shifted. In one camp are a number of extreme partisans who take their historical method and at least some of their data from Mr. William I. Marshall and the late Prof. Edward Gaylord Bourne. These are the ultra-anti-Whitmanites. They deny to poor Marcus pretty much everything except the fact that he was murdered by Indians on November 29, 1847. There is another, and a very small camp, centered about Whitman College, who ascribe to the missionary a sole or a determining influence in the saving or Oregon. These are the ultra-Whitmanites. And then, finally, there is a much larger camp of persons who, paying small attention to the myth-builders on the one hand or the iconoclasts on the other, are determined that Whitman shall be judged fairly by the records. A fair judgment for Whitman is the present issue.

The review of Mr. Eells's book took this middle ground. It declared that Whitman's main purpose in going East is proved by the evidence. But it also said, "What his influence may have been in saving Oregon is a less certain matter," and that "at least he did all that he could toward an end that was achieved." It did not praise Mr. Eells's book for historical excellence. The faults of that book are quite as evident as are those of Professor Bourne's book. The review gave the attitude of the extreme anti-Whitmanites and then sought to show what the records really indicate. The review concluded: "The case for Whitman grows stronger with the years." This sentence did not mean that more is now claimed for Whitman or attributed to him than even the earlier ultra-Whitmanites had claimed, but that the extreme anti-Whitman attitude, which a few years ago seemed to hold the field, had lost ground under the plain readings of the evidence.

This reaction toward a fairer judgment appears to be decided. We have not the space to deal with the matter adequately at this time. In passing, however, it seems advisable to say that a good deal of unnecessary passion has been displayed in this controversy. There are certain sectarian ramifications to it, and sectarian bitterness has been aroused. The earlier anti-Whitman attacks were Roman Catholic, and the later ones have not been wholly free from intra-Protestant sectarianism. No doubt there are many excellent persons who have reached their conclusions in the matter uninfluenced by sectarian promptings; but this influence has at all times been notable.

The point is not, Did Whitman save Oregon? It is, rather: Was not Whitman apprehensive of the fate of Oregon; did he not believe that American settlement was the solution; did he not brave the terrors of the winter and the wilderness in making his Eastern journey; did he not visit Washington; did he not, with voice and pen, plead for American occupation; did he not lead back an emigrant train of 875 souls safely to the Willamette; was he not the most conspicuous figure in the whole epoch? Tho Mr. Marshall denies the influence of the immigration of 1843, Mr. Schafer has declared it "crucial," and Mr. Hulbert, in his "Pilots of the Republic," takes a like stand. Is it not a fact that that immigration, tho its causes were many, was in part due to Whitman? Is it likely that any one should have known better what was in his mind than his companions, A.

L. Lovejoy and his nephew, P. B. Whitman? Did he not himself know what was in his mind? Are not his letters from November 1, 1843, to October 18, 1847, a proof of his motives and of the importance which he attached to American settlement? In these letters, according to Mr. Marshall, he "made very extravagant and wholly unwarranted claims of great services rendered to the national Government." Maybe his claims were unwarranted and extravagant, but the fact that he made the claims is enough for a non-partisan jury to determine his motives and his attitude. If the Whitman "myth" is a curious freak of history, the anti-Whitman crusade is a yet more curious anomaly.

The New Farming Generation

An encouraging note for the future of the farming sections comes out of the Middle West where there has been reached a stage of development that includes something more than the counting of bushels and acres. It is the report that a larger number of young men each year are choosing farming for their life occupation. The agricultural colleges are expanding their facilities to accommodate increased attendance and the demand for "institutes" which shall instruct the agricultural communities is insistent. This means that the position of the farmer as a business man is being established, and his sons, instead of hurrying to the city to seek another occupation, are realizing that there is a field for their best endeavor on the old homestead—tho that term has almost passed into the realm of melodrama.

The new generation of farmers is something of a surprise to the student familiar with that of early days. It comes with something of an awakening to hear the man in overalls, milk pail or pitchfork in hand, talk in clear English of "balanced nutrition," "economy of production," and "scientific breeding." He discusses the quality of soil ingredients and moralizes on the benefits of crop rotation. He has learned farming from books, which was a method that our fathers scorned; but the fact that he is able to produce more bushels to the acre and more profit from the year's work is earning him respect. He stands for a new era on the farm and in its management.

Not alone in the better management of the fields is the new generation of farmers making advancement. That is but a part of the accomplishment of an agricultural education. The fact that the young men have been out in the world and have learned how others do things gives them ideas in accomplishment of farm duties with less exertion. The bane of the farmer's life has been that he was compelled to rise with the sun and work until long after its setting. He found it difficult to obtain farm help because the days were so long and the relaxation so limited. The new generation is changing this, partly thru the more systematic management of farm work and more by the introduction of new methods.

Milking cows is at best a wearisome task and the farm boy who spent two or three hours of early morning and of late evening at that task looks back upon it as a nightmare in his home life. Nowadays the educated young farmer equips the dairy with milking machines which enables him to milk faster than three expert men could do it and have no labor except that of overseeing the process. Following the plow day after day wears out the most willing youth. Even the sulky-plow did not entirely remove the burden, for the tired horses always called for sympathy. The modern farmer places in the field a gasoline engine to which is attached a half dozen plows and the plowboy becomes a field chauffeur, getting thru the task with little weariness and much satisfaction. Water pipes thru the barns and water pressure thru the house means comfort to the farmer and his family; motor cars diminish distance and give pleasure, amply paid for by the increase of health and economy of time.

These and many other things that relieve the farmer's life from dreariness have come thru the enterprise and advancement of the new generation. Where the boy has been sent to college and then allowed to carry into effect the lessons he learned there is little for commissions and economists to do—the farmer's problem is taking care of itself.

Not much can be expected of the older generation. The man who has farmed in

the old way for forty years is going to keep on in his accustomed path. In no profession or avocation is there more unyielding adherence to habit and tradition than on the farm. If this be doubted, visit a rural community in one of the older States and note the processes to which older farmers yet cling.

In contrast inspect a farm in the Middle West where the spirit of progress and advancement is manifest. The modern machinery, the new methods and the larger grasp of the possibilities in making farming a business speak for themselves. The attitude of the worker toward his task takes on a new aspect; he considers his land as so much equipment, the factory against which are placed fixt charges and from which are to be derived legitimate profits. This viewpoint marks the real reason for the modern farmer's success, for out of it is evolved the planning and calculation that result in a steady measure of prosperity, the source of a farmer's happiness.

Given a conviction that he can obtain from the soil a regular income and do it with no greater exertion than is required to succeed in any other business, the attraction of the farm for the young man will be ample—what he has objected to has been the intense labor and uncertainty of results.

This is exactly the object of the education given by the agricultural schools and as they turn out their hundreds of educated farmer youth there should be a change in the farming community commensurate with the infusion of scientific methods and a more intelligent comprehension of possibilities. This must come from the young generation, and the father will do well to give his sons opportunity to test their theories and to put into practice their new ideas, instead of insisting that old ways be followed simply because they are old.

The Church in Tuberculosis Medicine

We have just received the report of the Tuberculosis Class of St. George's Church, New York City, for the seventeen months from October 1907, the time of its foundation, to April, 1909. We wish to call particular attention to it because it represents a type of medical work with regard to which there can be no possible question that Christian churches would not only make no mistake in taking it up, but in which they would surely be doing a much needed Christian charity With regard to many other forms of Church invasion of medicine there are not only serious doubts, but, as every one admits, grave dangers. Self-deception is extremely easy, and with the best of will in the world a churchman may glide easily into what proves to be rank charlatanry. In providing, however, for the nutrition of consumptives, so that they shall have better food and better oxygen and more of both, for both are nutritional processes which increase resistive vitality, there can be no possible objection and the most absolute assurance of accomplishing a great humanitarian purpose. How great the need of such effort is only those who are familiar with the difficulties of the poor whenever they contract tuberculosis can properly appreciate. Usually the outlook is despairing. With such aid the prospect at once brightens and even cure is not out of the question.

The problem of tuberculosis is much larger than most people imagine, in spite of the particular attention that has been called to it in recent years. One in eight of our city populations die of it in spite of all the reduction in mortality from the disease that has been secured in the last decade or two. Ordinarily people assume that these figures represent also the numbers who are sufferers from the disease. Any such impression, however, is entirely away from the truth. It is probable that at least one in four of the population have their lives at some time or other seriously threatened by tuberculous processes. All of the so-called pleurisies are now looked upon as tuberculous in origin and character. They used to be considered more or less passing events, in which men suffered from a stitch in the side for a time, with some shortness of breath, and were confined to bed for a few days to a few weeks. Nearly all of the slow-running pneumonias are of a tuberculous nature, or at least have a tuberculous complication. Most of the colds

that hang on, yet are supposed to be nothing more than colds, are really manifestations of a tuberculous process in the bronchi, either recent or an old focus of tuberculosis lighted up by the infectious disease that is familiarly called a cold.

At the recent international congress of tuberculosis, the general impression exprest by physicians, many of them authorities on the subject, was that every person who lives to the age of thirty has or has had tubercle bacilli active in his tissues. In five out of every six of us these are effectually walled off by natural resistance to the disease, tho this walling off constitutes no guarantee that the bacilli may not become active if their host should run down in weight, or should he have his resistive vitality or natural immunity lessened by intercurrent disease, unfortunate sanitary surroundings, or overwork on low nutrition. This gives one an idea of how large the tuberculosis problem is. It is quite impossible to expect that we shall ever be able to furnish sufficient sanatorium accommodations for all the tuberculous of our cities. It would probably also be quite inadvisable that we should furnish such accommodation. Opportunities would be abused, patients would get used to doing nothing and would find it difficult to revert to their active lives, and then would become the victims of nervous depression for lack of occupation. Besides, the question of aid for their families would greatly complicate the problem. Any help in the solution of this, especially if it promises to be diffusive, cannot fail of a hearty welcome.

At St. George's twenty cases of tuberculosis have been under observation in the church class. Every person admitted to the class is required to keep an accurate and complete record of his own daily *régime* and condition in a book supplied for this purpose. This book is carefully inspected each week by the physician in charge, and errors of diet and hygiene are corrected. Symptoms are carefully noted and improvements in the mode of living suggested. On class days, as the patients have to spend some time in the class room, they are served with a rather liberal meal. They are taught how to live outside as much as possible, to air their rooms thoroly, and, above all, to eat properly of nutritious food as abundantly as possible. The most interesting feature of the report is that nineteen of the twenty patients gained in weight, the gains ranging from 1 to 20 pounds. Among those who were in the class more than three months the average gain was 10 pounds. It is no wonder with this before us that we learn from another portion of the report that out of the twenty members suffering from tuberculosis, two cases are "apparently cured," four cases are "arrested" and five cases "improved." In a word, more than one-half the patients have been greatly benefited according to the standards adopted by all sanatoria.

Suppose every one of the thousand churches, more or less, in Greater New York, were to be able to report at the end of each year that it had quietly and inexpensively—the nutritious class day meals cost but 15 cents each—cared for twenty tuberculous patients and brought about an improvement in more than half of them, what a magnificent factor in the crusade against tuberculosis this movement would be. At the same time those associated with the work would themselves be magnificently trained in the hygiene and sanitation of right living, and many of them doubtless be provided with opportunities for absorbing occupation of mind in care for others that would do away with the causative factors of many nervous diseases. There is in this class system for tuberculosis a better opportunity for the Church to do good medical work without any danger of giving occasion for abuses than in any other phase of modern medicine.

Work for Roosevelt

The Hearst newspapers know how to catch a taking idea and exploit it. THE INDEPENDENT published an article by Henry G. Granger last April in which he proposed that President Taft should summon ex-President Roosevelt to be the head of a commission to be sent out from this country to the leading nations of the world urging them to agree on some system of reduction of armaments, or, rather, the dispensing with them except

for police purposes. The job of persuading say the five leading nations of the world, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan, to unite in a federation to put an end to war, a union which all the rest of the world would have to join, he would put on Mr. Roosevelt. It is a service, if he can be persuaded to take it up, that would be worthy of him and might be a large enough ambition for a man of his boundless energy and enthusiasm. That would give us the federation of the world, the international congress we all want. We are glad that so large a circle of journals will popularize the plan, and we hope it may be made effective.

Justice at Last for Porto Rico

The President in a special message asks Congress to adopt a new code of laws for Porto Rico. First and foremost it allows voluntary citizenship, and provides that only citizens can hold office. That is as it should be, and as it ought to have been much earlier. The people of Porto Rico have been too long like Mohammed's coffin, and how could they be expected to be particularly loyal to a country in which they had no right except to be ruled? Another provision of the proposed law is the establishment in place of the present Executive Council, all appointed, of a Senate in which five out of the thirteen members shall be elected, while the present House of Delegates shall be called the House of Representatives. We are likely to have in future more harmony between the elected representatives of the people and the Executive, and it begins to appear in the readiness with which, under the new Governor, the House of Delegates has accepted the annual budget.

Hope for the Penitent King

This passage, from a Joint Pastoral of the Belgian bishops to their people on the accession of King Albert, deserves the attention of readers this side the Atlantic:

"You have religiously taken part in the country's recent mourning. Our priests have offered the Holy Sacrifice, our faithful have prayed and received Communion for the repose of the soul of the great King whom Belgium has just lost, and whose renown, contrary to the lot usually reserved to human glory, will, we doubt not, go on increasing, as the lapse of years shall permit a truer appreciation of the immense services rendered by his great and persevering initiative to Christian civilization. The religious marriage of the King and his so manifestly Christian death give us a firm hope that God has been merciful to him, remembering only the higher merits of his royal career. 'Condemn not and you shall not be condemned.' Let us rather repeat the charitable prayer which the Church recites over the grave of all her children who die in union with her."

There is a recognition of the criticisms which have condemned him, with the declaration that before he died he made peace with the Church by his marriage and confession. There is the hope that God has been merciful to one who has offended, which it is only right to indulge. There is the confidence that his Kongo scheme will work ultimately for civilization. Doubtless it will; but his purpose therefor is not clear, and his crime therein is public to the world. No king would wish such a faint eulogy as the best that can be uttered over a late penitent.

Lafcadio Hearn on the Japanese

There are portions of Lafcadio Hearn's private letters from Japan, published in *The Atlantic,* that never ought to have seen the light. The writer was for years a teacher of boys in Japan, and married a Japanese girl. He had written with enthusiasm of Japan and the Japanese. But his views of them changed—or was it his mood? What is here printed—it is too late to suppress it—could not but give offense, and in Japan change the pleasant memory of him to aversion. He says:

"The people have no souls. The Japanese officials have none. Imagine people having no sentiment of light—of blue—of infinity! And they cannot feel possibly the beauty of their own day as you and I do. . . . They have lost the child-hearts that the gods gave them, which were beautiful, and in place of them have something like the legendary apples of Sodom—full of bitterness and dust only."

Now all that is the vaporing of his own jaded soul. He is worn and exhausted, and the change is in himself, and it jaundices all he sees. Nothing less than a confession of the quenching of his own

orbs into spiritual blindness is this conclusion of his correspondence:

"The *finale* of my long correspondence with you on Japanese character is frankly this (I know it is unjust; I know it is small. But I suppose it is natural—and I am not superior to nature,—besides I see no reason why I should not be in all things frank with you):—

"*I hate and detest the Japanese.*

"I refused even to attend a banquet given by a European merchant the other day because there were Japanese present. I wish to make no more Japanese acquaintances. I shall never again be interested in any Japanese of the educated generation. I shall never again receive any of my former pupils. I simply *abominate* the Japanese. . . .

"Excepting, of course, the women of Japan, who are—well, who are not Japanese. They remain angels."

We quote what ought never, for sweet charity's sake, to have seen print, not to denounce it, but to excuse it as we excuse the obliquities of a disordered mind. Sane men do not talk so. Imagine Dr. DeForest writing such brutality to an intimate friend!

Religious Liberty in Madagascar

We hear much of the hostility of the Government to Christian churches in France, but very little of the same wrong in the French colonies. In France the churches at least are not shut up, and those can go who wish, but religious liberty does not exist in Madagascar. After nine years of war General Gallieni made the complete conquest of the island, during which the missions suffered severely and were under suspicion as English, but the loyal conduct of the missionaries secured his confidence at last so that at his withdrawal in 1905 the college, schools and dispensaries were doing good work. But his successor, M. Augagneur, was a pronounced agnostic and entered with a campaign to destroy the Christian religion there. He immediately suppress the Y. M. C. A., forbade any school to be taught in a church, thus shutting up three-fourths of the schools, which the Government schools provide for but a very small part of the pupils. These Government schools require the children to attend Sunday morning, so that they cannot go to church, and there are given talks to the children telling them that there is no God, that the story of Christ is a myth, and that this life is all they have to think of. In some districts out of fifty churches not one is allowed to have a school, and a missionary's wife has been forbidden to teach children on the veranda of her own house. In the villages no cottage meetings are allowed. The revival of heathen practices is encouraged, and efforts are made to make Sunday a day of public sports. In many places the churches have been closed, the crosses removed and the furniture thrown out of doors, while missions to the heathen are prevented. In South Africa and India the British Government gives subsidies to French mission schools, and it would seem as if the British Government might offer effective friendly intervention. This may have been done, for we learn that the hostile Governor has been recalled, and in his place one has been sent whose dealings in Tahiti have given no such offense.

If there is an editor of longer standing on the religious press than I. M. Atwood, D. D., we do not recall his name. Dr. Atwood has been for almost forty-three years connected with *The Universalist Leader,* either as editor, associate editor or the writer, for thirty-three years, of a page of editorial "briefs." During thirty years of this time he has been either president of the Universalist Theological Seminary, at Canton, N. Y., or general superintendent of the churches of the country. We doubt if any better educational work could be done in these positions than he has done by his weekly "briefs." They are short notes discussing any subject that might come up, religious or secular, and have been written with intelligence and sanity, and with a constant purpose to influence rather than amuse. His has been a conservatively evangelical force, and we are sorry to see him lay down his pen.

It is a curious fact that under the postal regulations the publications of fraternal societies, educational institutions, trades unions, lodges, etc., pass thru the mails as second class matter, tho they have no subscribers, but not the publications of churches. This is strange, and an amendment ought to be added to the effect that all publications of religious denominations whether of denominational organizations and agen-

cies, or of particular congregations and religious societies, issued annually or at shorter intervals of time, shall be admitted to the mails as second class mail matter, provided that such publications shall be published only for religious purposes and shall not contain any advertising matter of any kind. There are no organized bodies of men and women in our country that are so earnestly and generally engaged in benevolent and charitable work, and in advancing the moral welfare of individuals and the nation as the Churches, whether Protestant, Catholic or Jewish.

One of the many services which the late Spencer Trask, who was killed in a railway wreck on the last day of the year, and which will otherwise escape the knowledge of the press, was his presidency of the board which cares for the Armenian orphans of the Turkish massacres and the orphans of the famines of India. At the Church of the Ascension last Sunday many of the lines of public activity to which the deceased banker was devoted were recounted by Governor Hughes, ex-Mayor Low, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and others. Twenty-seven different religious, benevolent, educational and social organizations were represented of which he was an active member, and we do not know of how many of these he was president, as he was of the National Arts Club. In all these lines he was as generous as he was active and useful.

San Francisco has the kind of a Mayor its people want. They want to gamble, and the Mayor says they may, white men or Chinese, all they wish to, if they only keep within the law. He is quoted as saying:

"I believe that any one has a right to gamble in his home or place of business, as well as those who gamble in clubs. I gambled the other day on the train coming up from Monterey. I played poker. Poker is a legal game, as I understand it, except when the house takes a percentage.

"The Chinese may gamble their heads off, so that they keep within the law. They will not have to give up a cent for it, and if I find that any man has taken a cent from them or attempted to make them give up he will get the full penalty of the law, if I have the power to give it to him."

We suppose the Mayor would let them start up the lottery again, if the United States Government would only let them use the mails.

It becomes pretty plain that Head Forester Pinchot was glad to be removed from office, and anticipated it when he wrote his letter to Senator Dolliver. He knew there was to be an investigation by Congress, and he wanted to be free to take part in it. He has been made president of the Forestry Association, and will give all his energy to conservation, while his successor in office will carry out his policy, and Secretary Ballinger, who is under fire, must needs move with the procession. The investigation begins in a very interesting way, and the probe is likely to go deep.

In the quarrel between the Government wireless operators and the high school boys who make and work their own amateur appliances we are with the boys. Of course, there may be rules to govern the business, but they should be very liberal. There need be no interference, and these boys are the hope of future invention. It is magnificent that hundreds of them have left football for electricity, and hundreds of others for aviation.

We do not quite approve of the penalty imposed by an Indianapolis magistrate of requiring offending saloon keepers to go to church for a Sunday and get a certificate of it from the minister as a condition of renewing a suspended license. It makes a spectacle of the man, and it does not make him love the church to be sent to it as to a penitentiary. On the public it has the appearance of a joke, in a place where a joke is not befitting.

The American people want no tariff war with Germany. We appreciate that the German farmers want to supply their own meat for their own people, and to keep the price up, for they believe in protection and high tariff for themselves just as we do. With them it is beef and pork; with us it is iron and lumber. So both countries continue to help their own producers and squeeze their own consumers.

Financial

Mr. Taft and the Trusts

PRICES on the Stock Exchange were affected at the beginning of last week by sensational reports from Washington that the President was planning a sharp attack upon Trust combinations. The general tendency of the market had been downward, and the Hocking manipulation incident had promoted the decline. The reports from Washington appeared in some papers on the afternoon of the 24th, and in many on the following morning. Prices fell on the 24th, and there were further losses on the 25th, until a statement from the White House caused a rally. Extreme declines in the most active stocks were as follows: Union Pacific, 9⅝; Reading, 8½; Amalgamated Copper, 6; Southern Pacific, 6; Steel, 5¾. Recovery on the 26th was succeeded by another break on the 27th, but at the end of the week more than half of the loss had been made good, the net declines ranging from 1¼ for Amalgamated and 2½ for Steel to 5 for Union Pacific. Among the favorable incidents was the declaration by the Steel directors of an extra dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent., which makes 4 per cent. for the full year 1909. Net earnings in the December quarter were $40,971,309, against $38,246,907 in the quarter immediately preceding.

The sensational reports mentioned above seemed to have a common origin, but were not identical in form. They appeared in journals of a conservative character, as well as in journals of the other kind, and professed to have the warrant of "high authority." All agreed in saying that the President was waiting only for the final decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, and a majority asserted that one of the first combinations to be prosecuted would be the Steel Corporation. At noon on the 25th, the stock market then showing considerable losses, the following was given out by the President:

"No statement was issued, either from the Attorney General's office or the White House, indicating that the purpose of the Administration with reference to prosecutions under the Anti Trust law is other than as set forth in the message of the President of January 7, 1910. Sensational statements, as if there were to be a new departure and an indiscriminate prosecution of important industries, have no foundation. The purpose of the Administration is exactly as already stated in the President's message."

Those who are responsible for the publication of the sensational reports insist, however, that the message itself fully warrants the predictions which they made on the 24th. And it is true that the message foreshadowed many prosecutions. It was his purpose, Mr. Taft said, to have investigation made, "thru the grand jury or otherwise," of all combinations suspected of doing business in violation of the Sherman act. Also it was his duty and purpose to enforce the law. He deplored the effect of such an investigation, and proposed national incorporation as something by which the "business danger" might be avoided. But Congress does not like the proposition, and the great companies or combinations oppose it.

The Guaranty Trust Company

FOLLOWING the acquisition of control of the Guaranty Trust Company by the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. and those associated with it, a merger of the Morton Trust Company and the Fifth Avenue Trust Company with the Guaranty was proposed. On January 5 the merger was approved by the three boards of directors, and the consolidation became effective last week. Nearly 100 per cent. of the stock of each of the three companies had voted for it, and there was not one share in opposition. Officers of the enlarged institution have been elected. Alexander J. Hemphill, president of the old Guaranty and for a long time its senior vice president, is the president of the enlarged Guaranty. Mr. Hemphill was born, in 1856, in Philadelphia, where he was educated and at the age of nineteen entered the service of the Pennsylvania road in the accounting department, where he steadily rose. In 1883 he became secretary of the Nor-

folk & Western Railroad, and at that time was probably the youngest officer of any railroad in the United States. He entered the service of the Guaranty Trust Company in 1905. Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, formerly president of both the Morton Trust Company and the Fifth Avenue, has been elected chairman of the new board. The old officers of the Guaranty have been re-elected, and with them two new vice-presidents—Charles H. Allen, formerly vice-president of the Morton Trust Company, and H. M. Francis, who was secretary of the same company. The enlarged Guaranty begins its work with a capital of $5,000,000, a surplus of $18,000,000, undivided profits amounting to $3,000,000, and deposits of $130,000,000, which make it the largest institution of its kind in the world.

A New President of an Old Bank

Lewis L. Clarke, who was recently elected president of the American Exchange National Bank (having been vice-president), was born in 1871 and was educated at the Berkeley School and at Packard's Business College in this city. When he entered the service of the bank as office boy in 1889, he was eighteen years old. In 1897 he became secretary to the president, who was his father, Dumont Clarke, and in 1901 was appointed assistant cashier. Two years ago he was elected vice-president. He is a member of the Lotos, Union League, New York Athletic and Englewood Golf Clubs, and of the New England Society, and last week he was elected a member of the board of directors of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company. The other officers are: Edward Burns, vice-president; Walter H. Bennett, cashier, and A. K. deGuiscard, assistant cashier. The directors are: W. Bayard Cutting, John T. Terry, J. Rogers Maxwell, John Claflin, William P. Dixon, Levi C. Weir, Samuel Rea, William L. Bull, Clarence H. Mackay, Edwin Hawley, Pliny Fisk, Edward Burns, Lewis L. Clarke and Basil W. Rowe. The American Exchange National Bank was organized in 1838 with a capital of $1,155,400, and it became a national bank in 1865. The capital now is $5,000,000 and its surplus is $2,250,000. Its undivided profits are more than $2,850,000, and its total resources exceed $52,400,000. Its presidents, with the years of their election, have been: Nathaniel Wood, 1838; David Leavitt, 1839; Samuel Willets, 1853; William A. Booth, 1855; George S. Coe, 1860, and Dumont Clarke, 1894.



LEWIS L. CLARKE,
The new president of the American Exchange National Bank.

....According to the *Railroad Age-Gazette*, 3,748 miles of railroad were built in this country in 1909. In 1908 the number of miles was 3,214, but there were more than 5,000 in each of the two years immediately preceding.

....The Rock Island Railroad Company has established a pension system for its employees. It has also adopted a rule that hereafter no inexperienced person over thirty-five years of age, nor any experienced person over forty-five, shall be taken into the company's service.

INSURANCE

Addresses Before the Washington Meet of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents

In his address before the annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, held at Washington, D. C., on January 19, Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York, declared his faith in life insurance as an American institution. He said that no life insurance organization which is honest and economical need fear State control or expect to suffer from legislation. On the subject of legislative corruption he said:

"I hope the time has gone by when it will be thought necessary to protect the interests of life insurance policyholders by efforts to corrupt legislators. Publicity, discussion, fair understanding of what you have in view, and what is essential to the proper conduct of this business—those are your guarantees, and those are the securities of the policyholders you represent.

"You are not handling your own moneys, but the savings of the people. You are not responsible for legislation, and you have no duty in any way, by any method which will not stand full and public discussion, to thwart any attack upon the interests committed to your care. You can much better trust the people, if they understand the situation, than you can trust those who are purchasable and run the risk in the future of reaping the harvest which is inevitable if there be sown in our legislative halls the seed of bribery and corruption.

"We must have the efforts of our insurance departments of supervision supported in public opinion, and I believe that I am addressing men here every one of whom wants to see the laws faithfully enforced, without favoritism or partiality, without covering anything up, and with a desire that those that are honest and economical in their management should have the benefit that should accrue from such honesty and such economy, and those that are guilty of improper practices should be exposed at the earliest possible moment."

Governor Hughes was followed by L. G. Fouse, president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., whose theme was "Problems Arising from Conflicting State Laws and Departmental Rulings Relating to Life Insurance." Mr. Fouse said that:

"From fifteen to twenty million dollars a year is the toll paid by the life insurance policyholders of the country as a result of the lack of uniformity in State insurance laws and practices. This is at least 5 per cent. of the yearly payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, he figures. He said that it was of great importance that waste and unnecessary taxation be stopped."

John A. Hartigan, Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Minnesota, in his address, which followed, said:

"The present great dissimilarity of State supervisory laws imposed heavy expense on insurance companies. This lack of uniformity is exasperating both to the departments and the companies. The work of the department is increased and the result of this work diminished on account of the diverse demands of different States. A company complying strictly with the law of one Commonwealth may find itself on that account a lawbreaker in another. The result to the policyholder is increased cost of supervision, which increase he must bear."

Federal Supervision of Insurance

George F. Seward, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, has embodied his paper on "Federal Supervision of Insurance," read at the Washington Conference on Uniform Legislation, on January 17 last, in a pamphlet, which he has just issued, and which also contains the draft of a model law for the District of Columbia. Mr. Seward has likewise included the general provisions relating to stock companies and specific provisions for casualty insurance companies, bearing date of 1906.

The Massachusetts Accident Company has discovered a hazard in the flat foot or broken down arch. This is a condition well known to chiropodists and which has frequently been diagnosed as rheumatism or rheumatic gout. The company has warned its agents against assuming risks on prospects suffering from this cause as follows:

Cases of "flat foot" and "broken arches" are becoming very frequent, and often complicate cases of sprained ankles, and are, no doubt, the immediate cause of many sprained ankles. It should be remembered, when securing applications, that any deformity or disease that complicates an accident reduces the indemnity or places the claim under the sickness provisions of the policy. It would be a good plan to inquire about the conditions of the applicant's feet as well as other parts of his body, and it would probably save a great deal of trouble and bad feeling later on.

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Survey of the World

The Ballinger-Pinchot Investigation

When the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation was resumed, last week, the committee cross-examined Louis R. Glavis, the dismissed agent of the Land Office. Donald McKenzie, of Seattle, prominent among the Alaska coal claimants, he said, had boasted in conversation with himself and Special Agent Jones that the influence of these claimants had been sufficient to prevent the reappointment of Secretary Garfield to the Cabinet. This influence had been exerted through members of Congress, who protested against the retention of Mr. Garfield. Jones and himself had preserved a report of McKenzie's remarks in an affidavit. This was before his own dismissal. In answer to questions from Senator Root he said he had not intended to use the affidavit against President Taft. He thought the latter would like to see it, and it had been his purpose to show it to him, and also to Mr. Garfield. It had never been made public. McKenzie had not said that the same influence was used to procure the appointment of Mr. Ballinger. The witness's consultation with Shaw, of the Forestry Bureau, had been authorized by the terms of an agreement between Secretary Garfield and Secretary Wilson. The proceedings against the fraudulent Alaska claims had been stopped by Land Commissioner Dennett when he, Glavis, was on the point of laying evidence before a grand jury. He had been told that Dennett was supported for reappointment by Congressmen McLachlan, McKinlay and Kinkaid, who were in the Green group of Alaska coal claimants. He produced a letter, in which Land Agent Schwartz informed him that Senator Guggenheim (alleged to be interested in the Cunningham group of claims) had also asked for the reappointment of Dennett. Witness gave the committee copies of letters written by M. D. McEnery to Dennett and others, saying that Senator Guggenheim had called upon the President in Dennett's interest and also referring (in August, 1909) to the approaching appointment of Ernest Knaebel, of Colorado, upon the recommendation of Senator Guggenheim, to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of land questions. In 1907, Dennett before a congressional committee had argued in favor of a bill which would have validated all the Alaska coal claims. There were more than 800 of these, and Glavis had been able to make a favorable report upon only twenty-one. The Cunningham claims cover 5,200 acres.——Testimony was taken at only one session last week. The committee then suggested to Secretary Ballinger that he should be represented by counsel, because it was embarrassing for the committee to be obliged to conduct cross-examinations. This was also the opinion of the President. Therefore the Secretary retained John J. Vertrees, a prominent attorney of Nashville, Tenn., and Carl Rasch, formerly district attorney of Montana. In order that they might have time to become familiar with the case, an adjournment to February 11 was ordered.——Representative McLachlan, of California, has made a statement, saying that Governor Gillett and Representatives McKinlay and Kinkaid have been interested with him in the Green group of Alaska coal claims; that he has violated no law; that he bought an original entryman's claim, has found coal in the tract, has spent $4,000, and is willing to sell out for that sum. Representative Kinkaid says he bought an entryman's claim of 160 acres, and that Mr. Ballinger was his attorney in the transaction. He insists that he has committed no offense against a statute or the

moral law. Governor Gillett says he bought a claim of 160 acres for himself and one of 120 acres for his wife. They are in the Green group of anthracite claims, 10 miles from those of the Cunningham group. He and several of his associates have formed a company to develop the property.——It is asserted in special dispatches from Washington that when Mr. Pinchot testifies he will say that when he sent to Senator Dolliver the letter on account of which he was removed he did it with the approval or acquiescence of Secretary Wilson, the head of his Department. The President said in his letter to Mr. Pinchot that the latter had sent the letter "against the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture and without notifying him that you intended to do so." It was held that Mr. Pinchot had disobeyed the executive order that no bureau officer should take such action without the permission of the head of his Department. Mr. Pinchot, these reports say, believed he had such permission, but has preferred to make no defense that would raise an issue between himself and a superior officer with whom his relations had for years been friendly and intimate. ——The bill prepared by Secretary Ballinger, empowering the Secretary of the Interior to order the withdrawal of lands on account of forestry service, water power sites or irrigation projects, or for classification, and also authorizing him to restore them to the public domain, has been rejected by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, which has preferred to report a substitute, giving the power to the President and providing that the withdrawal orders shall be in force until revoked by him or by act of Congress.

No Tariff War with Germany

A tariff war with Germany was averted by an agreement reached on the 3d. A bill ratifying this agreement was introduced in the Reichstag by the German Government on that date, and it was passed on the 5th, without change and without debate. There were only a few dissenting votes. Germany has a maximum tariff and a minimum, or conventional, tariff, the rates of the latter being granted to several countries by special treaties. Under an agreement made with the United States in 1907, these lower rates have been imposed upon nearly all imports from this country. But this agreement was to expire on February 7. Thereafter the imposition of Germany's maximum rates would have been required by the German law. This discrimination against the United States would have caused, after March 31, the imposition here, on imports from Germany, of duties exceeding by 25 per cent. those of our new tariff. Under the new agreement Germany grants to us, for all imports, the lower duties fixed by her conventions with seven other countries, in return for the imposition of our regular tariff rates upon her products. The provisions of the old agreement as to valuation of German imports are continued in force. There was some friction about Germany's severe restrictions upon imports of pork and her exclusion of American live cattle. Finally these questions were set aside for separate treatment hereafter. Probably the pork regulations will be modified, but it is not expected that cattle will be admitted. Germany insists that these questions are in the domain of sanitation and cannot properly be associated with tariff rates. Trade between the two countries amounts now to $409,000,000 a year. Since 1899 our exports to Germany have risen from $161,400,000 to $247,300,000, and our imports from Germany from $89,500,000 to $161,950,000. There will now be similar negotiations with France. That country will doubtless avoid the imposition of the additional 25 per cent., being surrounded by countries—Great Britain, Germany, Russia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain and Italy—which have done so. France will be required to give to the United States rates as low as those granted to any other country.

Heavy Damages in a Boycott Case

In Hartford, on the 4th, at the close of a trial that had consumed eleven weeks, in the suit of D. E. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers, of Danbury, Conn., against Martin Lawlor and 240 other members of local unions of the United Hatters of North America, to recover damages inflicted by a boycott following a strike declared because Loewe & Co. had refused to unionize their factory, the jury decided that the damages were $74,000. As the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, under which the suit

was brought, multiplies the damages by three, the sum to be paid is $222,000. The suit was begun in 1903, and in 1908, upon a demurrer, the Supreme Court decided that such a combination as was made by those who directed the boycott in question was one which the Sherman Act made unlawful. The evidence showed that the striking union men, supported by the Federation of Labor, extended the boycott thru the country and made it notably effective on the Pacific Coast. The trial was in the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Platt, in his charge, practically directed that a verdict for the plaintiffs be brought in, leaving the jury only to determine the amount of damages. The defendants will appeal. Soon after the suit was brought, their real estate and savings bank deposits were attached to insure payment. This property was afterward released under a bond given by the national union.

The Islands

One of the principal witnesses in the Philippine Government's investigation of election frauds in Laguna province has been murdered, and it is thought that he was killed by those whose corrupt conduct had been exposed by his testimony. The inquiry shows that there was widespread bribery of election officers and much corruption at the polls in the November election. On account of the evidence, the claim of General Cailles, for a long time Governor of Laguna, who contested the election of his successor, has been thrown out.——Twenty-three Japanese arrested for violating the United States laws against killing birds of plumage have been brought to Honolulu on a revenue cutter, whose commander had seized 250,000 pairs of wings that were in their possession. It is said that for some years past at least 1,000,000 birds have been killed each year by Japanese on Midway Island and other islands of the group lying northwest of Hawaii. It has been the custom of the poachers to leave the birds to die after cutting off their wings. These were carried away in fishing schooners and sold in London and Paris.——The editors of four newspapers in Havana were arrested last week for slandering and insulting the President of Cuba. Two (the editors of *La Prensa* and *El Gordo*) were found guilty of libeling him and were sent to prison for short terms. The others were released, because the articles which they published had been written by Congressmen, who enjoy parliamentary immunity. The Speaker of the House has introduced a severe bill for the regulation of the press, and it is condemned by newspapers of all parties and factions.

Revolutionists Winning in Nicaragua

At the close of last week the end of the war in Nicaragua appeared to be in sight. The revolutionist army has been moving westward in two columns. General Chamorro's, taking a northerly course, passed around the Government army (intrenched near Acoyapa), captured the town of Boaca, and at last accounts was about to force a passage to Managua, the capital, across the neck of land which separates the two lakes. The Government intended to make a stand at Tipatapa, 24 miles from the capital. The other column, under General Mena, attacked and defeated the Government's main army, near Acoyapa, and on Saturday this army was practically surrounded, Chamorro's forces being between it and the capital. A brother of Estrada, the revolutionist President, has, it is said, raised a force of 1,200 men within a few miles of the capital, and will add these to Chamorro's column. Volunteers are joining the revolutionists, who now have more than 6,000 men in the field. At Managua, Madriz has added censorship of the mails to censorship of cable messages. He has forced American citizens to join his army, and several plantations owned by Americans have been pillaged by his forces. He asserts that his political opponents have been plotting to cause American intervention by firing upon a United States warship at Corinto.——Zelaya left the Mexican capital on the 30th ult., to sail from Vera Cruz for Belgium. It is reported that at the suggestion of our Government President Diaz advised him to leave Mexico. He has published the letters and telegrams upon which he relies for defense against prosecution for the execution of Cannon and Groce. He says the Nicaraguan Government was robbed of a decisive

victory over Estrada by the trickery of the United States Government, which asked for a truce of one week for peace negotiations and during that week supplied Estrada with arms and ammunition. ——The situation in Honduras is critical, and President Davila may be deposed. He was placed in power by Zelaya. Congress refuses to ratify his decrees. The Central American Peace Congress, in session at San Salvador, has adopted resolutions favoring the gold standard, tariff reciprocity for the five republics, the unification of their consular service abroad, the use of the French metric system, and the establishment of a pedagogical institute in Costa Rica.

Various Topics

Owing to the popular interest in the increased cost of living, provision has been made for a thoro investigation of the subject in Congress, by the Ways and Means Committee in the House and by a select committee in the Senate. In several State legislatures bills for the regulation of cold storage warehouses have been introduced, because some believe that the prices of food have been raised by means of such storage facilities. In Jersey City a grand jury is making an inquiry concerning the storage warehouses. The Eastern railroad companies have published a statement in which they say that the increased cost of living is not due to a higher cost of transportation, because the average of freight rates has declined in the last decade. On the other hand, they point out that the cost of the articles which railroad companies must buy has been advancing.——At Albany, the charges against Jotham P. Allds, president of the Senate and formerly leader of the Republican majority in the House, have been formally made by Senator Conger, his accuser, who asserts that on or about April 23, 1901, Mr. Allds, in his presence, demanded and received $1,000 "in consideration for his having refrained from pressing to passage a certain bill then pending." Mr. Allds was then leader of the majority and a member of the powerful Committee on Rules. His reply to the accusation is a comprehensive denial. In the approaching investigation both men will be represented by prominent attorneys.

The Paris Floods

The Seine has rapidly subsided during the week and most of the inundated area of the city and environs is again habitable. The Parisians have reacted against the recent apprehension and misery with their usual vivacity, and resumed social life with enhanced liveliness, while in an equally characteristic manner the catastrophe is made the basis of attacks upon the Government. President Fallières is being blamed for his parsimony in subscribing only $4,000 for the sufferers and in not risking his life in taking an active part in the rescue. He has, however, inspected the flooded quarters daily in an open rowboat, whatever the weather, in spite of his sixty-nine years. The fact that the old bridges and quais of Paris stood the inundation better than the modern has been seized upon by the Royalists and Clericals as an occasion to denounce the incompetence and unreliability of a generation which has deserted the old standards and puts faith only in scientific formulas. The damage to buildings has, however, been very much less than was apprehended. None of the monumental edifices of France have collapsed, and the streets, sewers and quais can be restored without much difficulty, tho probably a new system will be designed to prevent catastrophes in the future. There are so far no evidences of an outbreak of epidemic diseases, and it is believed that by a systematic disinfection and pumping out of the cellars this may be averted. In fact, the immense volume of water flooding the city has, on the whole, purified rather than contaminated it. It is estimated that more than a quarter of a million persons have suffered from the flood in some way, and the total financial loss due to interruption of employment and interference of trade cannot be estimated. Some employers have granted half pay to their working people during the period when their works have been closed. The foreign relief contributions amount to about $700,000, of which more than half come from American and English sources. On account of the delay and red tape of the Government and municipal relief measures, the independent organizations and private individuals have been actively engaged in behalf of the sufferers. Automobiles loaded with provisions and



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THE PARIS FLOODS.
A Submerged Quai in front of the Louvre.

supplies have visited the devastated districts, where they were sometimes received with hostility by being mistaken for sight-seeing parties. Terrible tales continue to be received of the cruelty and greed of the apaches, or Parisian outlaws, and many of these have been shot, hanged or drowned by the people or soldiers who caught them looting the flooded houses. —— "Chantecler," the barnyard play of Edmond Rostand, finally secured its first representation on Sunday night. The novelty of having all the actors in the guise of birds and animals and an enlarged stage setting to correspond aroused interest, and its verse is said to be equal to "Cyrano" and "L'Aiglon."

British Politics

As a final result of the Parliament elections the Liberals have practically come out even with the Unionists. In so far as party lines can be drawn, the composition of the new Parliament will be: Liberals, 274; Unionists, 273; Laborites, 40; Redmond Nationalists, 70; O'Brien Nationalists, 12. The attitude of the followers of Mr. Redmond is uncertain. Altho they are dissatisfied with the budget they may be expected to support the Government on this point, if they have some assurance of home rule legislation, but William O'Brien, leader of the "Independent Nationalists," will fight it with all means in his power. His attitude may be judged from the following utterance:

> "There is no doubt that the Irish Party contemplates the blackest treason perpetrated against the Irish since the Act of Union. The Nationalists propose to assist the Government in passing the budget which will impose on Ireland $10,000,000 in taxation per annum."

Premier Asquith has not yet divulged his plan, so speculation is still rife as to the extent of his reorganization of the Cabinet and as to whether he will bring forward first the budget bill or a motion for the limitation of the powers of the House of Lords. If he begins by the attack on the House of Lords it will postpone indefinitely the settlement of the financial question and leave the revenues in their present chaos. It is impossible under the circumstances to enforce the payment of the income taxes

provided for in the new budget, and the majority of those liable to the taxes are postponing payment until the bill is passed. The House of Lords could not consistently refuse to pass the budget bill, but if it is brought up in the House of Commons now part at least of the Irish contingent would desert the Government. On the other hand, all the Nationalists would support a vote against the House of Lords, but the Lords might take occasion to precipitate another general election, in which the Liberals would fare worse than before. But it is hardly possible to postpone the settlement of the revenue until such a difficult constitutional question as the reorganization of the Upper House is worked out satisfactorily to the various elements composing the Liberal majority.——One of the measures of the Government from which great good is hoped went into effect on February 1, when 80 labor exchanges were opened in different parts of the United Kingdom. One hundred and fifty more are to be started within the next six months. The need for such facilities was demonstrated on the first day, when the rush for registration at the London bureaus was so great that the doors had to be closed before noon. This is a purely voluntary system intended to direct labor to those occupations and to localities where the opportunities for employment are greatest, and to aid employers in finding the men they need.

The Cretan Question

The announcement that King George had consented to call a national assembly for the revision of the Greek Constitution has again renewed the agitation of the Cretans for annexation to Greece, and they at once exprest a determination to send delegates to the constitutional convention. Of course, their admission would be an open affront to Turkey, but it would be difficult to get the Greeks to exclude them if they present themselves for admission. The situation has been



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE PARIS FLOODS.
The Pont de l'Alma.

relieved temporarily by the decision of the King to postpone the convocation of the national assembly to next December. The four protecting Powers—France, Russia, Great Britain and Italy—have notified the executive committee of Crete that they will not be allowed to send delegates to Athens. In case they show a disposition to persist in the intention, the Powers will probably reoccupy the island, which they evacuated last July. The Turkish Government, humiliated by the loss of all authority and claim over Bulgaria and Bosnia-Herzegovina, would not endure any further dismemberment of the empire, and the Young Turks are not at all indisposed to undertake a war with Greece.

The Indian Councils

The workings of the new system of legislative councils devised by Lord Morley and the Viceroy and approved by Parliament will be watched with interest in view of the disturbed condition of the country. The Imperial Legislative Council as enlarged and reconstituted may contain thirty-six officials, including the Viceroy, while the non-official element will number thirty-two. In the elections the Mohammedans proved to be more skilful politicians than the Hindus and secured a larger representation than was expected. The rules permit of interpellation on all subjects except foreign affairs and cases under adjudication in the courts. All questions must, however, be designed *bona fide* for information and must not "contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements," and the president may disallow any question without giving a reason for it. Speeches are to be limited and obstructive tactics will not be tolerated. The Viceroy, Lord Minto, in opening the Imperial Council in Calcutta, made it very plain that the British Government did not intend to relinquish or endanger its supreme authority, as the following extracts from his speech will show:

"I commit no breach of confidence in saying that the Government of India distinctly maintained that representative government in the Western sense was totally inapplicable to the Indian Empire and uncongenial to the traditions of an Eastern population. The safety and welfare of the country depend on the supremacy of the British administration, and that supremacy cannot be delegated to any kind of representative assembly. We have aimed at reform and the enlargement of our Counsels, not at the creation of Parliaments. One criticism I refuse to accept—namely, the suggestion that the Councils Act of 1909 is the result of a concession to seditious agitation. It is purely a recognition of the political condition of India which no responsible administrator could disregard.

"It is, unfortunately, too true that the progress of the work upon which we have been engaged, and in the completion of which we hoped to confer a welcome boon upon the people of India, has been marred by a succession of abominable crimes which forced my Government into one repressive measure after another; and yesterday, on the eve of the assembly of this Council, a faithful and gallant public servant was brutally murdered within the precincts of the High Court and in the broad light of day. A spirit hitherto unknown in India has come into existence—a spirit opposed to all teachings of Indian religion and traditions, a spirit of anarchy and lawlessness, which seeks to subvert not only British rule, but the governments of Indian chiefs to whom I am so deeply indebted for loyal assistance. We are called upon to deal with subterranean machinations, methods of assassination and robbery, which are dangerous to public safety and discreditable to the fair fame of India. We are aware of associations which are doing their best to inveigle into their meshes the youth of the country poisoned by the dissemination of revolutionary literature, and which, out of a chivalrous unwillingness to interfere in any form with freedom of speech, the British Administrations have tolerated for too long. The present dangers we are prepared to meet, and the moral training of the rising generation our duty will no longer allow us to neglect.

"We can no longer tolerate the preachings of the revolutionary press. We are determined to bridle literary license, and I am glad to believe that the support of the enlarged Council will go far to assure the Indian public of the soundness of any measures which we may deem right to introduce."

It is apparent that the agitation against British rule is growing, and that a serious outbreak is to be feared. The chief danger is that the movement may spread to the army and cause another mutiny. Some symptoms of disaffection have already appeared in a native regiment of Jats stationed at Calcutta. Ten soldiers have been arrested for seditious propaganda. The regiment will be sent to some remote station. The Government of India has within the last two years been given exceptional powers for the suppression of criminal attacks on officials and the holding of seditious meetings and other manifestations of disloyalty.

The Remedy for the High Prices

BY J. PEASE NORTON

[Mr. Norton is Professor of Political Economy at Yale University and is also Actuary for a large firm of New York bankers. He is a member of many learned societies and has written widely on economic and financial topics. His suggestions for currency reform are along the most advanced lines.—EDITOR.]

THE popular outcry, now sweeping the country, directed against the prevailing high prices, forcibly illustrates some of the social consequences of the depreciation of gold. As a standard of value, gold has proved decidedly unstable. Under new methods of mining, the mining cost of gold, which for practical purposes of comparison may be measured in gold per ton of ore, has decreased to a very considerable extent.

Gold ore yielding twenty dollars gold bullion per ton is relatively rare in nature. On the other hand, gold ore running four and five dollars per ton is distributed very widely and the deposits are of large area. When, therefore, mining engineers and chemists succeeded in devising methods of extracting gold from ore as low in grade as five dollars per ton at a profit, the potential supply of gold enormously increased. As a result of these scientific discoveries, the annual production of gold began to mount at an increasing rate in the nineties. Exactly as the successive issues of greenbacks by our Government during the Civil War forced prices to higher and higher levels until finally commodities sold at two and threefold previous prices, so gold, ever increasing in production, has produced a similar effect.

Bradstreet's index of average prices indicates an advance of 60 per cent. in prices since July 1, 1896. In other words, a dollar's worth of goods today could have been purchased for sixty-two cents in 1896. During the past thirteen years, prices have maintained an average advance of 4½ per cent. per annum.

The individual, therefore, who deposited one dollar in the savings bank in 1896, to be compounded at 4 per cent. for the thirteen years, at the present time would have an amount, principal and accumulated interest, barely sufficient to purchase the goods which he could have purchased with his original dollar in 1896. Measured in purchasing power, the savings bank depositors of the United States in reality have received no interest on their funds for thirteen years, since the interest credited just about balances the depreciation of their funds in purchasing power.

The gold inflation is world-wide and prices everywhere have moved upward in response. In the United States the rise in prices has been intensified by three causes, which probably are in order of importance the banknote laws, the storage and cold-storage development and the tariff. If the advances in prices for the United States and England are contrasted, the increases are 60 and 40 per cent. respectively. It is reasonable to infer that two-thirds of the advance in this country probably are due to the gold and banknote inflation, and one-third to other causes such as the trusts and the tariff.

At the present time popular clamor seeks to fix the responsibility upon the trusts, just as in Washington's day a similar agitation resulted in laws against "forestallers and monopolists," whereas the true cause lay in the depreciating continental currency. "Not worth a continental" in the future may be substituted by the phrase "Not worth a gold dollar"; for, how serious the situation may become nobody knows.

Great evils are caused by the swift changes in average prices. No writer has discussed the exceedingly important phases of this subject more trenchantly than Mr. Byron Holt. Mr. Holt stated in his vice-presidential address at the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that in the past year prices have increased 10 per cent. Every individual knows whether his income has increased 10 per cent. If his income has not increased in proportion, that person is to be numbered among those who in Cicero's

words are "eager for new things." History teaches that social disturbances are fed on rising prices because the seeds of discontent more easily are sown. Social disturbance and prosperity are night and day in history. Prosperity is based on order. To maintain prosperity, therefore, a stable standard of value is imperative.

The United States is at a critical period in monetary history. It is fortunate that the Monetary Commission is in existence and in a position to pay attention to the grievances of the people. Just as in a critical period in the monetary history of England Locke and Newton were given the task of framing a financial system based on correct "mathematical principles," so preparations should be made to substitute for the present, illogical monetary and currency systems, one based on the "mathematical principles" of monetary science.

It was Jevons who, in a previous generation, pointed out the two forward steps in money and exchange: first, a stable standard of value based on all commodities rather than on one or two metals, and, second, the use of credit money for purposes of exchange.

Whether or not the time has come for these signal achievements in social progress, time must decide. That the science of applied economics can produce the necessary machinery, not only practical and inexpensive in operation, but also sound in mathematical principles, undoubtedly is true. Further, the changes necessary gradually may be brought about so that no confusion or disturbance to business would result.

Before outlining the simple steps necessary to accomplish the transition to a money and a currency based on a multiple standard which is the scientific solution, it is interesting to contemplate the advantages in store. As the result of a comparatively simple organization and brief straightforward legislation, the average prices of goods, thereafter, would remain constant and interest would fluctuate within a narrow range, say 3½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. So stable would be the standard and so elastic the exchange machinery that business men would be able to calculate in advance over a period twofold to fivefold longer than now they possibly can. By eliminating a large fraction of unnecessary risk which arises from an unstable standard and an inelastic currency, much unhealthy speculation would end for all time, and as a result more and more could the energy of our people be turned into productive rather than into the gambling channels of business.

Prevention of injustice is better than the remedy of the court where remedy is possible. Many wrongs, however, permit of no remedy. What court of justice can return to the savings bank depositors of this country more than one thousand millions of dollars lost to them by gold depreciation in the past thirteen years?

It is surprising how simple are the steps to establish the optional multiple standard which has the favor of our foremost experts. Such an optional standard would not affect present long term contracts represented by leases, corporation and Government bonds. Moreover, the establishment of the optional standard would not prevent the continued use of gold as the standard in long term contracts, if desired.

To outline briefly the steps necessary, requires us to show just what the monetary experts would recommend that Congress should do.

As a first step, the monetary commission should set experts to work to devise a unit for the multiple standard which for purposes of brevity may be called a "Dill." The definition of the "Dill" should be so worded that on a given future date (say January 1, 1912), the "Dill" would equal the purchasing power of one gold dollar. The science of index numbers is developed sufficiently to enable the experts to frame such a definition. The "Dill" then, on January 1, 1912 (or any other date specified for the change), would equal in value the weighted average of the gold prices of specified quantities of staple commodities, as designated in the Federal law.

In future transactions, the ultimate deliveries under the "Dill" standard would be the specified quantities of the staple commodities in accordance with the definition.

As a second step Congress in the same law would appoint a board on the "Dill" standard with power to arrange for changes in the ultimate deliveries under

the "Dill" standard, to take effect five years after the announcement, and such changes would be restricted in amount, say, to one-fourth of one per cent. per annum in the average.

As a third step, Congress should require that on and after January 1, 1912 (or the date of change of the standard), all prices and contracts covering periods less than one hundred days should be stated in "Dills," cents, etc., and that all wages should be paid in "Dills." Since the "Dill" equals the "Dollar" on the date of change, by definition, all prices current in gold dollars are current in "Dills." Thereafter, the metal gold quoted in "Dills" would fluctuate in price in the gold market, just as silver now does, gradually falling in value with the result that interest rates in the gold standard for agreements longer than one hundred days would rule higher than under the "Dill" standard.

The steps mentioned above would provide for the definition of the "Dill" standard, the gradual perfection of the standard in the future and the transition to the multiple standard in current transactions. These steps, then, establish the standard. The following steps would be necessary to provide at the same time the machinery of exchange.

The board on the "Dill" standard should be given supervision over the clearing houses, the stock and produce exchanges and all classes of storehouses.

A central bank should be established along the lines suggested by Mr. Julian D. Fairchild, which should be owned by the 18,915 banking institutions and the licensed storehouses mentioned below. As Mr. Julian D. Fairchild states, "No institution should be allowed to control stock in excess of 10 per cent. of its own capital nor in excess of 2 per cent. of the capital stock of the central bank." To this central bank should be given power to issue credit notes under the supervision of the board on the "Dill" standard in accordance with basic regulations.

The central bank should issue on demand to banks of all classes and to licensed storehouses "Dill" credit notes to the extent of 10 per cent. of the value of gold, silver or commodities on hand, the same to be repaid as stocks of gold, silver or commodities diminish and reissued as the stocks increase. To become a licensed bank or storehouse would require compliance with the regulations of the board on the "Dill" standard, such as uniform, statistical reports, covering rates charged, stocks, etc., sanitary conditions, clearings and ultimate deliveries. In this way the currency of the country is based on the annual national products. It would build up a system of licensed storehouses which would be subject to inspection, thereby preventing discrimination in charges, which is the present strength of the trusts in articles of food and a form of paying railroad rebates. Finally, the currency would vary in volume with the needs of commerce, both in accordance with the change of seasons and the geographical requirements. The currency is always where the stock is before the movement takes place. If one hundred millions value of cotton goes into licensed storehouses in the South in October, ten millions of currency automatically comes into existence at that point with which to move the crop. Moreover, the volume of currency grows with the national product.

In regard to the present Federal issues, several courses are possible. The Government might reissue the greenbacks as irredeemable "Dill" credit notes, or preferably retire them by an issue of bonds. The present bond-secured banknotes should be returned by issuing investment bonds at reasonable interest with which to redeem the 2 per cent. bonds at par.

Such in brief outline is the financial system which monetary science now offers the statesman, the details of which could be adjusted easily and equitably by monetary experts. As a net result the use of gold and silver as money would be ended, average prices would remain uniform, the volume of currency automatically would vary when and where the needs are pressing to move the crops and the products of commerce. In short, with such a scientific system which has been suggested repeatedly by the great thinkers of this as well as of previous generations, the vexatious problems of the past fifty years, to a large extent, would be solved forever.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The War Between Lords and Commons

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE first day of this present week was made memorable by the opening of the state ceremonials which inaugurate and proclaim the dismissal of the lately existing Parliament at Westminster and the election of a new House of Commons. The King then held a council at Buckingham Palace and signed the proclamation dissolving the still existing Parliament, and the writs were immediately issued. Of course, these are the ceremonials which belong to the close of every Parliament and the election of its successor, but we have not had for many years a dissolution so fraught with important and conflicting interest as that which this first month of the year 1910 seems destined to see thruout the British Islands. I can never recall within my own recollection any dissolution during which each conflicting political party seems so absolutely confident of success as is the state at present. I must frankly admit that I am myself to be numbered among those who feel thus quite sure—I do not like to say cock-sure—of seeing my political principles crowned with victory.

Perhaps I may explain to my readers in the United States that this adhesion on my part to the claims of the statesmen led by Mr. Asquith has come from the fact that they have at last proclaimed their absolute devotion to the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. The fact that utterly astonishes me at the present crisis is that there are many Conservatives whom I know personally to be men of high and keen intelligence, and who yet firmly believe that the House of Lords will prove, after all, to be popular with the majority of the country, and will be retained as a boon and a blessing by the great majority of the voters when the time comes for filling the ballot boxes. I read most of the London papers on both sides of the question, and I find the supporters of the Liberal statesmen and the supporters of the Tories equally vehement and equally uncompromising in their pre-announcements of certain victory. For myself I am quite prepared to issue my unqualified prediction and to tell my readers that I feel quite sure the Liberal candidates will win all along the line, and that the one great and lasting result of the dissolution will be the entire extinction of any right of absolute succession belonging to the members of the House of Lords. I do not believe that we are likely to have no second chamber. I have always believed that a second chamber, a consulting and revising senate, is a necessary part of every free political constitution, but that a political legislative chamber should be composed exclusively of men who enter that chamber by mere right of hereditary succession is an institution which would seem to have its proper place in some of the realms described in "Gulliver's Travels."

There are some new questions this time, however, or at least there are some questions, coming up now under a political organization which has only lately been brought into efficiency and of which we may now and for the first time have serious chance of knowing what its influence may be reckoned upon to have during coming years at each separate or general election. I refer now to such subjects as are described as socialistic, and to those which concern the working classes generally and which may possibly throw the employing classes into wild alarms as to the perils to be brought by poverty on property. The operative classes have, of course, been long becoming a considerable influence over the elections to the representative assembly, especially on the Liberal side, but their influence has not thus far created any serious alarm among reasonable human beings, and only the most narrow-minded of the old-fashioned Conservative order now profess to regard a workingman candidate as necessarily a social revolutionist. But so far as the Socialists are concerned, the classes possessing property, whether as heirloom or as commercial acquisition, are as yet quite free to persuade themselves that the socialistic creed fully authorizes its believers

to embrace, avow and act upon the doctrine that the Socialist may claim the right, if he only can secure the power, to annex the possessions of anybody else. Many of the Conservative journals seem in fact to characterize a Socialist, day after day, as a class of beings who are merely new embodiments of the pirate or the highway robber. But the alarmists add to this the incalculable danger to the law-abiding community that the Socialists seem always eager to create themselves a robber force in combination, while the pirates and the highway robbers never certainly showed any feverish anxiety for such a union of strength on field or sea.

The elections began with the close of the past week, and the new Parliament is to be opened on February 15. One figure bearing a most honored name and always looked upon as destined to make a memorable career, will not appear among the members of the House of Commons in the new Parliament. That is the figure of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, son of England's great Prime Minister, orator and statesman, whose name ranks among the most illustrious of her past generations. Herbert Gladstone has now received an appointment of great importance in the colonial service of King Edward. He has quite lately been created Governor-General of United South Africa. This colony is constructed of the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State, which, after years of active rebellion, was at last compelled to submission by the forces of England.

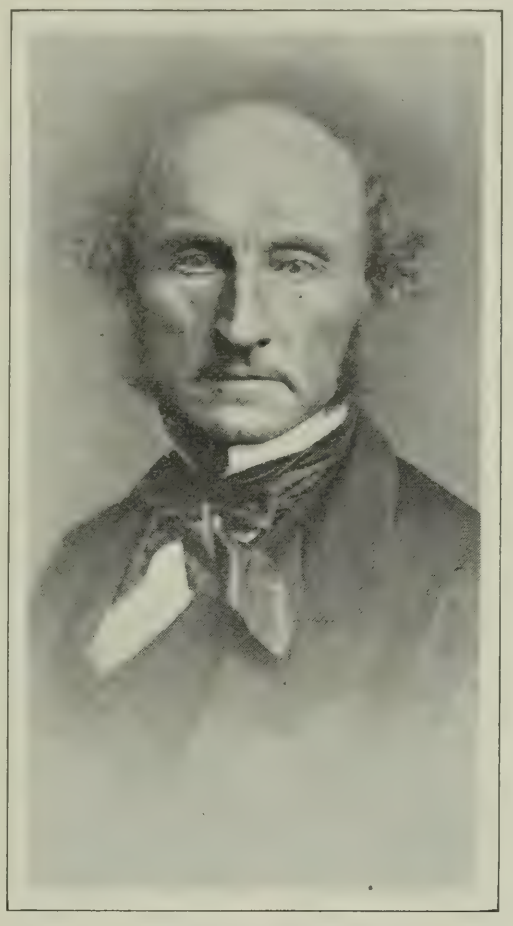


HERBERT GLADSTONE.

The *Daily News* thus sums up Herbert Gladstone's political career to the date of his present and very momentous appointment: "The new Governor-General was born in Downing Street, in 1854, when his father was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Educated at Eton and Oxford, where he took a first class in history, he entered the House of Commons as member for West Leeds in 1880, and has represented that constituency ever since. Starting as private secretary to his father, then Premier, Mr. Gladstone was Lord of the Treasury from 1881 to 1885, Financial Secretary to the War Office in 1886, Under Secretary to the Home Office 1892-94, First Commissioner of Works 1894-95, and he has been Home Secretary since 1905." Now, it is quite certain that in all these offices Herbert Gladstone has displayed great efficiency and rendered a valuable service to the public and indeed to the empire. But at the same time I feel impelled to say that to many others, as well as to me, it always seemed as if he had not yet displayed all the brilliant qualities of statesmanship of which we had fully expected the development. Mr. Gladstone always appeared to me to have a positive genius for the work of parliamentary government.

I had many opportunities during my course of twenty years in the House of Commons of consulting with him on all manner of important political questions, and I soon came to regard him as a man endowed with a leading mind in the work of statesmanship. He was a convinced advocate of the principle of Home Rule for Ireland long before his illustrious father became a convert to the same doctrine, and this naturally gave me at a very early period of our inter-

course a strong conviction alike as to his judgment and as to his sincerity. He did not indeed prove or try to prove himself a rival in eloquence to his father, who, since the death of John Bright, had no rival in eloquence thruout English public life, but Herbert Gladstone could always make a thoroly attractive, lucid, argumentative and even eloquent speech, and I always became possessed with the belief or the fantasy that he was habitually repressing rather than encouraging his own capacity for the art of rhetoric. All this I now set forth as a prelude to the expression of my belief that this appointment of Herbert Gladstone as Governor-General of this new colony in Africa, under the rule of King Edward, must have come in order to give him the opportunity of developing fully his genius for statesmanship in an entirely new career for him and a career of almost limitless possibility. The new African colonies have to be constructed and consolidated out of entirely new material, and will then be a source of strength and of peace to the empire, and I feel filled with hope that Herbert Gladstone is a man well qualified by heart as well as by intellect to accomplish such a triumph.



JOHN STUART MILL.

In the rush, however, of the new elections, the public in general have not paid as much attention to this latest appointment of Herbert Gladstone as would have been given if it had taken place during the course of an ordinary session. Indeed, it has been very little talked about since its announcement, and we have gone on discussing the chances of candidates for counties and boroughs as if these contained for the present the only interests of a public nature that could absorb the attention of Great Britain and Ireland. But when the first rush of the electoral contests has got safely over, and when we begin to see what the final results are likely to be; when the Conservative party come to doubt the probability of their complete restoration to political power, and when the faint-hearted Liberals are growing to recognize the fact that the great bulk of the population are not Socialists, and that every Socialist is not a professional robber, then it is at least probable that public interest will find that the appointment of Herbert Gladstone to the governorship of the South African colonies is something like an event in English history.

The *Daily Chronicle* has recently announced in its literary column that the Messrs. Longmans, the influential London publishers, are about to bring out two volumes of the letters of John Stuart Mill, the great political economist and philosophical author. To many readers of the present day the letters of John Stuart Mill would seem to belong to a period which has already passed out of public memory. His name, however, will live as long as the fame and the fruits of great intellect survive among civilized men. Mill passed out of this life in 1873, but the reading world will everywhere be quickened into sincere and keen interest by the announcement that a collection of his letters is only now in preparation. To me it has an especial interest. I had always, from my very early years, been an enthusiastic admirer of Mill, and during his later years I came to have the great

honor and great pleasure of knowing him personally, and of receiving kindness and much literary encouragement from him. I stood by his grave more than once at Avignon, the same grave which had been already occupied by the wife whom he so loved and who so loved him. I know very well his step-daughter, Miss Helen Taylor, who became for some years a conspicuous and influential figure, among the earliest advocates of what were then as now described as woman's rights, in the advocacy of which John Stuart Mill, I need hardly say, took a commanding place. I may perhaps add that, long after Mill's death, I was the means of making Charles Stewart Parnell, then leader of the Irish National party, and Helen Taylor personally acquainted with each other. I had a very thoro admiration, I might indeed almost say affection, for Stuart Mill, and I feel ever grateful to him for the encouragement which he quite spontaneously gave to some of my earliest writings in the *Westminster Review*, a periodical of which he had at one time been the editor. Mill had endeared himself to me before this time by the earnest manner in which he had condemned the misgovernment of Ireland. He had condemned especially the manner in which the whole land question had been so dealt with as to compel the Irish tenant-farmer to believe "that he could neither benefit by his industry nor suffer by his improvidence." Mill was prevailed upon to stand as candidate for the constituency of Westminster because he was assured that he could render most valuable service for many a great Liberal cause, and he accepted the invitation and became representative of that very important constituency, and here, as need hardly be said, he became the advocate of advanced Liberal doctrines and of the vote for women. His autobiography, as some of my American friends will remember, was not published until after his death, when it was read with the deepest interest on both sides of the Atlantic, and indeed wherever English literature and culture could find a way. I sincerely hope and trust that the coming volumes of his letters may receive, as I am sure they will deserve, a welcome almost universal.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Why the Boston Experiment Failed

BY MORRISON I. SWIFT

[The Boston election has puzzled most people outside the city and doubtless not a few inside. The deliberate rejection of a reform candidate under a reform charter seemed to discredit democracy. Our readers will be interested, therefore, in this interpretation of the result by a writer whose faith in democracy is sincere and thorogoing.—EDITOR.]

ONE very important error to be noted in the comments of the press on Boston's recent election of Mayor is the assumption that the new charter gave the people a fair opportunity to express their will This is a very natural but also a very great mistake. The papers say that the Boston people got what they wanted, whereas the new charter was so framed that they could not get what they wanted and therefore elected Mr. Fitzgerald. And this came about because the charter framers neither trusted nor heeded the great crowd of "common" voters.

Since this Boston experiment is of national importance, and since public lessons and warnings are being deduced from it that are quite unwarranted by the facts, it deserves a more careful analysis than that which reaches the conclusion that the voters of cities have once more shown their preference to be boss-ridden.

The new charter was the work of good government people, the merchants and "best citizens," pared down to a certain extent by the politicians, who had their inning thru the Legislature which put the final touches on the document

and passed it. When enacted into law it stood as essentially the product and achievement of the business and professional elements whose standard bearer in the subsequent campaign Mr. Storrow became.

Now, these charter-makers had placed a big handicap beforehand on their candidate, whoever he might be, in the nature of their instrument. That instrument did not trust the people; in getting it thru its composers were very frank to admit that they did not trust the people; and the people knew the fact and resented it when the vote came. Primarily the defeat of Mr. Storrow was administered to punish his backers, the business and good government classes, for imposing an undemocratic charter on the citizens.

The mention of two points to substantiate this will suffice: The practically fictitious nature of the recall allowed, and the number of signatures required to gain a nomination. This recall cannot be operated at any time that the people find need for it, but only in the middle of the Mayor's four years' term, at the end of the second year, which gives a vicious Mayor the last two years to behave as he pleases But as if to make a complete comedy of the matter, the recall is effective only if half of the registered voters demand it—an achievement so obviously unlikely even against the worst Mayor that he is practically safe in snapping his fingers at the public. When the people were presented with this emasculated means of protection, they naturally felt that the good government business men had given them a gold brick and they were not grateful; later, at the polls, they registered their displeasure in votes

But had this cause of opposition to Mr. Storrow been entirely absent, the charter clause requiring five thousand names upon a candidate's papers would have defeated him. The lesser political groups, like the Socialists, cannot secure that number of names, hence they were obliterated, perhaps intentionally. If their suppression was intended the act was a boomerang, for the political extinction of the small groups was not likely to lead the members of those groups to vote for the candidate of the citizens' bodies that had extinguished them. But most of them undoubtedly voted for Mr. Fitzgerald for other reasons also, chief of which was Mr. Storrow's wealth and their opposition to placing a rich man at the head of the city. Could they have had their own candidate and given a positive vote for their principles it would have withdrawn from Fitzgerald many more than enough votes to have elected Storrow; as it was, they were obliged to vote negatively for their principles to the extent that they could, which was no further than preventing the election of a rich man. Had the charter, in a democratic spirit, required but one thousand, instead of five thousand names to place a candidate in nomination, the Socialists would also have gained a large vote which Fitzgerald secured from among the merely detached and dissatisfied.

Prejudice against the reformers was intensified by the object lesson the people had just had from Mr. Hibbard's official career. Hibbard went into office as the clean government people's representative, and his weak and disappointing administration had thrown much discredit on the wisdom of those elements. He set organized labor against him by treating its official representatives to uncalled for affronts. During the two winters following the panic Boston had many unemployed; their appeal to Hibbard to investigate the problem with a view to easing their condition was met with unqualified refusal and hostility. At the same time he turned off many of the city's wage-earning employees, thus increasing the distress. His purpose was to make a record as a money-saver, even at the expense of the health and lives of the poorer citizens. Meanwhile his office expenses were exceeding those of any other Mayor Boston had ever had, eclipsing those of Fitzgerald, whose financial extravagances were Hibbard's chief asset. In 1908 these expenses were $50,601.83, which included the entertainment of guests, the automobile, and traveling expenses. Mayor Curtis's office expenses, including all these things, in no year exceeded $30,000. For carriage hire and traveling expenses alone Mayor Hibbard cost the city in that year $3,581.75, almost $10 a day for every day in the year. He expended $3,125.55 for "sundry parties"; for "stationery, books, papers and small items," $4,527.53; and for "automobile rental, sup-

plies, etc.," $5,167.57, which was in addition to his carriage hire and traveling expenses. These figures are contained in the statement sent to the Council from the Mayor's office at the end of January, 1909. When called upon by the Common Council to itemize the foregoing sums Mr. Hibbard refused.

This was the work of a reform Mayor, who during two years in pleasant clover paid for by the taxpayer could not permit himself even to recognize that Boston contained at the time a large population of unemployed in profound need. By this policy Hibbard was manufacturing thousands of votes for the next Fitzgerald. I often heard it said by workingmen during that period, "Fitzgerald would not have treated us this way." The feeling took the form of enmity against all reform mayors, as interested solely in saving for the rich, and it fell to Mr. Storrow's lot to overcome this enmity in a brief campaign if he could. It turned out that Hibbard had served Fitzgerald's interests too well. And in justice to these voters it is to be said that Mr. Fitzgerald, with his much more comprehensive mind than Mr. Hibbard's, would certainly have found means to meet the situation constructively and to relieve that part of the population least able to protect itself when general business stagnates.

The common people of Boston desired an opportunity to vote on the new charter, clause by clause. When the legislative committee was having its State House hearings on the subject, an evening was given to the delegates of organized labor, who exprest themselves strongly in favor of such a detailed referendum. But the plan was opposed by practically all the most active proponents of the charter. Some of these labor men were also familiar with the newer advances in government by the people themselves in the Western States, and urged their incorporation into the Boston document; whereas at no time in the proceedings, beginning with the prolonged study given to the subject by the commission that drafted the charter, was there evidence that the great importance of these Western measures had made any impression upon the minds of the charter advocates, or that most of them had even learned of their existence. In these particulars a less up-to-date document could hardly have been formulated a hundred years ago. No heed was paid to the urgent presentations of the labor delegates on these points by the legislative committee. Is it surprising if the labor element, listened to by mere courtesy and ignored in action, and who realized that the charter was already behind the times before its adoption, lacked sufficient confidence in the enlightenment and sincerity of the charter reformers to elect their candidate.

Mr. Storrow's tremendous outlay of money on the campaign—it was $103,250—of course supplied his enemies with an inimitable handle for attack.

Taking the Boston election as a whole, then, it proves the very opposite of what has been so widely deduced from it. The common voters appreciate good government better than those reformers who assumed the rôle of leading them. The reformers refused to bend far enough to understand or get in touch with these voters; it seemed a simpler thing just to tell them what to do and insist upon their doing it. It was simpler and it failed merely at one point—the voters didn't obey. They had so much more intelligence and self-respect than their mentors suspected that they saw thru what was either ignorance or insincerity in their mentors and rebuked them for it.

Had a real partnership with the people been entered into, had their advice as to the charter been attended to with the same deference that was accorded to the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce and business men, Mr. Storrow would have swept the city. The people defeated the reformers because the reformers had failed to convince them that their good government would mean anything more than class government in favor of the business class.

If this is so, the way to good government, in Boston at least, is perfectly simple. Let the business men consult with the workingmen, not as better-endowed superiors, but as equals; then the workingmen's wishes being incorporated in the political plans, the workingmen's votes will follow.

And I believe that every other city in the United States is exactly like Boston in this respect.

CONCORD, N. H.

Poems

BY BARON TAKASAKI, POET LAUREATE OF JAPAN

A Window.

Ashibiki no
Yama wo mo no wo mo
Iruru koso
Munashiki mado no
Kokoro narikeri.

How free from prejudice is yonder pane
Of window-glass! Whatever comes by it,
Mountain or lowly field, has equal rights
To find a welcome in its picture-frame.

Savings.

Minamoto wa
Tada yamabuki no
Hito shizuku
Kuni wo uruosu
Tomi no ogawa mo.

See yon fair stream (men call it Stream of Wealth)
That waters all the country. At its source
A single golden dewdrop off the gorse
That blooms in spring is trickling down the hill.

The Bamboo.

Kuretake no
Munashigokoro ni
Narite miyo!
Ukifushi nomi wa
Naki yo narikeri.

Be open-minded, like the brave bamboo,
That is not all compact of knots, but shows
Between the knots spaces of smoother bark;
And know the knottiest life still has its joys.

A Blind School.

Kaki-saguru
Michi no hirakete
Mushio gusa
Ima wa Minume no
Ura-mi dani nashi.

No blind man now need groan for want of eyes:
He has his knowledge at his fingers' ends,
To scrape and gather, as they rake the weeds
Along the "sightless" shore of Minume.

On the Death of Prince Ito.

Watakushi no
Nageki wa tae mo
Shinobu beshi;
Mikuni no tame wo
Ika ni ka wa sen.

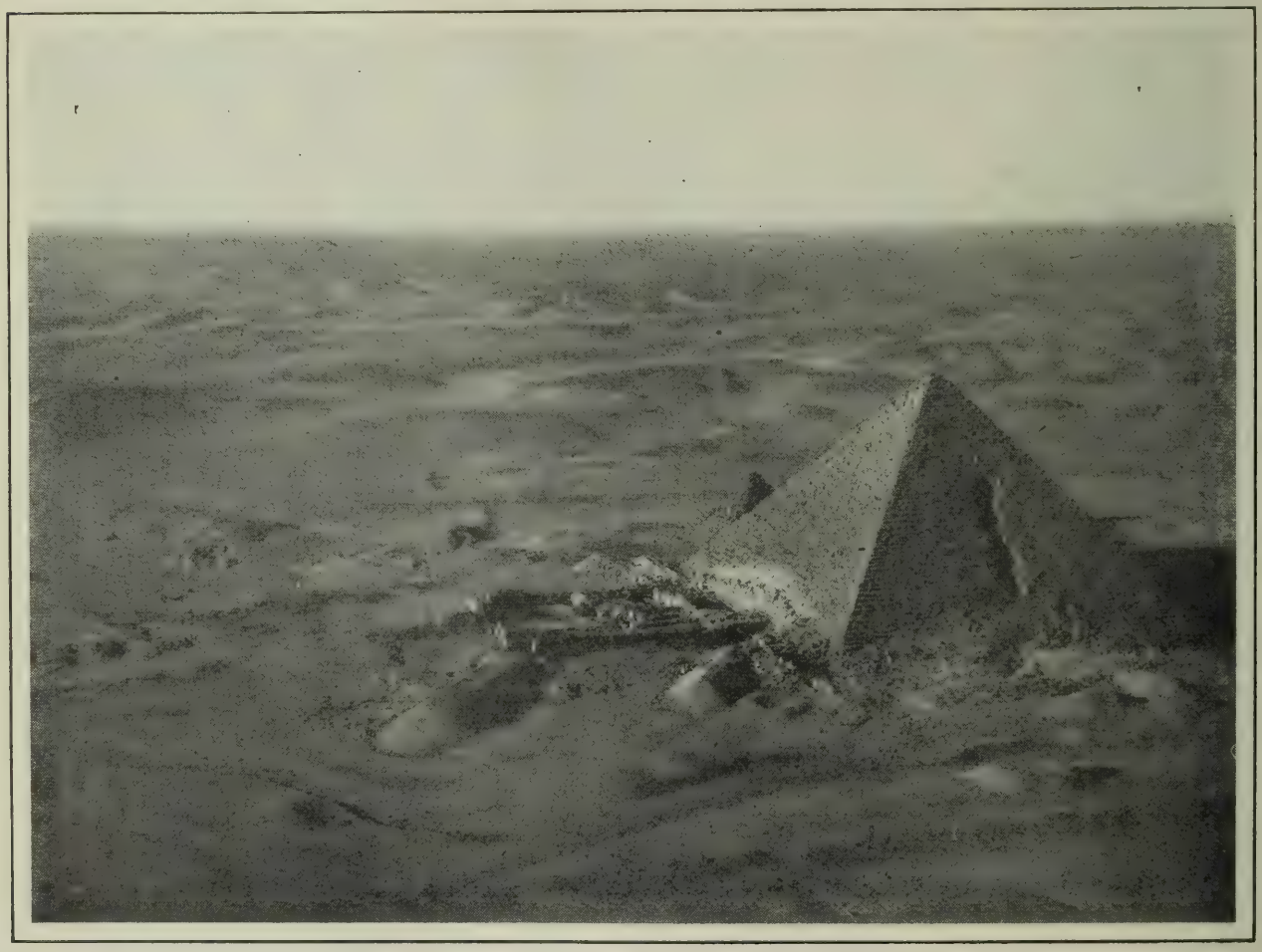
My private grief,
I might make shift to bear it. But the thought
Of what my land has lost can scarce be borne.

Recent Explorations in Egypt

BY DR. GEORGE A. REISNER

[Dr. Reisner is one of the leading American Egyptologists, and has spent over ten years of active work in the field. He is now assistant professor of Semitic languages at Harvard University and associated with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.—EDITOR.]

IN 1907 and 1908 the Egyptian expedition of Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts made the first great addition to the known masterpieces of Egyptian art of the fourth dynasty since the days of Mariette. The ruling family of the Fourth Dynasty (2900 to 2700 B. C.) caused the Pyramids of Giza to be built, and the Sphinx to be carved out of the solid rock of the desert plateau. For milleniums, these monuments have stood for Egypt itself in the mind of the world, and while our knowledge now reckons with thousands of years before and after the pyramids, they still mark the fourth dynasty as the most remarkable in the history of that country. The researches of the last century, conducted by Caviglia, Vyse, Lepsius, Mariette, Petrie and Borchardt, have taught us the manner in which the pyramids were built, and their place in the history of Egyptian architecture. The excavations of the last ten years have shown that these great monuments were the culmination of a period of national prosperity and political union, the foundation of which was laid far back in the prehistoric age by the invention of copper weapons and copper implements. The great period of political, industrial, technical and artistic development in Egypt was the first five dynasties, and the greatest of these was the fourth. After the sixth dynasty the Egyptian learned practically no new art except that of glass-making, and the elements of glass-making were already contained in the glazed paste manufactures of the earlier period. The greatness of the



THE UPPER TEMPLE OF THE THIRD PYRAMID AFTER EXCAVATION.

Middle and the New Empire lay rather in foreign conquest, and most of the *new* artistic motives of later times came from outside, possibly even the realistic tendency of art in the eighteenth dynasty. But it must not be forgotten that in spite of all that seemed to be new or foreign, the forms and technique of Egyptian art were never entirely freed from the canons of the Old Empire, and in the renaissance of the Saite period it was the art of the Old Empire which the Egyptians themselves selected as their ideal of the best their fathers had produced. Thus it is not without cause that the monuments of the fourth dynasty have stood for Egypt thru so many ages: and the great finds of the last two years at the Third Pyramid serve to make clearer our knowledge of the greatness of the Egyptians of that period—the men who brought to its climax the architecture and the art which were to dominate Egypt for a period of nearly three thousand years.

Fifty years ago Mariette, excavating in the Granite Temple near the Sphinx, found the great diorite portrait-statue of Chephren, the builder of the Second Pyramid, which has stood since then as almost the greatest masterpiece of Egyptian art. The statue had been made to stand forever in the funerary chapel as a royal image of Chephren, receiving from day to day and year to year the offerings which were to feed the spirit of the king in another world. Fifty years this statue has been in the Cairo Museum, while the even greater statues of his son or nephew, Mykerinos, lay unsuspected under the sand.

The royal sites in Egypt were the ones first examined by the great French scholars who served the Khedivial Government during the middle of last century. For years these sites have been maintained as government reservations where only the officials of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities were allowed to dig. Popularly, the great royal cemetery of the fourth dynasty (2900-2750 B. C.) at the pyramids was supposed to be exhausted; but a number of archeologists who had dug in sites supposed to be exhausted knew the imperfections of the old methods of excavation, and believed that a great deal of scientific and artistic material might still be found at the pyramids. No one, however, ventured to apply for a concession in a Government reservation. In the meantime, the natives of Kafr-el-Haram, the pyramid village, were carrying on an almost systematic series of illicit excavations in

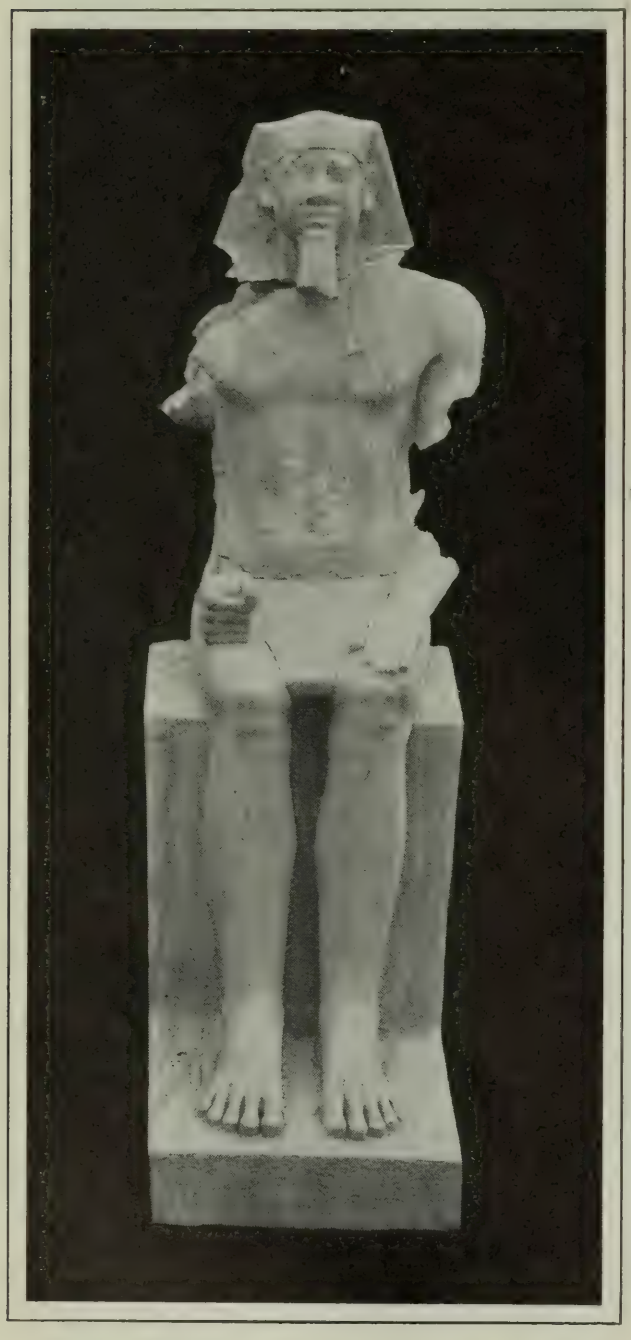


SLATE TRIAD IN THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

the great cemetery: and every year a number of reliefs, offering-stones and private statues from the tombs found their way to European museums. In 1902 a gentleman who came to Egypt desirous of adding to his private collection, found that the only way he could get genuine antiquities was to dig for them. He was informed, I believe, by Kafr-el-Haram natives that many antiquities were still to be found at the pyramids. Possibly he did not know that the place was a museum reservation. At any rate he applied for a concession, and received it. M. Maspéro, the Director-General of the Department of Antiquities, was convinced of the futility of attempting to guard the site, and gave it

to the first who applied. The concessionaire dug in the old fashion, making a hole here and there, and looking simply for antiquities, and, as so often happens in a rich field, he found a dozen or more private statues and stelæ.

Thus notice was given that the pyramid field was no longer a Government reservation, and in 1902 three different archeologists made application for the site: Professor Schiaparelli, Director of the Turin Museum; Professor Steindorff, of Leipzig, and myself, at that time Director of the Hearst Egyptian Expedition. All three applications were granted in principle, and we were asked to divide the territory amicably among ourselves. Each one had made a private examination of the ground, and on January 27 Professor Schiaparelli, Dr. Borchardt, acting for Professor Steindorff, and I, met on the veranda of the Mena House Hotel with a large map of the district to make the division.



STATUE OF MYKERINOS IN THE CAIRO MUSEUM.

As a result of that division, I received the northern third of the great cemetery west of the First Pyramid, where I afterward found the royal cemetery of Cheops, a part of the field in front of the First Pyramid, and all of the Third Pyramid. The Hearst Expedition worked for two full seasons on the great cemetery, when the work was taken up by the Egyptian Expedition of Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and carried on for a third year.

Having thus cleared the greater part of our concession there, I transferred the work in 1906 to the Third Pyramid. The work at the cemetery field had been very important scientifically and had enriched greatly the collections of Old Empire antiquities at the University of California and at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. But it is the work at the Third Pyramid which has enriched the world's collection of Old Empire masterpieces, and has made the Boston collection one of the two greatest of that period.

The Upper Temple of the Third Pyramid, excavated in 1906-7, was found in an unfinished condition. The plan of casing the walls of the temple with black granits had been abandoned, and the casing was built of mud-brick, covering the granite casing-blocks already in position. The walls of the inner rooms of the temple, the storerooms around the inner sanctuary, had been built of huge rough limestone blocks, and two of them had been dressed; but the others were left unfinished. On the south of this part of the temple, an inclined plane built of limestone boulders, was found in place, just as it was left by the masons after dragging up it the roofing stones of the inner rooms. On all sides were the evidences of hasty completion. Mykerinos had died unexpectedly, and left the work to his successor. The fragments of a stela found in the great court of the temple, dated "in the year of the first cattle



THE HEAD OF THE CROWN PRINCE—PROBABLY THE ILL-FATED SHEPSES-KAF.

census of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Shepses-kaf, the Horus Shepsesy-khet," relates that Shepses-kaf "had made it a monument for the King of Upper and Lower Egypt Menkaura." It is clear that Shepses-kaf was the successor and probably the son of Mykerinos. But he, too, had a short reign—far shorter than Mykerinos—ending in violence. Thus the temple was finished in haste, leaving on all sides the most valuable of historical evidences as to the manner in which the Egyptian architects build their temples.

In the debris of the temple we found the fragments of about a dozen statues of diorite, alabaster, basalt, slate, granite and copper: and the fragments of the great alabaster statue of Mykerinos, the beauty of which exceeds that of the famous Chephren statue. The knees and some other fragments of the statue were in the magazines on the north of the temple, and the head and one shoulder lay just under the modern surface outside the north wall. The head was so near the surface that it might have been reached at any time by a cane or a parasol in the hands of a casual traveler. In the summer of 1908 a successful effort was made to find and excavate the Valley Temple of the Pyramid. The causeway leading to the valley from the entrance to the upper temple was traced down to the edge of the rock plateau, where it disappeared under the sand. After clearing a space about 70 x 30 meters in area, it was clear that the temple was larger than expected, and that it would be necessary to take out the debris of the part already cleared of sand before going further with the sand clearing. The debris consisted, for the greater part, of decayed mud-brick, drift-sand and ashes. As it was cut out, the mud-brick walls of the temple came into view, and revealed a central offering chamber with an anteroom containing the bases of four columns and the lower parts of four statues. In the debris were hundreds of fragments of statues. On the floor lay the body of the northermost alabaster statue, its head, the head of another statue with a royal headdress like that of the Sphinx, and the head of the Crown Prince. The two heads of the king were portraits of Mykerinos, while the head of the Crown Prince is apparently a portrait of his son—the ill-fated Shepses-kaf, the last of the dynasty. On each side of this were the storerooms. In the storerooms to the north were found about three hundred stone vessels, many of them, however, in fragments. To the south there were found the four slate triads and a number of small unfinished statuets.

The unfinished statuets show every stage in the making of statues—the rough form rudely hammered out of a block, five stages in the shaping of the features and members by rubbing the unpolished statue, with the details indicated on the rough surface, and finally the finished figure.

Thus the excavations at the Third Pyramid have added to the world's collection of Egyptian masterpieces the four royal portrait heads and four slate triads. These triads are unique in their way, showing Mykerinos as King of Upper Egypt, the goddess Hathor and one of the nomes of Upper Egypt as a divinity. Each one of the four is different from

the other. Now there were twenty Upper Egyptian and twenty-two Lower Egyptian nomes. It appears, therefore, that there were originally twenty of these slate triads for the twenty Upper Egyptian nomes and twenty-two similar triads for the Lower Egyptian nomes, making a total of forty-two triads. Originally, like all Egyptian statues, of whatever material they may be, these exquisitely modeled figures were painted in conventional colors. Fortunately for our taste, the colors have been almost entirely removed by damp, except the necklaces, bracelets, the girdle with the king's name on it and similar parts. The head of the nearly complete statue from the lower temple was never entirely finished and so differs slightly from the other portraits. The great head, with its exquisite modeling, reproduces for us the face of Mykerinos with heavy, bulging eyes, sensual lips and a cynical half smile—but without doubt a king, the builder of a pyramid. The head of the crown prince shows a curious similarity to the features of the great head, but softened by youth. There is wanting only the portrait of the queen of Mykerinos to complete the family group; and the valley temple still lies but half excavated, permitting us to hope for this and perhaps for the triads of Lower Egypt.



THE HEAD OF THE GREAT ALABASTER STATUE OF MYKERINOS.

CAIRO, EGYPT.

The Cost of Dying

BY REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON

AUTHOR OF "IN HIS STEPS," ETC.

IN the first place, he was probably to blame for getting married when he did. But that has nothing to do with the purpose of this story. As a matter of fact, he did get married, for reasons which concern him more than anybody else, and when this story begins he had two beautiful children, a girl of eight and a boy of five.

He was an average country school teacher in the grades, with a salary of $56 a month. Teaching eight months in the year, and having an unusually good manager in his wife, he actually lived on the salary, and sometimes put $5 a month into the savings bank.

It should be said at this point that he was thirty-five years old, and the savings had reached the sum of $85 so far.

One night the little girl was suddenly taken ill. A doctor was called the next day. He called ten times, and then advised taking the child to the hospital for an operation.

She was accordingly taken there, and, after five days, was operated upon, apparently recovered from the operation, but died seven days later.

The father went to the undertaker to buy a casket. The cheapest casket in the place was $25. The next in price was $40. The father took that because the $25 article looked cheap.

A lot in the cemetery was next purchased, at 50 cents a foot. Just ground enough for one grave, 8 by 5 feet, cost $20. After the man and his wife had recovered from the heart shock, and could count up the total in cold figures, this is what they found it to be—that is,

this is what the cost of dying is in one American family:

Doctor, ten visits at $3 the visit	$30.00
Hospital expenses for twelve days	28.00
Surgeon's fee for operation	125.00
Casket	40.00
Services of undertaker	10.00
Cemetery lot	20.00
Hearse	5.00
Two carriages at $5 each	10.00
Total	$268.00

The father could not bear to think of owing for the casket and the immediate expenses of the funeral, so he drew out the entire savings from the bank, amounting to $85, and paid for the casket, the cemetery lot, the undertaker, the hearse and the two carriages, making exactly the entire amount. For the balance, he had on hand from his month's salary enough to pay the doctor $10, leaving unpaid the balance of $173. Counting the teacher's salary at $56 a month for eight months of the year is a total of $448. Subtracting the $173, leaves as a balance for a year's living, $275.

But this American father and mother, when they were able to talk composedly about the entire matter, could not help wondering about some of the items of expense, and especially the matter of the casket. The young man, being thirty-five years of age, and above the average of intelligence, having spent five years of his young manhood as a carpenter, and knowing something of the cost of lumber, in his spare moments, when he was able to figure on it, reckoned that he could buy for $1.50, at the nearest planing mill, all of the material for the making of such a casket as he bought for $40. His wife, who had been before her marriage a dressmaker in a large furnishing establishment, figured that the piqué plush, even at the high price of $1.25 a yard, would cover the entire casket, including the lining, for less than $4. In other words, this one item in the cost of dying could be easily cut down to $6 or $7 at the outside.

As to the surgeon's fee, they asked no questions, neither considering the expenses at the hospital, nor the doctor's visits. Land to be buried in is always expensive. People who never rode in a hearse in their life while they were living would naturally be a little surprised to have to pay $5 to be carried in one when dead, even tho the distance, as in this case, was less than one-quarter of a mile.

This is not a story out of a book, but a story out of a life. Any one good in mathematics can easily figure how long it will take this young man to pay the balance of the cost of his child dying—that is, the $173 out of a salary of a total of $448 a year. This is the price the American people pay some of the splendid young men and women of this country for teaching their children. Some get more, some less. Those who get less ought not to get married. If they do, it is at their own risk. If they have children, and these children occasionally die, then they must pay the price. Children come high, especially when they get sick and have to be buried. But can the American people give any reason why they should have to pay $40 for a box to be buried in, when the box could be made for about one-eighth of the price? Also it is in order to ask several other things, but life is too short. Let us eat, drink and save money, for tomorrow we die, and we may need the money to pay the cost of dying.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A Chance for Armament Retrenchment

BY FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG

COMPETITIVE armament building has been in progress somewhat more than a quarter of a century. The Franco-German War set the nations imitating the Prussian military system and inaugurated the present era of prodigious expenditure on standing armies, while the promulgation in the eighties of German's ambitious colonial and maritime program started the race for naval aggrandizement. Out of every 100 shillings that Great Britain expends today, 39 go for the army and the navy, as compared with 31 in 1885. In France the respective proportions are 30 and 22. In Germany the annual outlay on the army has doubled within the period, while that on the navy has been increased sixfold.

The result has been neither to precipitate a general European conflagration nor to plunge the nations into the depths of impoverishment. But the drain upon the purses, and therefore upon the energies, of vast masses of men has been very great. And in more or less grudging response to complaints arising from these men, the governing authorities of a number of the principal Powers have but lately been brought to pause and more seriously than ever before to face the question as to whether the game is worth the candle. An address by the Kaiser, at the convening of the Reichstag, which contained not one request or suggestion in behalf of the imperial navy; a flat refusal by a British Ministry to incur a shilling of fresh indebtedness for the upbuilding of the national defense; a budget presented to the French Chamber of Deputies in which the estimates for ordinary military and naval expenditure are below the average for the past decade—these are some of the marvels of 1909. They are not accidents. They are symptoms. Disclosing the arrival of a rare opportunity for the promotion of international concord and well-being, they portend possibilities that may make the new year the most remarkable in a generation.

The governments of most of the leading states are inevitably being forced by the pressure of adverse fiscal conditions into a position where they cannot afford to contemplate with indifference any reasonable opportunity for saving in armament expenditure. There is not one first-class European nation today whose Government is not laboring under financial embarrassment, more or less serious. The notable contest now drawing to a close in Great Britain has involved a wide variety of issues, but the whole thing originated in Mr. Lloyd-George's attempt to provide the exchequer with £15,000,000 of much-needed additional revenue. During the past two years Germany has passed thru one of the hottest constitutional and political struggles in her entire history, and she continues in the throes of an unprecedented warfare of parties, all because the imperial Government undertook twelve months ago to secure an increase of 500,000,000 marks in the yearly revenue. Russia is laboring under the load of tremendous indebtedness, increasing expenditures, and onerous but indifferently productive taxation. France, facing mounting de-

ficits, is wrought up over a budget carrying 200,000,000 francs of additional taxation. Austria-Hungary is confronted at one time by growing racial disorders and the necessity of screwing up the tax rates all along the line to meet increased imperial expenditure. And an Italian Ministry has but recently fallen because of its unsuccessful attempt to provide for the fiscal requirements of the nation.

The truth of the matter is that during recent years the sphere of governmental activity in most European countries has been enormously extended, and with it the cost of government itself. This may or may not be indicative of a gradual, universal trend toward State socialism; it may or may not, in the long run, prove of advantage to the peoples concerned; the fact itself is indisputable. Now it is pensions for the aged; now the purchase or construction of railways; now the operation of telegraphs and telephones; now the subsidizing of industry; now the administration of charity. These things cost money. Some of them yield pecuniary returns; most of them do not. The swelling of national budgets during the past decade is not to be explained solely, or even chiefly, by the increase of expenditure on armaments. Much of it has arisen from the increase of ordinary civil expenditures and from the great social and industrial enterprises in which the governments, by their own inclination or in response to public demand, have been led to embark. Such fields of expenditure, once entered, can rarely be abandoned. And the outlays are usually of such a nature that with the increase of population they tend inevitably to be augmented.

An admirable illustration is afforded by the British system of old-age pensions, established by legislation in 1908 and put in effect January 1, 1909. Here is a great project of social reform to which all parties in the United Kingdom have long been committed and for which there has arisen in recent years a public demand calculated to overwhelm the most sturdy forces of opposition. If a Liberal Government had not acceded to the popular desire in this matter, a Unionist ministry would eventually have been found ready to do so. The project was carried into execution at an estimated annual cost of £7,000,000. Already the Labor party and a rapidly increasing proportion of the population generally are demanding that the system adopted in 1908 be broadened so as to provide pensions for everybody over sixty-five years of age, instead of simply for men and women over seventy whose ordinary yearly income falls below £31 10s. There is not the slightest doubt that some day, perhaps in the very near future, this step will be taken, altho it will introduce into the budget anywhere from £20,000,000 to £25,000,000 new expenditure, and nobody can begin to tell where or how the money is to be obtained. When the change is made, the annual outlay of the United Kingdom for old-age pensions alone will be almost, if not quite, as large as that which at present maintains the British navy as the mistress of the seas. Does anybody suppose that when thirty million pounds are to be paid out in pensions it will be so easy to get the thirty or thirty-five millions for the navy? And to every one who understands the political trend in Great Britain today it must be plain enough that old-age pensions will but serve to inaugurate a whole series of social and industrial undertakings, all at the public cost and much to the further embarrassment of those who are charged with making both ends of the budget meet.

In Germany, where the activities of the state within this field have long been the marvel of the European world, the indications are that, after all, only a beginning has been made. Under pressure of inexorable political necessity the Imperial Government is today mapping out a broader and costlier program of state insurance, state supervision of employment, state pensions and state controlled public utilities. The ever present alternative is the dreaded triumph of the Social Democracy. The attempt last year at a reformation of the public finances was largely a failure; the new taxes which were voted promise to yield not more than half the amount that the Government wanted, and the Empire is under the necessity of borrowing during 1910 a greater sum of money than any European nation ever borrowed in a year of profound peace. Even if the new taxes were to yield all that their Con-

servative and Clerical sponsors professed to expect of them, the Government would very soon be under the necessity of demanding fresh levies to meet increased civil expenditures already in prospect. Notwithstanding all this, the Kaiser and his ministers dare not hold back in the program of social reform, for the people demand reforms and even in Germany the people have a way of getting what they want.

Under the stimulus of German achievement, and of a Socialist ministry, France is today rapidly swinging into line with her great rivals. It is a question of but a very short time before she will have doubled her present outlay on pensions, subsidies and other civil items of the sort. For many weeks the Senate has been debating a workmen's pension bill (already past in the Chamber), which, in its present form, provides a pension for every worker and employee over sixty-five years of age. The measure is certain to be passed, and the perplexities of the Finance Minister will be correspondingly augmented. Italy, Austria-Hungary and even Russia exhibit the same general tendency. The practical meaning of it all is that as the various European Governments find themselves forced by political expediency or the pressure of public demand into programs involving vast outlays for social and industrial ends, deficits will become more formidable, taxation more troublesome, borrowings more frequent, until relief is found in the reduction of what Mr. Asquith has called the "sterilizing expenditures" of the nations, namely, the outlays upon armaments. This does not mean disarmament, or even necessarily a positive diminution of the present scale of military and naval expenditure. It means simply that the governing powers, finding that they cannot keep up the recent rate of yearly increase on armies and navies, will be constrained, on the basis of formal international agreement or simply of individual national policy, to build battleships, raise regiments and construct fortifications with more regard than they have hitherto had for the principles of rational economy. And perhaps that is all that we have a right to expect at the present day.

It must also be observed that the international situation in Europe today is extremely favorable for the unfettered operation of the forces that have been described. No one of the nations contemplates war. No one of them desires war. Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy are bound up together in a seemingly inextricable mesh of alliances, ententes and rapprochements. Germany and Austria-Hungary are standing firmly together, with Italy still a nominal member of the old triplice. But there is no proper ground on which to assume that these two great affiliations are inherently and necessarily so hostile to each other as perpetually to menace the European world with an international conflagration. The key to the situation, admittedly, lies in the relations of Great Britain and Germany. It is an unfortunate fact that the Germans and the British still labor under a mutual misunderstanding of motives and purposes. Contact between the two peoples is not so close as it should be—some maintain not even so close as it once was. There are elements in press and people of both nations which take execrable delight in keeping alive the fires of suspicion and jealousy. Thru a highly colored series of articles written by the socialistic editor of the *Clarion,* the London *Daily Mail* has lately been endeavoring to inject into the British campaign a fresh anti-German panic similar to that which swept the English people off their feet a year ago, and Mr. Balfour has so far discredited his cause as to drag out on the hustings what ought, by common consent, to be a forbidden subject among British statesmen. But there is no evidence that the Englishman is going to be taken in again; and from Germany there has come a swift denial of the alleged purposes of invasion which to the neutral observer rings true and fair.

It is not to be inferred that the German Imperial Government would today be willing to negotiate with Great Britain on the limitation of competitive armament building. But the seriousness of the fiscal situation which looms up ahead of the Kaiser and his advisers has already imparted a conspicuously milder tone to the pronouncements of the Wilhelmstrasse, and the correct handling of the subject by the British authorities

might very conceivably bring an understanding that would be worth more to the European world than one would dare attempt to calculate. It is hardly too much to say that the outcome will hinge upon the results of the present British elections. It is generally conceded that the Liberals stands for a less aggressive foreign policy than do the Unionists, and that the chances of an Anglo-German understanding would be very much enhanced by a Liberal victory. In the first place, the Liberals are committed to the maintenance of free trade, and a free trade British Government will always be in a position to deal on better terms with protectionist Germany than would a Government advocating the principles of the tariff reformers. In the second place, the Liberals are more irrevocably committed to fiscal reform, remission of taxes and national economy than are the Unionists, and in their program the demands of the army and the navy fill an appreciably smaller place. On the other hand, they are pledged to the carrying out of vast projects of social and industrial improvement, of which old-age pensions have been but a beginning; and in the execution of this program they are very certain to find that, however much solicitude they may cherish for the military and maritime prestige of the United Kingdom, the pressure of civil expenditure will not allow more than the most carefully considered additions to armament outlays. Arrived, in their respective courses, at an almost identical fiscal situation, a Liberal Ministry of Great Britain and the Imperial Government of Germany might very conceivably yield to the obvious dictates of common interest and agree between themselves upon a sane restriction of enervating public expenditure; whereupon, a dozen nations, great and small, would most gladly take the cue and follow suit.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Transplanting African Animals

BY MAJOR FREDERIC RUSSELL BURNHAM

[Major Burnham writes with exceptional authority on the possible adaptation of selections of the game of Africa to the semi-arid regions of our Southwestern States and Territories. From earliest boyhood the life of this remarkable son of a Protestant missionary on the Minnesota frontier has been a drama of far-ranging experience and thrilling adventure, graphically sketched by Richard Harding Davis in his "Real Soldiers of Fortune." For fifteen years he roved the West from Hudson's Bay to Mexico until he was tempted to try his fortune as a prospector on the South African gold fields in 1893. Soon after landing at Cape Town he was induced to head the scouts in the Matabele wars and the conquest of Rhodesia, and when he sought the new field of the Klondike he was recalled by a cable from Lord Roberts to become Chief of Scouts for the main British Army in the Boer War. His daring service made him heroic in the eye of the army and people and he was signally honored by the presentation of the Distinguished Service Order by King Edward personally. After the war he headed an expedition to explore East Africa as a director of the British East African Syndicate and spent two arduous and perilous years in determining the resources of the new province and the openings for settlement. He is now closely associated with John Hays Hammond as executive head in the reclamation of a great tract in Sonora, Mexico.—EDITOR.]

THERE is in Africa a wonderfully varied range of interesting animals. Most of the desirable ones could easily be introduced into our own Southwest. They would multiply where our own domestic animals cannot live. Vast tracts of our lonely deserts could be teeming with life interesting, beautiful, harmless, very useful for food and leather, displacing not a head of our cattle or other domestic stock, offering a grand hunting ground, a true pleasure land to all lovers of animal life.

Thruout all the foot-hill region and far south, into Mexico, the bushbuck would thrive. It is mostly a browsing animal about the size of our deer; one variety has peculiar white markings, like

a harness, and it is called the harness buck; the horns are slightly spiral, measuring about fifteen inches in length. Great skill is required to stalk it, and a quick, sure shot when found, or it will escape every time. Its flesh is of very fine flavor, and its hide makes one of the strongest leathers known. It is commonly used by the Boers to make forelashes on their immensely long ox-whips and stage-whips. Another possible importation is the oribe, a marvelously swift and graceful gazelle, weighing about 30 pounds, which ranges over the drier regions of Africa, especially in the north. The gemsbok, called the oryx in the north, is a much larger animal, which is equally adaptable to conditions in this country. Its marked characteristic is its perfect, straight, tapering black horns, that reach a length of 36 to 40 inches. The buck weighs from 200 to 250 pounds, and will fight savagely when hard pressed. It has been known to kill a lion with its dagger-like horns. The gemsbok is a true game animal, and can live out on the desert a hundred miles from water. Its eyesight is wonderfully strong, so that it is exceedingly difficult to stalk. Its meat is well flavored, and its hide equal to the best calf. The gemsbok should have for a pal on our plains the speedy sesipe. I think most of the hunters of South Africa are well agreed that the sesipe is the fleetest antelope known. Some swift horses are bred in South Africa, but it is a rare one that can outfoot this game. The Posselt brothers had the only horses in Rhodesia that I ever personally saw run down a sesipe.

The springbok, that corresponds to our pronghorn, is readily bred. It is a beautifully marked antelope, and exceedingly agile. Often a whole herd in running will give a series of marvelous bounds several feet high, and, it may be, 30 feet span, apparently for sheer joy in the sport. A wagon road across the veldt will almost always tempt them to show how far they can leap. The Boers on the farms now preserve them, and have a series of great hunts every year, coming with their families and wagons and making a picnic of the chase, each farmer taking only what he needs, or what the herds can well spare, to avoid overstocking. In the hilly country the roi buck and duiker, as well as the quick darting stembok, add variety to the small game, all successfully preserved now, and adding to both the food supply and the charm of life in the African veldt.

East Africa, broadly viewed, seems designed by nature as a vast game preserve, and should be held largely with this aim in view, for the greater part of the country is of no value for settlement. The English Government, on the strong advice of its local officials, has set aside a domain that shelters everything—the elephant with his valuable ivory, even the lion. Yet these officials, almost to a man, are skilled hunters and fond of sport. But they restrict themselves as well as others, and allow in no part of the country indiscriminate slaughter. Possibly from this preserve we may, at some future time, be allowed to bring enough specimens to start a herd in our own country. We, too, have an immense area, fully 1,500 miles long and 1,000 wide, that would hold countless thousands of rare game to add greatly to our national wealth, and furnish a reserve food supply.

Take, for example, the giraffe, which is a browsing animal, living almost exclusively on a thorny scrub, like the mesquite. Its flesh is very palatable and its hide extremely tough and serviceable, making the favorite lash of the Boer, and a shield for the Somali warrior that no spear can pierce. This picturesque and harmless animal would thrive from the borders of Nevada to Texas, and far into Mexico. No enemy save man would touch it. A full-grown animal weighs over a ton, and must stoop his towering head to feed from your hand at the second-story window of a good-sized house. In contrast, there is that little fairy antelope, called the dick-dick, with sharp hoofs the size of a dime, and jet black horns about an inch and a half long. It weighs about 15 pounds and stands a foot high. It is easily tamed, and its flesh is of delicate flavor. In South Africa it goes by the name of nosebuck, as its upper lip is prehensile, tho it is a true antelope. It would thrive certainly on the cactus patches in our Southwest.

There is further the lordly eland, weighing from 800 to as high as 1,500 pounds. It can go great distances from water, and would help stock many an arid range if given the chance. On our cliffs and mountains the clipspringer would be perfectly at home, and think



MAJOR F. R. BURNHAM.

he was again in his own Rhodesia or Transvaal. Its peculiar hollowed hoofs enable it to cling to a pinnacle of rock that would baffle a wild cat or even a goat. It weighs about 40 pounds. Its hair is hollow and very springy, making excellent paddings for saddles, and its flesh is delicate meat. Like the gemsbok, it would be an excellent curative for weaklings if they hunted him in his natural surroundings. Mr. Warthog, big and ugly, would be quite happy and most useful in the everglades or swamps of the South. Many beautiful and harmless waders, flamingoes, plover, frankholins, cranes, herons, and certainly the royal bustard, could be introduced thru all our southern lands very profitably. The ostrich would be quite at home in Arizona and New Mexico. It is already successfully introduced in California on fenced ranches.

In short, Africa is a wonderland of animal life to draw from. We can exclude its venomous reptiles and insects, and take the useful animals that have worked out from a hard environment a way to survive. By transportation to our land they would be delivered from their chief natural enemies. To this New World were brought the ass, the cow, the horse, sheep, goat and hog. All of these ran wild at once and thrived, except the sheep, who is and always was a mollycoddle. Camels, valuable for both flesh, milk and hair, grew wild in Arizona from a Government herd until an enterprising Yankee rounded up every female, old and young, shipped them East and sold them to a circus. Otherwise we should have had good-sized herds long ago, and made use of them, as the Australians have, if we were equally enterprising. The Cape buffalo would thrive also, but might be considered too fierce for the rising generation to play with. Any one hunting him will not complain of a dull time. Its flesh is very good eating, and its hide much better than that of an ox. When a Boer wants a good pair of shoes he tries, if possible, to have the soles of buffalo hide.

The zebra would dot our plains with color if we gave it the chance, tho, from experience, I do not think it a valuable animal either to work or ride, and its hide does not make a leather of any value. Its flesh is good to eat, and it is one of the most beautiful of all the game animals.

These are only a few of the animals and birds that might be introduced into

our own vast solitudes, where, for hundreds of miles, can only be seen a lonely raven or solitary coyote. But it cannot be, altho there should be nothing to prevent it. In Africa the game lives ever in dread of attack. It is haunted by lions, leopards, hyenas, chetahs, wild dogs more savage than lions, crocodiles in every stream, eagles and vultures that prey on the young, pythons beside the trails, poisonous snakes and other foes too numerous to mention. Yet millions survive and endure further the scourge of droughts and the hardships of the desert. Why, then, should these hardy game animals not thrive and multiply in a country exempt from these perils, with a climate corresponding exactly in range to that of their native land? We ourselves are the only reason why none of this precious game can ever live in our wild plains. So intent are we on destruction that we have become the wonder of the world. We have dynamited our fish, killed all our buffalo, carried off even his bones in train loads, then came back with herds of cattle, tramped out and ate out the finest natural grass ever known. When it was eaten level with the ground, for fear it might, with its great recuperative powers, renew itself, we have put that curse of God, the sheep, to tear it up by the roots and gnaw to death every little shrub left by the cattle. I have seen forest fires 40 miles wide burning in the Sierras to make early grass for herds of sheep. If it were known that a herd of eland were on the Rio Grande, a thousand guns would be after them and their hides sold to the nearest tannery; even a rare bird would surely be slaughtered. Again and again I have known of individuals trying to introduce useful birds and animals; their fate is always the same. Only a national law and a changed public opinion can make it possible to ever either save what animal life we have or introduce new and valuable additions.

The man with a natural and wholesome love for sport and all forms of sturdy life is confronted by the ruthless pot-hunters, who gather the eggs and feathers of every bird that flies, and trap, poison and kill every animal within reach for the immediate gain. To this class must be added a small number of simply destructive men who kill and kill and let the game rot where it falls; men who use a stick of dynamite to get a mess of trout, killing one hundred and catching maybe three or four. All these men naturally hate game laws. Still another class looks upon all sport and pastime, especially hunting and fishing, as so much time wasted. I remember an old farmer in Iowa saying he would be glad when the last duck was shot and the last fish caught, as then, maybe, he could get his boys to attend to the plowing. Well, he has his wish. His house now stands where it did in my boyhood. Not a duck nor a goose nor a plover ever passes by. Scarcely a bird, save the ominous raven, ever breaks the silence. The prairie chicken and quail are all killed; they sometimes ate the corn. The once clear stream is now the wallow of his favorite breed of hogs. Everything is as he planned it. Hogs and corn, barbed wire, more hogs, more corn. His wife is dead, his boys long years ago left the farm. His one happiness is when he goes into the hog pasture and calls "Suke, Suke, Sook, Sook," in quavering voice, more dismal to hear than the caw of the crows. Naturally he is against any game laws, and will poison the first covey of quail that cross his cornfield. Another element that opposes every form of hunting and fishing is the supersensitive people who are teaching the rising generation that all life is sacred and that animals should not be sacrificed to the demands of man. These people would find in India this conceit of protection to life carried out to the full. Even the vermin that infest the natives may not be killed. When they become intolerable they are picked off and laid in the hot dust, their belief being that if God intended the pests to live He would cool the dust; otherwise they perish at His will, not theirs.

In the animal world Nature seems to work out the essential end by means apparently harsh. If it were not for the natural enemies of the great game herds, they would increase so fast that there would be no food supply, and starvation would be their end. The greater part of the grass-eating animals are not long-

lived. With the heat of summer the old must die of thirst and weakness. But as it is now arranged, the lion and leopard and many other enemies kill in one instant, or, at most, in a short, sharp fight, in which the animal can feel no pain. Its not yet emaciated body gives food and life to others. Furthermore, it is among the sick and weak that disease is spread, and infection there may reach a point that endangers the whole healthy herd. Always when some unnatural increase occurs, some disease sweeps them off. So even the lions and tigers, vultures and eagles, serve a merciful and proper purpose. In the countries where they are found, any animal that is born deficient in its faculties, or becomes ill or aged or wounded, is at once usefully destroyed as a means of preserving the high average of the herd.

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

A Tuscan Violin

BY ETHEL TALBOT

THE blue hills rise on either side the city
In Italy, where all men's dreams begin;
There Maturin, forsaken even of pity,
Secretly fashioned forth the violin.

His soul, deep drowned in the pale seas of passion,
Lay down before him, a white dreadful thing,
That yet should live in some enchanted fashion,
Waked up again, and subtle-mouthed to sing.

The great gold sun made glorious the city,
The golden lilies wavered by the wall,
And maids glad-eyed for many a lover's ditty
Sang past his door, who heard them not at all.

Nor ever heard across the noontide clamors
From hill to hill the hurrying bells' alarms,
Nor heeded tho all night the echoing hammers
Fashioned great weapons for the men-at-arms.

A silence and a sleep-time fell thereafter,
Upon a certain amber evening,
By the well-side not any maiden laughter;—
The gray grass thru the stones began to spring.

Yet from his toil he neither strayed nor faltered,
All day he shaped the music's murmurings.
Night, coming softly when the shadows altered,
Found him asleep, his hand upon the strings.

Perfect and beautiful to outward seeming
Grew the fair thing that he had made to be,
Fashioned of sorrow and despair and dreaming,
A poet's marvel, fashioned gloriously.

As its strange wailings rang and swept and lingered,
The drowned soul came again between his hands
Into the music: sweet low tunes he fingered—
The last hour ran itself in shifting sands.

It was cool twilight in the summer weather;
Among the sudden shadows Maturin
Fell; they lay quiet in the dust together
The Master and the Master's violin.

. . . . . .

A little hill-side where the shadows linger—
(A Tuscan city where the Muses sit
No more)—a violin one may not finger;
The fairest treasure that is left of it.

In its wild heart there is a song like laughter,
Mad laughter on the grave of hidden love—
Sorrow the Queen by shadowy ways thereafter
Comes forth, and flouts the silver moon above.

Yea, when the Master singeth in the city,
Each man therein remembers his old hate,
And every woman tender-eyed with pity
Grows for love's kisses warm and passionate.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Literature

American Industrial Society

THE *Documentary History of American Industrial Society** is due chiefly to the inspiration of two men, both of whom are now professors in the University of Wisconsin. It was Prof. Richard T. Ely who conceived the idea of the American Bureau of Industrial Research and raised the funds which made it possible; while Prof. Frederick J. Turner has long been engaged in training young men for the sort of work that Ulrich B. Phillips, one of his ablest disciples, has now accomplished. We have known and watched Professor Phillips for several years, since he won the Justin Winsor prize of the American Historical Association for his essay on "Georgia and State Rights." In this he showed the insight into the economic background of the South that has enabled him to produce in his writings, since then, what is probably the truest and keenest exposition of the plantation system. Two years ago he left the University of Wisconsin, where he had been a colleague of Turner and Ely, to take a chair among his own people in the South, in the Tulane University of Louisiana. The private researches of Mr. Phillips have covered a wide area thruout the Southern States. They have been encouraged at opportune times by grants from Professor Ely's bureau and the Carnegie Institution, with the result that they have gathered the remarkable collection of documents now given to the public. It has called for laborious industry and shrewd diplomacy to extract these documents from their hiding places in cellars and attics, or, worse yet, the strongboxes of Southern households. Probably no Northerner could have done the work. But we have here as a result two volumes on the plantation and the frontier that are without a parallel. Save in Mr. Phillips's own essays, the plantation and its labor problems have rarely been described with any fidelity and insight. The old-time Southerner ran his own estate with little introspection. The Northerner was obsessed by a humanitarian view of slavery that blunted his perception of the labor problem beneath it. And indeed, without research like this, it would long have remained impossible to describe the plantation as it really was. We believe it fair to say that in these two volumes the casual student can learn more about the economic foundations of the ante-bellum South than any one scholar knew before Professor Phillips began his work.

The great collection, of which these make only the beginning, is to run to ten volumes under co-operative editorship, under the general supervision of Prof. John B. Commons. The main purpose is to portray the American labor problem in its various aspects from the beginning until 1880. Following these volumes on plantation and frontier will come others on the labor conspiracy cases and the labor movement in general. With these before him, the future historian will be not only able but compelled to begin a revision of many of our notions of American history. Because it was easiest, historians have dealt most intimately with wars and governments, and some have even tried to defend an adherence to the aphorism that history is past politics and politics present history. Most of them know better today, and realize that governments, *et al.*, are only the surface manifestations of the real forces of life underneath. As evidence of honest and successful attempt to get at these forces, we commend this book.

*A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. Edited by *John R. Commons, Ulrich B. Phillips, Eugene A. Gilmore, Helen L. Sumner* and *John B. Andrews*. Prepared under the anspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Volumes I and II, Plantation and Frontier, by Ulrich B. Phillips. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $50 for the set of ten volumes.

A Champion of the White Slaves

THE history of the woman's movement in England has yet to be written. Whenever it is undertaken, a large and honorable place in it will have to be given to one of the most saintly figures that the English race has produced, a woman blessed far above the average in everything that makes life worth living — beauty, talent, education, assured

social standing, devoted love of husband and children, and the love and admiration of a large circle of relatives and friends.* And yet Mrs. Josephine Butler was content to step out of the safe and happy haven of her home, and to face the cold disapproval of her own social circle, the bitter antagonism of the world at large, and the curses and missiles of infuriated mobs, for the sake of rescuing the most downtrodden and helpless of her own sex from the condition of hopeless slavery to which they had been reduced by English law.

Notwithstanding the greatness of Mrs. Butler's service to her own sex and to the cause of woman's emancipation, surprisingly little appears to be known of her on this side of the Atlantic.

Her great lifework began in 1869, when she engaged in the crusade which had already been begun by a little group of medical men against the state regulation of vice. This system had been imported from France (where it was established in 1802 by Napoleon) in 1864, when an Act of Parliament was passed "for the prevention of contagious diseases at certain naval and military stations." Other heroines of the woman's movement have usually been women fighting to some degree their own battle —for the custody of their children, for fairer divorce laws, for education, for the right to enter the medical profession, for the suffrage. But Mrs. Butler's championship of the cause of the white slave was utterly unselfish and self-sacrificing, and in her fight she had to step down into the deepest mud of human sin and misery. One thing she had always to help her—the sympathy and support of her husband, the Rev. George Butler, principal of Liverpool College, who, while perceiving that in this woman's fight she must take the first place, was fully as earnest in the cause as she herself.

The fight was long and bitter. It was kept up in season and out of season, in England, then in France, Switzerland and Italy; but it was not until 1883 that the resolution condemning the system was passed thru the House of Commons, and the operation of the act was suspended until its repeal in 1886.

As might be expected from the experiences of their helplessness in regard to legislation, not only Mrs. Butler, but almost all those engaged in the cause, were in favor of woman's suffrage. In all of her writings, especially in those in which she appealed to women, she laid stress on the fact that there can be no real emancipation for the sex until the fundamental wrong to womanhood of the white slave traffic is removed. The new solidarity of womanhood, the new loyalty of women to women, which gives the lie to the old sneers about woman's jealousy and treachery to her own sex, is largely due to Mrs. Butler's work. Again and again in her writings and speeches she emphasized the need of this recognition of the common interests of the sex, and the obligation which rests upon the stronger and more fortunate women to stand by and champion their weaker and more opprest sisters.

*JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR. Edited by *George W. and Lucy A. Johnson*. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith. Pp. xi, 318.

The Earliest Cosmologies. The Universe as Pictured in Thought by the Ancient Hebrews, Babylonians, Egpytians, Greeks, Iranians, and Indo-Aryans. A Guide-book for beginners in the study of ancient literatures and religions. By William Fairchild Warren, S. T. D., LL. D. 8vo, pp. 222. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

Ex-President Warren, of Boston University, has for a number of years devoted special attention to the study of the way the Hebrews and other early nations conceived of the universe, and has published two books and several papers on the subject, of which one volume, known as "Paradise Found," has reached a dozen editions, an unusual illustration of the interest people take in other than purely practical subjects. For ancient views were all wrong, and we have merely a story of the errors of infantile races. But that is a large part of anthropology. The present volume discusses the commonly received erroneous views as to the Hebrew conception of the universe, then calls attention to the contradictory conclusions of scholars as to the Babylonian conception, and provides a new interpretation; and in view of this compares the biblical, rabbinic, Egyptian, Homeric, Iranian and Aryan ideas; while an appendix in-

cludes seven papers previously printed on kindred points of cosmology. It is impossible here to enter into the immense and complicated subject further than to indicate that President Warren has added much to our correct understanding of it, and has presented a view of the early popular conception of the universe which explains the biblical and other data, and which makes the universe consist of eight concentric "crystal spheres," of the inner one of which the earth occupies the center, a seven-stepped pyramid rising upward, and a similar reversed pyramid below it, thus giving seven heavens and seven hells. It is a very attractive view, and is presented with both ingenuity and learning. One only questions whether the Oriental mind ever diagramed it out so exactly, or whether it was satisfied with indefinite ideas, unconcerned with their consistency; but the author's theory is approved by some of our most competent scholars.

The Danger Mark. By Robert W. Chambers. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Chambers has written a book in which every character has some besetting sin, and it is in the bare portrayal of these sins that the interest of the book lies. It is itself the feminine counterpart of "The Fighting Chance," but lacks its strength by reason of the difference in sex of the main characters. There is something logical about a man struggling openly against a taste for intoxicants. Men are public characters even in their weaknesses, and in battling against tremendous odds they evince a stolid virility that makes them admirable subjects for normal fiction. Women are, on the other hand, secretive, especially about their weaknesses and their struggles. When they are frank about them they are unpleasant. They struggle too intensely, too hysterically, with a too-evident self-consciousness of what is happening. Nevertheless, when Geraldine Seagrave, a New York heiress, discovers early in life that she has inherited a fatal taste for intoxicants, instead of concealing this appetite, she yields whenever the author considers it dramatically possible. And her lover has to save her from embarrassing situations. The scene of the story is laid partly in New York and partly at the Seagrave country place, where a series of Mr. Chambers's notorious house parties gives proper setting for the scandals that are always rife in his novels. No one escapes with the skirts of their morals unbedraggled, unless it be Geraldine's beetle-hunting brother and the chaperone. It is a contradictory feature of the book to find an impeccable chaperone amid such surroundings. One supposes the author felt the need of some innocent characters to give now and then a morning freshness to the atmosphere of his romance.

Trix and Over-the-Moon. By Amélie Rives. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

It comes as a surprise to the reader's preconceived notions of Amélie Rives's heroines to find one that is proudly and frankly "horsey." We have grown so accustomed to her pale, passionate ladies that to come upon one in this book who is curtly a sport and a born horsewoman intolerant of anything that does not pertain to horses makes us think that the author has had a mental housecleaning and thrown out her literary orchids and substituted Johnny-jump-ups. The scene is laid at a country place in Virginia. The story is chiefly concerned with the "breaking" by the heroine of a famous and dangerous colt whom she purposes to ride in a horse show. Rather than have her mistress run such a risk one of the old servants of the place secretly kills the horse. There is no doubt but that the book is breezy and full of fresh air and vitality, but for the reader its main interest lies in its startling difference from other novels by the same writer.

Society and Politics in Ancient Rome. Essays and Sketches. By Frank Frost Abbott, Professor of Classics in Princeton University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Light, graceful sketches these are, but they touch vital points in the Roman life which are only meagerly treated in the general histories. Professor Abbott follows closely on the heels of the gleaners in the fields of archeological research. These gleaners have uncovered the

earth's bones, have almost brought down the stars in their effort to add a little to what the historians have told. In a dozen essays, the author has let the coins alone, troubled the monuments a little for their inscriptions, and given his attention chiefly to charcoal marks on the white walls of buried cities. Pompeii comes in for a large share of study. Its "graffiti"—1,500 of which have been uncovered, deciphered and recorded in print—furnish slight but determining hints of a typical life which, in A. D. 79, went suddenly out before the inhabitants had time to efface the tell-tale records on their stuccoed houses. That the common folk are pretty much the same the world over and times down, is sufficiently evidenced by the trifles they leave behind. In Pompeii, when the volcanic hand fell on the city, the boys were still boys, the petty elections developed tricks which are common today. Common they were then in Siena, Rome, and wherever the archeological spade has been at work to elicit information. "Vote for Julius Polybius; he supplies good bread," says a voter in Pompeii on his white-walled house. "Proculus, do your duty by your friend Fronto!" says another; and still a third: "All the Pompeians have voted for Proculus." This must have been an early election. "Support Q. Bruttius Balbus; he will guard the treasury," is a desirable assurance. Equally applicable to all times is this: "I beg you to support A. Vettius Firmus as aedile; he deserves well of the state. I ask for your support. Ball-players, support him!" Of course it is some madcap wag who has studied the ways of the Pompeian Tammany who writes: "All the sleepy men nominate Vatia for aedile"—"The petty thieves propose Vatia for the aedileship"—"I ask your support for M. Cerrinius Vatia for the aedileship. All the late drinkers nominate him." So much for Pompeii. A more ambitious attempt is made by Professor Abbott to draw a parallel between the Roman senate and ours at Washington. Here he seems to overstate the sins of our legislative body, in affirming an element of continuity in our senate's political hold on legislative action based on the continuous service of a few senators, not giving stress enough to the fact that our senate was in the beginning purposely intended to be repressive in its character and to invite this character by securing a certain degree of continuity—a purpose still considered desirable by all thinking men, while the continuity of the Roman senate was of a totally different character and history. Many good points also are made in the essays on "Women and Public Affairs Under the Roman Republic," on "Roman Women in the Trades and Professions." A little hint of an un-Christian Science, or an ante-Christian Science is given by the record on stone of a certain Felix, who says: "After having been given up by his physician, his sight had been restored by the goddess Bona Dea and the indirect treatment of her priestess Caunia Fortunata." Altogether, Professor Abbott's essays are the fine work of a gleaner in new and old fields. There are a dozen of them, scholarly and with a delicate charm of their own not always found in men of learning who gather their material from gravestones.

Old Boston Days and Ways—From the Dawn of the Revolution until the Town became a City. By Mary Caroline Crawford. With numerous illustrations. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

There is in this generation a great turning over of old papers, some of local, some of national interest. In *Old Boston Days and Ways* we have not so much new material as old material brought together and assorted, old records scoured for their final word, old letters printed more at length than would be called for by the historical needs of a wider theme. Boston is still no mean theme for the historian of the Revolution. With Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren, Governor Gage, Lord Howe and the "Occupation" to deal with; with the eatings and drinkings, the dancings and the tea-spillings in Boston harbor; with John Hancock to take to pieces in the way that has become almost a fashion; with Israel Putnam to keep within bounds; Paul Revere to put on living terms with Mr. Longfellow; with Earl Percy to be given his innings at the bat; and, in general, with art, music, theaters, society, religion, oratory, tradition, all to be more fully

illustrated, the author has a grateful task, and she takes it up with interest, both for the Bostonian of today and for the Sons of the Revolution, whose ancestors sat with guns in that semi-circle of investment round the historic city, and for a year following the memorable lessons given King George at Lexington and Bunker Hill, studied in the "classic shades" of Harvard how they might best drive the lesson home at the point of the bayonet. Both Britishers and Yankees at the end of the year got their walking papers—*ad gradus summos*—and went on to higher work.

Songs from the Silence. By Minnie Ferris Hanenstein. 12mo, pp. 111. Buffalo: The Matthews-Northrup Works.

Over a hundred short poems are included in a fair volume which the author has issued primarily for the circle of her family and friends. Many of them have appealed to a wider public in THE INDEPENDENT and a number of other magazines. They express pure and worthy sentiments, worthily put into verse, and freighted with the happy experiences of love and life, and enriched by memories of lands that seem to carry longer traditions than our own.

The Junior Republic. By W. R. George. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

William R. George, the founder of the Junior Republic, began where most philanthropic effort, until the past few years, has begun—and ended—with the futile attempt to even the discrepancies in the social structure by treats and gifts. He learned, as many have learned, and thereby grown disheartened and resentful, that gratitude is seldom the crop raised from a broad sowing of generosity. Instead of blaming the individual for what was a widespread result of something, he questioned the method. Then commenced a series of discoveries about the nature of boys and girls that resulted in the founding, fourteen years ago, of the republic at Freeville, N. Y. Already it has several descendants, and has modified, as it will continue to do, the whole system of discipline in schools and institutions, the Junior Republic is precisely what its name implies, a commonwealth, carried on by the boys and girls, its citizens. By its supreme court, composed of three directors, to which an appeal can be taken as one would be to the Supreme Court of the United States, is wielded the only direct power reserved by those in charge of the institution. The boys and girls govern themselves, and do it well. It is a practice school which seems to solve the serious problem of teaching self-government and citizenship to the children of our mixed and rapidly growing population. Mr. George tells of his experiment in a concise, informal and modest way, with a sense of humor and a vividness of description that make the book more entertaining than a story; but he tells it also with an earnestness and a breadth of view that give it value, not alone to those who work among the less fortunate, but to all who have to do with boys and girls.

The Pilgrim Fathers: Their Church and Colony. By Winnifred Cockshott, St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford. With 12 Illustrations and a Map. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Very wisely has the historian of the Pilgrim Fathers chosen to give us at last a well-defined story of the original cause of their departure from England to Amsterdam, from Amsterdam to Plymouth with little discussion of mooted points, with little discursiveness, with small attention to the quarrels of local historians. She has found sufficient help from the more recent specialists, but has preferred to take the reader into the spicier narratives and original documents for coloring. About half her story lingers in England among the "origins," and in the first migration which took the wanderers to Amsterdam. New material covering that forlorn hope exists and has been used by Edward Eggleston, and by Campbell and a dozen historians. Of this material she has made use, evidently under judicious direction, but an eye for style and interest has led her to Bradford and Winslow and Barrow and Browne, whose picturesque relations, narratives and histories are not easily excelled. For a popular history, going deeply into the real story of the tribulations in England, the stormy passage across the ocean, the privations of the first years in Plymouth, this is much the

best work we have seen. Those hard-working, earnest, God-fearing traders and worshipers knew what they wanted, and knew how to tell of the difficulties of getting it. All this the historian has given us as far as possible in their own picturesque way of telling it. The narrative is straightforward; it never lags; it is full and rich in details, with the freshness of nature in them. It should be in the hands of all young people who wish a decidedly racy story of adventures that are not fanciful.

The Socialist. By Guy Thorne. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

The young Duke of Paddington is one of the richest landholders in London. A series of somewhat unusual experiences lands him in the Socialist movement. He marries a talented and beautiful actress, renounces most of his wealth and gives himself, as does his wife, to the proletarian cause. Then his troubles begin. At the end of the story he learns that Christian Socialism, and not the orthodox brand, is the thing he has been seeking. In that conviction, and in the realization of a closer union with his wife, who now leaves the stage, he comes to happiness. It is not much of a story. The characterization is not strong, and the narrative has no suspense. Perhaps the most effective passages in the book are those which depict the attitude of the Tory classes toward the proletariat. The courtly bishop says piously to his questioning daughter:

"In the sight of God, my dear, we are certainly all equal. The soul of one man is as precious as the soul of another. But in this world God has ordained that certain classes should exist, and we should not presume to question his ordinance. Our Lord said: 'Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.'"

Thessalonians and Corinthians (The Westminster New Testament). With introduction and notes by the Rev. Prof. R. Mackintosh. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

This is the first volume of a new edition of the New Testament, under the general editorship of Principal Alfred E. Garvie, of New College, London. It perhaps should rather be called a commentary, since the plan includes a brief introduction to each scriptural book, and concise running notes on the text, in close juxtaposition therewith. In form and appearance, however, the volume resembles the recent convenient printings of the biblical books, such as "The Temple Bible" and "The Modern Reader's Bible," and is not at all like the traditional bulky commentary. The point of view is that of modern critical scholarship, but the positions taken are moderate, while familiarity with the work of thoro scholars of all schools is evident. A commentary of this sort, designed to be popular, easily runs into a garrulous paraphrase, with explanations of that which needs no explaining, but the notes in this volume are well designed to convey light where light is needed, and will be found to be neither prolix nor superfluous. The reader is supplied with that which he really needs to know, in convenient form, and no space is wasted in mention of views which have no support in sound judgment.

Options. By O. Henry. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Just why this book should be entitled *Options* we cannot guess. But for that matter we have often wondered at Mr. Henry's nomenclature. Anyway, here is the latest collection of his short stories, most of which, no doubt, the alert and assiduous follower of Henry has already found in the magazines. The style is much the same as of old, and there is something approaching the marvelous in the fact that the author can keep up, thru such a flood of output, the freshness and originality which has made him the most popular story-teller of the day. But the substance begins to thin out somewhat; less matter—less body—is required in these days than of old to make a Henry tale. And as the substance begins to thin, the effects must necessarily be emphasized, the treatment must make up for the lack of body. Thus we have the familiar impossible situations, the extravagant characterizations, made more impossible and more extravagant. Nevertheless, we are of those who never tire of fresh products from the Henry workshop.

Literary Notes

....The great men of modern mind in the seventeenth century, John Hales, William Chillingworth, Benjamin Whichcote, John Smith, Henry More, Jeremy Taylor, Sir Thomas Browne, and Richard Baxter, are the subject of a thoughtful essay by Edward Augustus George. The volume is entitled *Seventeenth Century Men of Latitude* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons).

....One who desires to be religious despite the impossibilities of some of the older theologies will find sympathetic assistance in Prof. Borden P. Bowne's *Studies in Christianity* (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.) It is an attempt to combine the new theology with the old religion, and deserves an honorable place among the many re-statements of Christian belief in the light of the new knowledge in criticism and science.

....The Art Commission of the City of New York has sent to our tables a copy of its new *Catalog of the Works of Art Belonging to the City of New York.* It is a very dignified looking volume of nearly five hundred pages, almost elegant in its artistic simplicity, profusely illustrated with carefully selected full-page half-tones, every third leaf being the reproduction of a portrait, painting, or other work of art belonging to the city. The text, prepared by the secretary of the Commission, Mr. John Quincy Adams, is peculiarly suitable and adapted to a work of this nature, confining itself as it does to real information about the picture and its subject, offering a description that would identify in case tablets were misplaced or lost and being entirely devoid of that criticism or praise that presupposes the ignorance of the public and varies with the taste of the times. The catalog is not on sale and is distributed mainly to institutions.

....A curious reprint is John Davis's *Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States of America* (1798-1802), by John Davis, published in London in 1803, with a dedication to Thomas Jefferson. Davis stands apart from the other early foreign visitors to our shores, in that he was not a man of standing, culture and means, traveling to satisfy his interest or curiosity, but an immigrant seeking a livelihood. He started life as a sailor, when very young, caught a glimmer of culture from a German gentleman who took an interest in him on a long trip to India, and later developed literary aspirations—whence this book, whose interest lies in the very fact that its author, who came to these shores at twenty-two years of age, possessing no standards of comparison, draws none, social, political, or economic. He tells his experiences as facts, not as points of departure; the reader can make his own deductions. Aaron Burr befriended him in New York, but thence he wandered far, even into South Carolina. All unconsciously he has drawn for later generations a simple picture of the conditions of life and the manners of their early American ancestors. (Holt. $2.50 net.)

Pebbles

"How about going to the theater tonight?" inquired the young lady.

"What, and miss seeing the new comet?" responded the economical young man.

"I NEVER saw a purple cow,
I never hope to see one,
But by the purple milk we get
I know that there must be one!"
—*New York Times.*

"How often does your road kill a man?" asked a facetious traveling salesman of a Central Branch conductor the other day.

"Just once," replied the conductor, sourly.—*Kansas City Journal.*

HE was a kind and benevolent old gentleman, who took much interest in little boys.

One day, as he was walking along the street, he stopped and looked with compassionate sympathy at a lad whose face bore clear evidence of having been in the wars.

"My poor little fellow," he said, patting the boy on the head, "I fear you've been fighting. You've got a black eye. Dear me, now, I'm really very sorry. I——"

"Never you mind about me," said the poor little fellow. "You go home and be sorry for your own little boy. He's got two black eyes."—*Tit-Bits.*

A SOUTHERN RHYMING CEREMONY THAT STARTED TWO IN MATRIMONY.

Maben, Miss.—Altho Judge Norman Moore has often charged the jury in rhyme, he came into the limelight today as an impromptu rhymer for the first time when he performed the ceremony that made James Davis and Bettie Johnson man and wife. The ceremony, as performed by Judge Moore, who is now Mayor of Maben, was, in exact words:

"Jim, will you take Bet
Without any regret
To love and cherish
Until one of you perish
And is laid under the sod,
So help you God?"

The bridegroom replied in the affirmative. Then, turning to the bride, Judge Moore said:

"Bet, will you take Jim
And cling to him,
Both out and in,
Thru thick and thin,
Holding him to your heart
Until death do you part?"

The bride blushed in consent, with modest bow, and Judge Moore dismissed them as follows:

"Thru life's alternative joy and strife
I now pronounce you man and wife.
Go up life's rugged hill
Until you both reach the level,
And then salute your bride,
You big but trusty devil."

Judge Moore charged the bridegroom no more than the regular fee.—*New York Herald.*

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The Situation in Congress

Two months have elapsed since the beginning of the session of Congress, and the national legislators have done almost nothing. This is what is called the long session; in the following short one it will be difficult to find time for important legislation in addition to the appropriation bills. There is much that should be done at the present session, but members are already talking of an early adjournment.

Many of the Republican Representatives are uneasy about the political condition of their districts. They should see that they can best serve the interests of their party and commend themselves to voters by doing something at Washington. Many of them have good cause for anxiety. They are held responsible for a very unsatisfactory revision of the tariff. When they ask for renomination and re-election they should be able to show something more than the Payne-Aldrich bill, and the additional legislation should be at least a considerable part of the program laid before them by the President.

The people are familiar with that program and nearly all of it has their approval. It includes the bills creating a Court of Commerce, increasing the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to railroad rates and in other ways improving the official regulation of the railway service; the establishment of postal savings banks; the conservation of natural resources, as provided by several important measures relating to the public lands; Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico; a new form of government for Alaska, and voluntary incorporation of great companies or combinations under Federal charters. There is a popular and just demand for substantially all of this, except Federal incorporation, as to the merits of which the public does not feel well informed. Members of Congress who represent the dominant party have been misled as to the attitude of their constituents if they think they can safely close this session without passing the bills for further regulation of railroads, for postal savings banks and for reform in the land service.

Inaction has been more noticeable in the House than in the Senate, where the postal savings bank bill has been reported and is now under consideration. One cause of delay in the House has been the revolt of about twenty-five Republican insurgents against Speaker Cannon and the rules. But these insurgents in conference have exprest their purpose to support the greater part of the President's program. While no attempt to deprive the Speaker of a part of his power may be made for some time to come, those who oppose him are probably ready to take advantage of any favorable opportunity to do this. Sharp factional division may delay or even prevent the passage of those Administration measures the principles of which are approved by a majority of the House. The situation in the Senate, while it probably permits favorable action upon several of the measures in question, is not one of ideal harmony. On the whole, the condition of Congress, and of the dominant party in it, at the present time leaves much to be desired.

The cause of discord and revolt is to be found in the recent control of the ma-

jority party in both the Senate and the House by men whom the people regard with distrust, and in the exercise of power by these men to procure an unjust revision of the tariff. The organization rulers who are responsible for this bad work, and their party as well, are now menaced by the popular outcry against the great and growing cost of living. They have been forced to provide for investigations of high prices in both the Senate and the House. In each body the inquiry will be in the hands of those who were responsible for the tariff revision, and, quite naturally, they will seek to minimize the effect of their tariff law, and of the tariff law immediately preceding it, upon the prices of commodities.

We would not be understood as holding that the recent increase in the cost of living has been due to either the tariff of 1909 or to that of 1897. We do not undertake to show here how much of that increase, in our judgment, has been caused by tariff duties. It is true, however, that a great many people, without the aid of exact information, are ascribing the prevailing high prices mainly to the tariff and to the greed of Trusts. Their opinions and attitude may well cause uneasiness in the mind of any Republican member of the House who voted for the present tariff and whose majority in his district at the last election was small.

In the face of political danger that cannot be ignored, the members of the Republican majority in Congress should diligently strive to enact legislation for the public good. They cannot make a better revision of the tariff at the present session, nor can they speedily reduce the cost of living, but it is within their power to give the people new laws for an honest management of the land service in the public interest, for regulation of railroad rates, and for postal savings banks, laws which the people want, which the people believe they ought to have, and which are clearly for the public welfare. If a desire to "mend their fences" in their districts leads them to neglect this opportunity for doing something to appease the people, some of them may find that they have no fences left to be repaired.

Björnson

In our issue of September 30 we published a review of the novels of Björnstjerne Björnson by Professor Phelps, of Yale, and now it seems the time has come or is close approaching when his life work may be discussed in its entirety. The remarkable thing about it is that there should be any occasion for such a discussion, that a man using one of the minor languages of the world, and writing for the benefit of his own people, should have the power so to project his personality beyond the bounds of language and nationality that multitudes of Americans should feel an interest in him. Of the present generation—which, it must be remembered, is only the second generation of purely Norwegian authors—there are three who are known to us Americans, Björnson, Henrik Ibsen and Jonas Lie, and of these two have practically become part of our literature.

The wonder grows when we think that Björnson did not aim at cosmopolitanism, but the opposite. He was emphatically and unceasingly a nationalist, taking up the task begun by Henrik Wergeland, of freeing Norway and making it independent. Politically Norway was separated from Denmark in 1814 and from Sweden in 1906, but its literary and spiritual independence has been gradually achieved thru the struggle of more than a century against the dominant influence of the other members of the Scandinavian group. The band of Norwegian writers who have been leaders in this movement deliberately determined to narrow their already limited audience by the accentuation and intensification of the differences existing between the Norwegian language and its congeners, Swedish and Danish. This was sectionalism, but not provincialism. It was a revolt against provincialism, against the imitative and dependent attitude imposed upon Norway by the habit of looking beyond the peninsula for its ideals and standards of taste and by too close an association with its more populous, wealthy and aristocratic neighbor, Sweden. The movement was, in its inception, something like the revival of Provençal by Frederic Mistral, and the

revival of Gaelic in Ireland, an effort to create a nationalistic spirit by the literary development of an obsolescent dialect thru drama, folk-tales and poetry. The Provençal movement has declined without producing any important political or social effects. The Gaelic movement is still rising and it is too early to tell what it will accomplish. The Norwegian movement has triumphed and Björnson has lived to see his native land free and independent in every sense of the word, and Norwegian nationality distinctly recognized by all the world. The formal separation from Sweden came about peacefully because the separation had been already practically accomplished, and thru his efforts as much as any man's.

An outsider may question whether it was wise, whether it would not have been better to have striven for a wider unity rather than a narrower one, but he cannot refrain from admiration at the courage and success of the effort. We can realize these better if we consider what the literary secession of an equal population in our own country would mean. Let us suppose that the Indiana group of poets, novelists and playwrights had all remained in their native State instead of permitting themselves to be drawn to New York City; that they had confined their contributions to the *Reader* magazine and local papers; and that they had written exclusively in Hoosier dialect, using Riley's poems as the basis of the new literary language. Would they have been able in the course of a century to have given Hoosier literature an honorable standing in France and Germany, to have revolutionized the dramatic technique of the world, and to have so differentiated Indiana from the surrounding States that its political separation would follow naturally and quietly?

It is a mystery to us Americans why Björnson, after preaching republicanism for half a century, should have advised his countrymen to get a king when they had achieved their independence. Perhaps when the diplomatic notes exchanged between the chancelleries of Europe at that time on the advisability of letting Norway go its own way, are published, we may understand it better and be more lenient in our judgment of Björnson. Perhaps, too, his republican ardor had cooled since the days when he sacrificed his prospects and alienated his admirers by a bitter attack on the monarchy in his poem "The King." A similar transformation took place in another Nobel prizeman, Carducci, whose youthful poems of anarchy did not prevent him from coming to toleration and friendliness with royalty in his old age.

But Björnson always had the courage of his convictions, even the courage to change his convictions. He was the embodiment of the Viking spirit, in his fearlessness, in his self-reliance and in his fondness for a fight. His career was climacteric. It may be divided into three parts. In the first he defied the king, in the second he denied the devil and in the third he shocked Mrs. Grundy. He has used pen and speech, book, play and poem, on one side or the other, sometimes on both sides, of every literary, political or social problem in Norway for the last sixty years.

His journalistic efforts began in the memorable year 1848 with the school paper *Liberty,* and he complains of his teachers because they wanted him to study when he preferred to write. How his early literary ambitions were regarded is shown by a story told of him when he was in the University of Christiania. He was so conspicuous among the gathering of students that a visitor inquired who he was. He was told "that is Björnstjerne Björnson, a young man who wants to become a genius." This was corrected by a bystander who said, "I would rather call him a young genius who wants to become a man." The second speaker showed the greater insight. He was a genius and he did become a man. Not every genius does.

A Permanent Solution

A CLEARER, saner and surer solution of the present collapse of our monetary situation it would be hard to find, than that presented by Professor Norton to our readers in the present issue. We commend it to their thoughtful consideration.

The alarming phenomenon is that of

the steadily increasing cost of everything we need to buy; or, put in reversed terms, the decreasing value of money as a purchasing agent. What would have cost us a dollar of almost any of the standard articles of food or wear a dozen years ago will now cost $1.60 or $1.70. The condition is precisely as it was after the Civil War, when the prices of all commodities were doubled or trebled.

Professor Norton tells us the reason. Then the Government issued an enormous amount of promissory notes as money, which decreased their value as money. The excess raised prices everywhere, until the excess was withdrawn, when prices steadily fell to a normal level. Just so now gold has been produced to an extraordinary amount and issued as money, with a like result. Prices have risen; or, which is the same thing, the purchasing value of gold has fallen. This, Professor Norton tells us, is the principal cause of the alarming increase in the cost of living; not the entire cause, but responsible for two-thirds of the rise in this country, the remaining one-third due to trusts, tariff, cold storage and banking laws which prevent an elastic currency. The fact that prices have risen the world over, in England, Russia, China and South America, as well as in the United States, altho not so much as here, proves a world-wide cause.

Professor Norton tells us why we have in circulation so much more gold than we had fifteen years ago. It is because of the improved methods of extracting gold from low-grade ores. It did not use to pay to extract gold from ore which would yield less than twenty dollars to the ton; now it can be extracted from ore that will yield five dollars to the ton. Gold is thus an unstable basis of value, just as in the first Bryan campaign silver was proved to be an unstable standard. We then hoped that gold would remain stable, but it has not. Engineering chemistry has spoiled that hope. Silver had to be given up as the standard of value. We came to a single gold standard. Gold has now failed us; what shall we take in its place?

It is hard work to make people who have looked on gold as money only, think of it as a commodity, just like wheat, or cotton, or cattle, or iron. Iron has been used as money. Today in Africa cattle are money in buying a wife. The Latin *pecunia,* our *pecuniary,* is said to come from *pecus,* a sheep. We have dropt one standard after another—iron, sheep, cattle—as they became too abundant, and later have dropt copper and silver from the same reason. We have been reduced to one standard, gold, because that seemed relatively stable. But it is not stable. Its increasing quantity, sure to continue, has ruined it as a standard, and we must find a more permanent one. What shall it be? What is there that will not change?

Sixty years ago the economists told us that probably the most permanent of all values was wheat, but wheat is bulky and inconvenient. Besides, it is only one product, like gold, and why not equally use rice or cotton? Economists now are agreed that no single standard of value is safe, but that we must have recourse to a composite standard, the resultant of the values of all the principal products we need. These staple commodities have been selected, and their values noted year by year, and index numbers given them, so that it is quite possible now to establish a general resultant that will be comparatively stable. This resultant of the whole number of staple commodities should be the standard of value, and not any single one like gold or wheat.

This resultant may seem intangible, but it is not intangible. It gives us not the total quantity of one commodity, like gold, but of all staple commodities. If we call the resultant unit of value a new dollar, or a "dill," it will mean not that much worth of gold, but that much worth of everything we need to live on—flour, sugar, meat, cotton, wool, iron lumber. The new dollar, based on all commodities, will buy just as much of these things ten years from now as it does to-day. A day's wages or a month's salary will not diminish in purchasing power. Prices will not rise and fall, and the danger of discontent and riots because of dissatisfaction will be greatly diminished.

Something of this sort will have to come. But this will not give entire re-

lief, for Professor Norton would have us remember that other causes of inflated prices, more easily visible to everybody, will still exist, in combinations of wealth and in unwise legislation. Here is work enough for the President and his Attorney-General. Fortunately we have a Monetary Commission which will study the whole matter. Something must come out of it, and something radical may be expected. We conclude by adding that the result will not be, cannot be, to give us fiat money. Professor Norton indicates that just as gold is now piled in the Treasury's vaults as the basis of notes given on it, just so, with the new currency, absolute value in all staple commodities, held in storehouses, and secured in banks all over the country, will be the better basis of value for our currency.

The Paulist Apostolate

THERE is no more truly evangelical and intelligently devoted body of men in the Catholic Church than those who, under the name of the Paulist Community, celebrated during the last week of January the founding of their order. They are few in number, organized by five priests in 1859, and now numbering only sixty-three priests, but they have put a new spirit and courage into the Catholic Church, thru the missionary zeal which is the essence and inspiration of their purpose and service.

The five priests who organized the Paulist community were all converts from Protestantism, and imbued with the best culture and spiritual fervor of the Protestant Churches. Their leader was Father Hecker, and we are pleased to see that in their historical "souvenir" for their centennial they are far from making any apology for him, altho the "Life of Father Hecker," translated into European languages, gave support to the charge of "Americanism," brought against the Catholic Church in this country, which was condemned by Pope Leo. Nevertheless, altho fully alive to the conditions of the age and far from medievalism, the Paulist Fathers have always been most loyal to the Church and to its Pontiff at Rome. But they have never made much of the popular superstitions and adventitious devotions, but have concerned themselves with the more vital articles of faith and worship.

The Paulist Community was organized principally to do mission work, and first among non-Catholics. They seek to speak to Protestants, to invite them to meetings, and to answer in public the objections and questions raised by Protestants against the Catholic Church. They make much of the question box, and they think that replies to questions put in it have brought many conversions. To this missionary work no Protestants have the right to object. The Catholic Church is welcome to all the converts it can get in this way. Most of them will be from the lapsed or indifferent, who are waking to their religious needs, and who will be helped into a religious life, while the smaller number of the more intelligent and religiously trained will find in the authority of the Catholic Church a peace, at least for a while, which they have not found in Protestantism. Converts from Protestantism, like those five Paulist fathers, have added to the strength of their adopted Church. It is only proper to add that such missionary work as it is right for Catholic priests to carry on among Protestants in this country, and which we do not resent, it is equally proper for Protestant missionaries to carry on in Catholic countries—in Spain, or Italy, or Mexico, or the South American republics; but we are sorry to say that Catholic journals published even in this country are offended by it. Whoever has a message has the right and duty to spread what he believes to be the truth, and to try to convert the people to what he holds to be the purer religion.

But by far the best and principal work of the Paulist fathers has turned out to be their missions to Catholics. This is nothing less than admirable and wholly useful. They go to a large city church and conduct a mission, what we would call a revival. They will carry it on for four weeks. The first week the married women are invited, the second week the unmarried women, the third week the married men, and the last week, as the hardest to reach, the unmarried men. The church will be crowded at five o'clock in the morning. Very simple,

very positive, very stringent doctrine will be preached. The common sins will be condemned, Christ's cross set up, Heaven and Hell presented before the people, repentance and reformation required; and after the service and during the day the confessions of penitents will be heard. We suppose that ten Catholics turn Protestant for one Protestant convert to the Catholic Church, but the careless and lapsed Catholics who are recovered by these missions held all over the country may be numbered by the hundreds of thousands. These missions have become a chief institution in the Church, and are a thousandfold better than all the scapulars and medals and relics so much depended on by the ignorant.

After Father Hecker's death Father Hewitt became the Superior, who was given the doctorate of Divinity by Amherst College, his alma mater; and he has been succeeded by three others, of whom Father John J. Hughes is now the Superior; every one of them a convert, tho not all the members now are converts, and comparatively few will be. But the missionary spirit is faithfully cultivated, and the duty of defending the Catholic faith before the people. This involves much work in publication, and *The Catholic World,* the chief Catholic monthly, is from their press. They have in this city one of the finest churches, and the largest church audience room but one in the country. They have succeeded far beyond their numbers in the truest Christian work, and they are especially to be commended for their success in preaching the great truths of religion, and in somewhat alleviating the prejudiced ill will with which fifty years ago Catholics and Protestants looked on each other.

A Paradise of Dead Beats

THE place is here. The time is now. Organic evolution has produced many queer and many admirable varieties of living things, but nothing more neatly adapted to the conditions of its existence than the American dead beat.

He (or she) is as distinct a variate as a seedless orange or a self-fatting pig. He (or she) does not rely on such crude devices as the unpaid bill or the bogus check. These pertain to the generic, or unimproved, dead beat, common to all countries. The American variety always offers you something for your money, and you buy it with the conviction that you are getting something strictly up to date. You are.

Naturally enough, material commodities are the stock in trade of those American dead beats, who feel no particular impulsion to lead the "higher" life. Cleverly they remind you that this is the land of inventors and inventions, the land, too, of domesticity, where inventive genius takes celestial delight in adapting wonderful devices to the alleviation of cookery, of indigestion, of the Saturday night bath, and of the wash tub. Wherefore breakfast foods, each more attenuated than another, remedies guaranteed to work till the doctor comes, and soaps that put elbow grease to the blush. It never occurs to you to ask what these things are made of, or whether you could obtain in a simpler form, with fewer wrappers and milder illustrations, their essential ingredients. On the whole, you like to linger over the illustrations, and the testimonials divert your weary mind. The dead beat understands your understanding, and is glad.

The field of operations for the materialistic dead beat, however—the dead beat without a soul—is limited. It is he who can soar into metaphysical realms who finds boundless opportunity and a multitude that no man can number of that human mutant known to anthropologists as "the sucker." If the d. b. is but recently risen above material considerations, and is still a bit new to spiritual possibilities, he (or she) is likely to offer some new form of consolation. Attractive brands of "right thinking," "placidity," "soul breathings," "gentle pressures on the medulla oblongata" are temptingly arrayed, and they always bring fair prices. But commerce in these wares does not satisfy the expert. Nothing less than a new religion offers an adequate career to a d. b. of the finest quality. It must not be too new, and, above all, not too comprehensible. Its scriptures must require much interpretation and the "personal element," skillful in dealing with individual difficulties, gracious and cheering

in office consultation, must be developed in generous fashion. Unfortunately, the recently issued Census Bulletin on American Religions does not give the statistics of the really "advanced" cults. One has to get his inexact knowledge of these largely from Boston and Chicago newspapers and from morning lectures to "exclusive" audiences. We probably do not exaggerate if we make a guess that in the United States a hundred thousand men and women keep soul and body together and suitably clothed in frock coats and shawl muffs by selling new styles in soul goods to a yearning populace.

There is yet a higher, a more distinguished grade of d. b. than even the "life saver." His nerve is finer, his method more artistic. Usually he scorns the religious and metaphysical brothers and sisters of his profession as heartily as he despises the soap venders and the breakfast purveyors. He (or she) is, above all things, intellectual, thoroly "advanced" and positively ethical. Everything that he (or she) does must have a purpose. It must advance some reform. It must contribute to the "uplift." Two methods lend themselves to the professional aims of the intellectual-ethical d. b. One is to organize a society, with all proper offices (with salaries), advertise it unremittingly, and hold up the public for contributions. The object of the society must be obviously "good." It should be backed by a long and impressive array of distinguished names, constituting the "advisory board." There must be annual meetings, with speeches properly reported in the newspapers. "Ladies' auxiliaries" and "teas" are a help. This method of dead beating by organization doesn't, however, s u i t everybody. Appealing to the man or woman who instinctively tends toward the socialistic pole of thought, it as naturally repels the anarchistic temperaments. These as naturally resort to the alternative plan. Each one on his (or her) own account publishes a "magazine." Each "magazine" is by its own admission the only organ that addresses itself to the most burning questions and tells the entire truth on all subjects. Each is an ebullition of unrestrained self-assurance and of uncontrollable willingness to set the universe to rights at any cost. Each solicits advertisements and subscriptions.

What have all of these characteristically American phases of the dead beat career in common? This: They are not always frauds, they are not always intentional hypocrisies or humbugs. To a great extent they are sincerely regarded by the men and women who live by them as legitimate enterprises. Yet each and every one of them *is sheer waste.* Not one of them offers to mankind anything that, if necessary to welfare, could not be obtained at less cost and in a more satisfactory form, while most of them contribute nothing whatever to life or happiness. In a word, the hundreds of thousands of American men and women who are living by these means are to all intents and purposes *sponging on the human race.* They are selling pseudo goods in exchange for substantial bread and meat.

And why not? So long as the American public likes these goods well enough to buy them with avidity, why should anybody who enjoys being comfortable milk cows or teach school, feed pigs, nurse the sick, or dig potatoes? The American people have "money to burn," and if they didn't spend it in making a paradise for dead beats, they would find a way to burn it.

"Away from the Church" in Germany

The number of those who in recent times have officially and legally severed their connection with the Protestant churches in Germany has grown at such an alarming proportion that the Church authorities, synods and conferences are seriously discussing this burning problem. In Berlin alone the daily average of those breaking away from the Church is 300, and in the *Cultus Ministerium* five extra clerks had to be engaged to attend to this new business alone.

There has all along for some thirty years been a small contingent, ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 annually, who broke away from the State Churches, but in 1906 there was a sudden jump all at once to 12,007 in Prussia alone, altho the year before it had been 9,158 in

1905, and 8,802 in 1905. It is principally the working men who are affected by this away-from-the-Church agitation, and in Berlin alone, during the past three years, more than 17,000 working people have left the Church for good.

In other parts of Germany, the agitation is also spreading, including even Catholic South Germany, especially Munich, altho it must be recognized as a fact that the Catholic Church has by no means suffered such losses by this agitation as has the Protestant. Other centers of agitation are Wiesbaden, Frankfurt-a-M. and the great manufacturing districts thruout the empire. At the present rate the losses to the Protestant churches are at least 30,000 per year.

The Social Democratic hostility to the Church is only in part the cause of the trouble, and the *Massenaustritt* which that party urged upon its members after their great political defeat two years ago proved a dismal failure. Yet their great organ, the *Vorwärts,* of Berlin, publishes in each number a list of twenty places thruout the metropolis, mostly *Kneipen,* cigar stores and the like, where those who want to leave the Church can secure the necessary blanks and information. The reason assigned by most applicants is that they want to be freed from paying further Church taxes (*Kirchensteuer*), which they can do thru such a declaration and which is the only tax which the German can in any way escape.

Conservative papers express their surprise that the number who sever their connection with the Church is not larger. as those who do, it is claimed, are only dead branches of the Church at any rate, and had not internally been members for years. Many hesitate because, by making such a declaration, they forego all claims on the Church, such as the services of a minister at baptisms, marriages and funerals, pastoral visits for the sick and dying, participation in communion and the like. As in recent years the payment of the Church taxes have been obligatory on not a few who before this had been excused because of their small incomes, it is thought that the sudden increase of these Church insurgents is attributable to this cause.

Both religious and social conditions combine to produce this agitation. Radical religious thought, as exprest in the Monistenbund, and the failure of the Protestant Church to do justice to the social problem, especially among the workingmen, are all factors in the trouble. Dr. Stöcker's attempt to organize a Christian Socialistic party ended in a failure, while similar movements by the Catholic churchmen have been more successful. Some Protestant periodicals profess to be fairly pleased with this insurgent propaganda on the ground that it rids the Church of undesirable members, but it is very evident that they nevertheless are worried and ask, What next? So far at least the crusade has not brought forth any disestablishment project, and Church and State seem to be more closely united than ever, in trying to stem the tide of an inner breakup of some of the Protestant state churches of the Fatherland. Liberal theologians as well as conservatives are trying to stem the tide.

"Barbarous" Spokane

By various communications accompanied with lurid printed accounts we have been asked to call attention to the crimes and cruelties inflicted in Spokane, Wash., against free speech, as represented by the International Workers of the World, a secession from a larger Socialist body. We take this account from the *International Socialist Review.* It tells us of "four hundred men and women of the ranks of labor" using the weapons of "passive resistance," "pitted against the law of brutality, tyranny, oppression and greed," the victims "lying on the bare floor in a jail, slowly starving; their emaciated bodies which try to rise, after thirty days of torture." "Their crime consists of speaking in the street," "no bed, no blankets," "ice-cold cells." It is an awful story that was told and seemed incredible. So we wrote for information to a trustworthy and sympathetic source and we got the other side. Speakers of the I. W. W. began to hold meetings on the principal streets, blocking traffic. The Mayor required them to go to a vacant lot four or five blocks from the main street. They refused, saying that the Salvation Army was allowed to speak. Then the Mayor forbade all street speak-

ing within fire limits. A new Mayor then gave permission to the Salvation Army to hold meetings on the side streets, and the I. W. W. cried "Favoritism." The Mayor offered them the privilege of speaking in certain streets near their headquarters. This they refused, and began the crusade of speaking on the corners where there was the most traffic. When arrested they sent and called in all who could pay or hobo their way to Spokane from Butte, Helena, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, with a view of putting the city to such expense for support as to compel the authorities to yield, as they had succeeded a year or two ago in doing in Butte. This stirred up the citizens and officials, and they directed that the men arrested and sentenced for thirty days should go to the rock pile and work and be well fed, or live on bread and water. Most refused, chose "passive resistance." The jails were filled to overflowing, and the overflow were put in a vacant school building, but were told they must cut their own wood and bring it in or get cold. They preferred the latter. Doubtless there was some roughness —policemen are not always gentle with lawbreakers; but, so far as we can see, the authorities did right, and the stories of abuse are not verified, and those who suffered had themselves to blame. Free speech is a right in a free country, but under restrictions, like the right to bear arms.

Mr. Fairbanks Not Received

We are sorry that ex-Vice-President Fairbanks was not permitted to pay his respects to the Pope, but the fact that he was advertised to speak at the Methodist Church in Rome is given as the reason for refusal to admit him. People are too anxious to get receptions from distinguished men who are burdened by their appeals. It does not do them any good, except as it flatters their self-esteem and gives them something to boast of. In Mr. Fairbanks's case it was only courteous for him, as a chief ex-official of a great country, to offer to pay his respects at both the Quirinal and the Vatican. The reason said to have been given for the refusal is that the Methodists in Rome have been active in proselyting. Doubtless they have, but that is not an immoral or unchristian offense, any more than for Catholics to proselyte Protestants. Both are Christians, tho each thinks his own style the better. But if the Pope does not think it proper to receive him, that it would be approving the Methodist schism, no one has the right to complain. Social privileges go by favor. The Pope receives many Protestants.

Religious Statistics

Once more Dr. H. K. Carroll presents in *The Christian Advocate* statistics of the churches in the United States for the present date, that is, three years later than those given in the Census of 1906. The grand total is 168,378 ministers, 215,160 churches, and 34,677,000 communicants, the latter an increase of 791,713 during the past year. In the order of denominations the Catholic Church stands first, with 12,354,596 members (all Catholics except young children not admitted to their first communion, or 85 per cent. of the population); then Methodists, 3,159,913; Southern Baptists, 2,139,080; Colored Baptists, 1,874,261; Southern Methodists, 1,780,788; Northern Presbyterians, 1,311,828; Disciples, 1,273,357; Northern Baptists 1,176,380; Episcopalians, 912,123; Congregationalists, 732,500; Lutheran Synodical, 726,926; all others less than 600,000.

Justice to the Belgian Church

A correspondent thinks we might properly tell what we think of the attitude of the Belgian Church toward the marriage of King Leopold, a few months before his death, to his mistress. We think it on the whole most admirable. It forced the King, on penalty of not receiving the rites of the Church at his impending death, to do justice to the woman and to his children. It required him to express repentance and to do what he could to repair the wrong to them and the outrage done to public morality. He made confession of his sin and exprest repentance for it, and the Church was bound to accept it; could do no less. It accordingly gave him extreme unction and a Christian burial, and publicly gave him very qualified eulogy and asked the world to judge him mercifully. In our judgment, King

Leopold's crime against the natives of the Kongo Free State was vastly greater than his social offense, but we can imagine that the Church did not feel free to investigate the political conditions there and to assign the blame to those who were guilty. We know the Church received contradictory evidence on the subject, and may well have found it easy to believe that the charges were greatly exaggerated by American Protestant missionaries.

The Canadian papers are publishing a story according to which Alaska was stolen from Great Britain, and it was stolen goods that the United States bought of Russia for $7,000,000. The story tells of an official document lately found in Sitka, which proves that in 1826 a Russian officer was directed to go to Alaska, and bury along the coast tablets which should indicate the discovery and possession of the coast by Russia long before its actual occupation. The moral presented is that Canada should make no delay in taking official possession of all the discovered lands about the Pole, for who knows when they may get warm and be worth while. It is too late to recover Alaska.

The principal difficulty encountered in the negotiations with Germany as to the minimum tariff have had to do with the laws regulating the import of live animals and meat. Germany could not yield as to things forbidden by law. Among preservatives interdicted are boracic acid and its salts, formaldehyde, sulfuric, hyposulfuric, hydrofluoric and salicylic acids and their salts, and all coloring matters except yellow for margarine butter and sausage skins. A failure to agree would have been very unfortunate for both countries.

Why is it that in Great Britain the Upper House is denied the right to meddle with financial legislation, and the claim it now makes to reject the Budget is so hotly resented, while in this country no one imagines that our upper house is not to be consulted and not to vote on amendments or the passage of a financial bill? Simply because our Senate is an elective body, and represents the people as really as does the House of Representatives, while in Great Britain the House of Lords represents no body of the people, but only their own little but wealthy families, the right descending from father to son. They have no right to vote for the people at large, as our Senators have.

It is difficult to believe that Colonel Harvey, editor of the *North American Review* and *Harper's Weekly*, is correctly reported in a usually careful paper of this city, when he said, speaking to the Women's University Club, that the Ten Commandments do not allow women to have any soul:

> "The fourth, for instance, prohibits work to all the members of the family except the woman."

He has probably read, or heard, "Thou, nor thy son, nor thy *daughter*."

Senator Tillman's suit for the possession of his son's children is based on a South Carolina law which still lingers in its statute book, as does the law which allows no divorce, and which gives the mother no right over the possession of her children. All the right to the children belongs to the father, no matter how unworthy he may be.

Père Loisy says there are not more than 1,500 of the French clergy that have any sympathy with Modernism, and that it will not be difficult to crush it out in the Church. Yet 1,500 is a good many, and it is subterranean fires that make an earthquake. It is the slow, invisible work of scholarship that gradually reforms theology.

The new navy which Canada proposes to build will cost $11,000,000 for the first outlay, and further millions to maintain it, for navies are very expensive in the keeping. All this has to be paid by taxes and brings no bit of profit; it is utter waste. But all the big nations do worse.

Here is a moral lesson and example for the mayors of American cities. The mayor of an English provincial town not long ago made a speech on coming into office, in which he declared that he would do his duty without fear or favor, "not leaning to partiality on the one hand, nor to impartiality on the other."

FINANCIAL



Photograph by Pirie Macdonald, N. Y.

JOHN W. PLATTEN.

The New President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company

JOHN W. PLATTEN was last week advanced from his position as vice-president of the U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company, which he has held for the last five years, to the office of president, which has been vacant since last July, when Cornelius C. Cuyler was killed in an automobile accident in France.

Mr. Platten is forty-five years old. In 1888 he entered the employ of the Erie Railroad in the general manager's office in Cleveland, and after several promotions became treasurer of the Erie in April, 1901. In July, 1903, he resigned to become assistant to Eben B. Thomas, president of the Lehigh Valley, and in November, 1904, was chosen second vice-president of that road. Mr. Platten was in charge of the treasury, accounting, purchasing, insurance and secretary's departments, and also handled many matters connected with the operating department. With the election of Mr. Platten as president of the U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company the directorate was increased to twenty-four members, the new directors being Lewis L. Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank, who was elected to succeed his father, the late Dumont Clarke; Adolph Lewisohn, president of the United Metals Selling Company; Henry Tatnall, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and Paul M. Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The full directorate includes also C. A. Con, T. Dewitt Cuyler, Charles D. Dickey, William P. Dixon, Allen B. Forbes, Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Hayes, H. R. Ickelheimer, William A. Jamison, Gustav E. Kissel, Louis C. Krauthoff, Clarence H. Mackay, Robert Olyphant, John W. Platten, Moses Taylor Pyne, Mortimer L. Schiff, Eben B. Thomas, James Timpson, Arthur Turnbull and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company, which began business in 1893, has a capital of $2,000,000, a surplus (including undivided profits) of $4,380,369, and total deposits of $41,002,036, according to its statement as of January 1, 1910.

....The Knickerbocker Trust Company proposes to increase its capital stock from $1,200,000 to $3,200,000, issuing the new stock at $300 per share. For the shareholders who hold the B certificates for money paid in for the resumption of business in March, 1908, $800,000 of the new stock will be reserved, and the remaining $1,200,000 must be offered to the holders of the outstanding $3,600,000 of A certificates. But a syndicate under the management of F. G. Bourne, J. Horace Harding and William A. Tucker offers to the holders of these certificates par and interest for

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INSURANCE

Preventing Church Fires

THE present is the dangerous season of the year for churches and other public buildings in which more than the usual heating is required on account of the cold weather. Because of the fire hazard thus arising the New York Board of Fire Underwriters has lately been busy with the special inspection of churches. Superintendent Stewart, of the Bureau of Surveys, has lately issued the following letter, having more than a mere local application in the laudable attempt to safeguard these buildings against fires:

"The frequent fires each year in churches, due to defective heating and lighting equipments, emphasize the importance of a special warning at this season. We, therefore, respectfully solicit your co-operation in our efforts to reduce the fire waste in churches and accessory buildings, such as rectories, assembly halls, schools, colleges, hospitals, asylums and charitable institutions. In this connection we ask that you have all heating equipments carefully inspected. In like manner all lighting systems should be inspected and repaired. Defective heating and lighting devices, together with carelessness in the handling of motors, fuel, packing material, paint and general refuse, have caused the majority of fires in churches. Systematic supervision of these features will, therefore, prevent many church fires. Our experts on the subject of heating and lighting apparatus will call occasionally to inspect your equipments and offer suggestions, if any seem warranted. They will be sent to any church upon request made of us for that purpose. We bespeak for our inspectors your hearty co-operation in these matters of mutual interest, which involve the protection of life and property against fire."

THE tremendous losses by river floods in Paris and the outlying districts, variously estimated at $200,000,000 and upwards, has aroused interest in the subject of insurance and as to whether or not some of these enormous losses would be found to have been covered by flood insurance policies in force at the time of the Seine overflow. Those who are counted as well informed upon European insurance conditions incline to the opinion that little if any such protection existed in France, or indeed does now exist in any of the Continental countries. The basis for estimating such losses is so meager and such data as is available is so uncertain as to afford little if any help in adequate rate making. Insurance of this kind consequently largely partakes of speculation and is not sought after by conservative companies. In this connection it may also be noted that flood insurance has not been developed in the United States, nor is it likely to do so under the existing conditions here as well as abroad, notwithstanding the damage inflicted upon property by the swelling of our great rivers in the North, South and West by spring freshets that have grown with forest denudation.

(Continued from page 333.)

the amount due thereon, if they do not desire to convert them into capital stock. The net result of the entire operation will be a large addition of capital, a surplus of nearly $6,000,000, the payment of assenting old depositors in full, and the placing of the company in a position to resume dividends on its stock.

....William A. Law, vice-president, has recently been elected president of the Merchants National Bank of Philadelphia, and F. W. Ayer, the former president, has been made chairman of the board. The capital of the Merchants is $1,000,000; the surplus and undivided profits $868,872, and the total resources $14,964,035.

....The retirement of Warner Van Norden and his sons from the offices they held in the Van Norden Trust Company and its affiliated banks follows the sale of their interest some months ago to capitalists who control the Carnegie Trust Company. Their purpose is to consolidate with this company the Van Norden Trust Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank and the Nineteenth Ward Bank. The four institutions have a capital of $3,000,000 and a surplus of about the same amount. Their deposits are in the neighborhood of $30,000,000.

....The cashier of the Second National Bank, Joseph S. Case, who has recently been elected vice-president, has been in the service of the bank forty-three years, seventeen years as paying teller and twenty-six years as cashier. This is a remarkable length of service. The Second National Bank was organized in 1863 and has a capital of a million dollars, a surplus of a million and a half dollars, undivided profits of over four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, and total resources of over seventeen million dollars.

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Survey of the World

The President Defends His Party

President Taft made a long speech last Saturday evening in New York at the annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club. His subject was the promises and policy of the Republican party. These promises, he said, the party had "either substantially complied with" or was "about to perform within the present session of Congress." It had promised tariff revision. The platform had not expressly said that the revision was to be downward, altho a revision generally downward was fairly implied. The revision of last year, he asserted, was a downward revision, not with respect to silks or liquors or high-priced cottons in the nature of luxuries, but with respect to nearly all other articles except woolens, which were not affected at all. An increase of revenue from luxuries was required by the con-



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PRESIDENT TAFT, GOVERNOR HUGHES AND THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Left to right, standing—Speaker J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., Otto T. Bannard, Timothy L. Woodruff, Lloyd C. Griscom and Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Seated—Governor Charles E. Hughes and President William H. Taft.

dition of the treasury. "The change which this tariff effected was a marked change downward in the rate of duties." There had been a dispute as to what the difference in production costs was, notably in the case of print paper. The failure to make a larger reduction of the duty on such paper affected the editorial columns of a great number of newspapers. The amount of misrepresentation to which the bill was subjected had "never been exceeded in this country." For the first six months of the new tariff the average duty on all dutiable imports had been 21.09 per cent., against 24.03 per cent. for the corresponding periods of the preceding four years under the Dingley tariff. Moreover, the free imports had been 51.6 per cent. of the total, against 45.46 per cent. during the last four years of the old law. There had been an increase of revenue, which for the six months amounted to $166,002,856, against a Dingley tariff semi-annual average of $130,265,841, and only $83,147,625 under the Wilson-Gorman tariff. The new tariff, he asserted, was the best that had ever been passed; it indicated the adoption by the Republican party "of a policy to change from an increase of duties to a reduction of them, and to increase revenues at the same time. It had created a new tariff board which would, at his direction, inquire as to costs of production at home and abroad. He expected to ask Congress for $250,000 to be used for this investigation, which would supply data for future revisions. The party had "substantially complied with its promise in respect to the tariff." It had promised postal savings banks, and a bill for such banks was now under consideration. He criticised changes made in the Senate, urging that investment of the deposits in Government bonds should be authorized, and that deposits in country banks with State charters should not be permitted. Speaking of the Administration's bills relating to railroads, and especially of provisions to prevent watering of stock and the control of competing lines by stock purchases, he predicted that the bills would be enacted. It was also proposed that the issue of injunctions without notice should be forbidden by statute, and the passage of bills giving Statehood to New Mexico and Arizona was at hand, with safeguards preventing the hasty adoption of such a "zoological garden of cranks" as could now be seen in the Constitution of Oklahoma. The party's promises concerning conservation and relating to the improvement of waterways were also to be kept. He pointed out the provisions of pending bills. There was also a movement for economy. The Government's estimates were $40,000,000 less than last year's appropriations, and Congress would probably appoint a commission to consider plans for reorganizing the bureaus of the departments. Some thought that in this way the permanent annual expenditure could be reduced by from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Trusts, Dissension, and Other Topics

Taking up the subject of Trusts, he read the platform's commendation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and its assertion that this law could be strengthened by giving the Government greater supervision and control of the corporations which have "power and opportunity to effect monopolies":

> "It has been said that the Republican party made a promise so to amend the law as to ameliorate and soften the application of the trust law in its interdiction upon business as conducted by the greatest corporations, but I find nothing in the platform to justify such a construction. The principle of the anti-trust law is that those engaged in modern business, especially of manufacture and transportation, shall pursue the policy with respect to their competitors of 'live and let live,' and that they shall not use the bigness of their concerns to frighten exclusive patronage from customers and the elimination of smaller concerns from competition, and thus control output and fix prices."

The Federal Incorporation bill, prepared by the Attorney-General, offered to those who wished to pursue a lawful method of doing business the means of easily doing so. The business of a company would be subjected to the closest scrutiny by Government officers, and would be "saved from harassment by State authorities." He believed that the bill was constitutional and that it "would furnish a solution of our present difficulties," but as there had been no specific declaration for it in the platform he did not feel justified in asking the adoption of it as a party measure. If the other bills should be enacted there would be

no good reason why the party should not retain its power at the Congressional elections:

"But there are signs which many construe as an indication that the Republican majority in the present Congress will change to a Democratic majority in the next. This is based chiefly on the dissensions in the Republican party, and upon the very severe attacks made by a great many of the newspapers having Republican tendencies upon the party and its leaders in Congress and in the nation. I am glad to say that so far as the legislation which I have indicated above is concerned there seems to be a clear party majority in both houses in favor of its passage and the redemption of the party pledges. There is, however, a very decided difference as to the proper rules to prevail in the House and as to the personnel of the leadership. It would seem as if these questions were questions that might well be solved within the party lines, but they have been so acute as to produce what has been called an insurrection and to awaken the country over a controversy between the insurgents and the regulars, so called. I am hopeful that as we approach the lines of battle for the next year the settlement of these internal questions can be effected without such a breach of the party as to prevent our presenting an unbroken front to the enemy."

Republicans could take courage by considering the condition of the Democratic party. If that party were a solid, cohesive opposition, guided by one principle and holding the same economic views, the situation would be far more discouraging. The Republican party in the last seventeen years had discharged its responsibilities with wonderful success:

"Mr. Roosevelt aroused the country and the people to the danger we were in of having all our politics and all our places of governmental authority controlled in corporate interests and to serve the greed of selfish but powerful men. During his two terms of office, by what almost may be compared to a religious crusade, he aroused the people to the point of protecting themselves and the public interest against the aggressions of corporate greed, and has left public opinion in an apt condition to bring about the reforms needed to clinch his policies and to make them permanent in the form of enacted law. But as an inevitable aftermath of such agitation we find a condition of hysteria on the part of certain individuals and on the part of others a condition of hypocrisy manifesting itself in the blind denunciation of all wealth and in the impeachment of the motives of men of the highest character, and by demagogic appeals to the imagination of a people greatly aroused upon the subject of purity and honesty in the administration of Government. The tendency is to resent attachment to party or party organization and to an assertion of individual opinion and purpose at the expense of party discipline. The movement is toward factionalism and small groups, rather than toward large party organization, and the leaders of the party organization are subjected to the severest attacks and to the questioning of their motives without any adequate evidence to justify it."

He was far from saying that the Republican party was perfect. He would be the last one to advocate any halt in the prosecution and condemnation of Republicans, however prominent and powerful, whose conduct required prosecution and condemnation. Moreover, with the party in its present condition, subjected to the cross fire of its own newspapers and its own factions, any halt or any failure on the part of those in authority to punish and condemn corruption would be properly visited upon the party itself, however many good men it contained. In the next campaign it would be charged that the new tariff had raised prices. But it could be shown that high prices were due to entirely different causes, "the increase of our measure of values (gold), and possibly in some cases to the combinations in restraint of trade." The question of the tariff must be argued out. From time to time the Administration was attacked on the ground that its policy tended to create a panic in Wall Street and to disturb business:

"All I have to say upon that subject is: That certainly no one responsible for a Government like ours would foolishly run amuck in business and destroy values and confidence just for the pleasure of doing so. No one has a motive as strong as the Administration in power to cultivate and strengthen business confidence and business prosperity. But it does rest with the National Government to enforce the law, and if the enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present method of carrying on business, then it does not speak well for the present methods of conducting business, and they must be changed to conform to the law. There was no promise on the part of the Republican party to change the anti-trust law except to strengthen it, or to authorize monopoly and a suppression of competition and the control of prices, and those who look forward to such a change cannot now visit the responsibility for their mistake on innocent persons. Of course, the Government at Washington can be counted on to enforce the law in the way best calculated to prevent a destruction of public confidence in business, but that it must enforce the law goes without saying."

In closing, the President said that to lose Governor Hughes as a candidate by his voluntary withdrawal was to lose the party's strongest asset in the State. Governor Hughes, speaking later, highly commended the President and predicted

that by reason of just public confidence in him he would be renominated and re-elected. The Governor, having in mind the charges against Senator Allds, said this was not a time to retire in dismay from any disclosure. The party should purge itself of evil.

Recovered from Sugar Refiners

The National Sugar Refining Company, of New York City, has paid to the Government $604,304, the same being duties withheld, presumably by fraud of some kind. This makes $3,435,263 recovered from sugar refiners, the American Company (or Trust) having paid $2,135,486, and the Arbuckle Company $695,573. This latest payment does not prevent prosecution on criminal charges. Oliver Spitzer, the convicted superintendent of the Trust, was sentenced last week to be imprisoned two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Before leaving New York he complained bitterly that the Trust had made a scapegoat of him. It had deserted him, he said, after his arrest, altho he had served it faithfully for twenty-nine years. The cost of his trial had taken all his savings. "Somebody," he added, "had to go to prison to save those 'higher up.'"——Twenty-seven of the manufacturers who are members of the Paper Board Association and were indicted in New York two months ago for violation of the Sherman act, have pleaded guilty and been fined $2,000 each. There are about forty more who will probably take the same course. It was estimated when they were indicted that by combination they had exacted from consumers each year $5,000,000 in excess of competitive prices.——In Cincinnati, the Dueber Watch Case Company has sued the Keystone and several other companies, known as the Watch Case Trust, for $375,000 damages, alleging violation of the Sherman act.

The Public Lands

A further adjournment of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation was ordered last week. Mr. Pinchot, as president of the Conservation Association, has addrest to members a letter in which he criticises several of the nine conservation bills which were sent to Congress. He asserts that two of them are bad.——Secretary Ballinger withdrew last week from settlement 672,000 acres in Wyoming, which are regarded as coal lands, and 44,000 acres of water power sites in Idaho and Nevada. It is expected that, as suggested by Mr. Pinchot, 4,000,000 acres of land in forest reserves will be opened to entry, being unsuitable for the growth of forests.——At Lander, in Wyoming, 64 men, a majority of them residents of New York, are defendants in a prosecution by the Government, which alleges that they unlawfully assisted two coal companies, said to be controlled by New York capitalists, to obtain possession, by dummy entry, of 9,500 acres of coal land in Utah, valued at $2,000,000.——In Utica, N. Y., the Government has sued George Foster Peabody, formerly a New York banker and now interested in philanthropic and educational projects, to recover $543,000, alleging that he unlawfully took coal worth that sum from unsurveyed public lands in Utah. Mr. Peabody, who is treasurer and a director of the General Education Board, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of Hampton Institute, says he presumes there is involved the validity of land titles held now by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. He has never personally engaged, he adds, in the mining of coal, and does not believe that any company with which he has been connected has mined coal unlawfully.

The Revolution in Nicaragua

At the end of last week the forces of the revolutionists in Nicaragua were within fifty miles of the capital. One of the insurgent columns had suffered a check in a sharply fought engagement, owing mainly to the misinterpretation of one of the orders of its commander, but the reports, altho conflicting, indicated that the westward movement of the main body was continuing. Boaca was reoccupied by the Government, but the revolutionists captured Matagalpa, which is eighty miles from the capital. In the engagement mentioned above, the Government used four machine guns, and the revolutionists were aided by American sharpshooters. They are expecting the arrival of fifty

more of these. General Blandon, of the revolutionist army, was killed, and Colonel Conrad, the American commander of the machine gun battery, was severely wounded. Revolutionist conspirators last week attacked and captured the Government's gunboat at her dock in Managua and steamed away across the lake. Pursued by a motor boat and several schooners, they beached the gunboat and took to the woods. The revolutionists have sold $240,000 of bonds in New York at 50 cents on the dollar. Customs revenues on the east coast are pledged for the redemption of these securities.——The threatened retirement of all the American conductors and engineers employed on the Mexican Government's railways has been averted by an agreement in which the Government's attitude toward these employees and those of Mexican birth is defined. James A. Cook, the American conductor whose trial was so long delayed that our Government made protest, has been found guilty of contributory negligence and sentenced to be imprisoned three years. Brakemen on his trains robbed many freight cars.

The French Antarctic Expedition

The expedition in charge of Dr. Jean Charcot sent out under the auspices of the French Academy of Science two years ago, for the purpose of exploring the Antarctic region, returned on February 11 to the Strait of Magellan and sent its first report from Punta Arenas, the most southerly of cable stations. It does not appear that the expedition made any determined effort to reach the Pole, but it made careful surveys of little known lands and mapped the coast line farther to the west. The steamer "Pourquoi Pas" left Havre in August, 1908, and starting from Punta Arenas December 17, 1908, began the exploration of the islands to the southward between South America and the Antarctic Continent. Queen Adelaide Island, the South Shetland Archipelago, Grahamland and Alexanderland were explored during the first season. The winter was spent at Petermann Island and in the next Antarctic summer the "Pourquoi Pas" went to Peter I. Island and then followed the coast westward and southward for 120 miles, arriving at latitude 70° south, longitude 126° west. Journeys into the interior were made by a sledge but the ice fields were too rough to permit the use of motor cars, such as Shackleton found convenient. The expedition was unfortunate in meeting with a series of accidents which threatened disaster. The "Pourquoi Pas" was stranded on the coast of Grahamland for three days and later lost her rudder in the collision with icebergs. The crew suffered severely from scurvy and other diseases.

French Affairs

The Seine is rising again and has reached a point 30 inches above the level to which it had fallen during the preceding week. No such flood as that recently experienced is apprehended, but the work of repairing the sewers, pavement and quays, and the emptying of the cellars had been retarded. In other parts of France and Belgium serious inundations are reported. The Marne near Reims has again overflowed its banks and driven from their homes the people living in the valley. The Doubs, Saone, Rhone and Meuse are also causing trouble and anxiety. Railroad traffic in France is quite generally impeded by floods, rain or snow. Parliament will be asked by the Government to appropriate $4,000,000 for the relief of flood sufferers, which will be loaned for five years without interest in sums not over $1,000——The Government bill for the control of private schools has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies. It requires all teachers to have certificates, but allows two years in which to qualify for them. All teachers must furnish written certificates proving that they do not belong to any of the unauthorized religious orders. All textbooks are to be submitted to inspection of the authorities, in order to see that they contain nothing against morals, the Constitution and the laws of the country. All instruction must be in French and include all of the studies prescribed by the public school law; otherwise the private schools are left free to choose their course of study and methods of instruction.——The Government has de-

cided that the French navy shall be composed of the following vessels: Baltic fleet, 28 battleships, 10 scoutships, 52 sea-going torpedo boats; coast defense, 94 submarines, 2 mine layers; foreign service, 10 ships.——The Socialist congress, meeting at Nimes, adopted resolutions declaring against this naval program and advocating disarmament. There was a heated controversy in the congress between the revolutionary and anti-militarist faction, led by Professor Hervé, and the moderate and parliamentary faction, led by Jean Jaurès, over the question whether it was proper for the Socialists to support the reform measures of the Government. The Jaurès faction finally won, and the congress adopted a resolution instructing the Socialist Deputies in the Chamber to vote for the old age pension bill.

German Politics

The new electoral bill prepared by the Government for Prussia does not by any means satisfy the popular demand for reform in the voting system. The three-class system, according to which those who pay the most taxes have the most votes, is retained, altho modified by including officials and other educated persons in the first and second classes, regardless of the taxes they pay. The bill, however, is an improvement on the present system in that it substitutes direct for indirect voting. The new Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in introducing the bill, stated frankly that the Government refused to follow a policy leading to the democratization of Prussia and finally of the German Empire. He said he considered that one of the results of the democratization of parliaments in all countries was to render the political sense of a people coarse, superficial and a hindrance to progress. It was a mistake, he said, to overestimate the value of electoral rights to Prussia, for they were not the zenith of its political life. The Liberals received his remarks in silence and the Socialists with jeers. On Sunday, meetings of protest were held by the Socialists all over the empire, and in many cases these were followed by street demonstrations which brought about conflicts with the police. At Halle, Saxony, the crowd, singing the workingmen's "Marseillaise" and shouting "Down with Bethmann-Hollweg!" in the public square was dispersed by the police and the military with drawn sabers. There were many arrests and forty wounded persons were treated in the university hospital. Similar affairs took place at Frankfort-on-Main, Essen, Duisburg, Königsberg, Neumünster and the suburbs of Berlin. A general strike is feared.——The Chancellor sent to the Imperial Reichstag the following statement about the tariff agreement with the United States:

"The American Government has declared that the live stock question is withdrawn wholly from the negotiations on the condition that the unlimited enjoyment of Germany's conventional tariff be conceded to the United States. It further agrees that the advantages of the American minimum tariff shall be extended unrestrictedly to Germany after March 31; that the customs administrative features of the existing tariff arrangement shall remain in force; that this extension of the minimum tariff to Germany secures to her the treatment in accordance with the most-favored-nation clause; that the American customs administrative regulations shall be applied to German goods in a friendly and conciliatory spirit; that the present agreement respecting the labeling of wines shall remain in force, and that the customs administrative provisions respecting the marketing of goods shall be applied in a friendly and conciliatory spirit."

The tariff bill embodying this agreement passed the Reichstag with but few Center and Agrarian votes in opposition. ——The army estimates for 1910 call for an expenditure of about $250,000,000. The peace strength of the army now stands at 620,000 of all ranks and 111,820 horses, but there soon will be over a million men who receive military training for two weeks or a month every year, and altogether there are over 4,000,000 trained men in the German Empire. The Government has upon its lists 4,345,000 horses and 41,727 motor cars of all sorts, which may be drawn upon in an emergency. Notwithstanding the enormous expense of the army and navy now being developed, the resources of the country are abundantly able to bear the burden. It has been calculated by the Central Association of German Industrialists that the national wealth of Germany has risen to $85,000,000,000; that capital is increasing at the rate of $3,500,000,000 a year; and that

by 1950 Germany will have a population of 96,000,000 and a national wealth of $225,000,000,000, or more than double the present estimated wealth of the whole British Empire.

Liberal Régimes in Spain and Italy

King Alfonso did an unexpected thing in calling to the head of the Government a man who calls himself "the most radical of monarchists," José Canalejas y Mendes. In his first public announcement he states:

"I believe in acts, not words. I am now consulting with the King regarding various national questions, notably the negotiations with the Vatican concerning the reform of the Concordat, after which I will immediately submit concrete propositions to the Cortes."

The new Premier expresses his regret that he has not a sufficient majority behind him, but he relies upon the country to support him in the coming election under a reformed system of voting. Unless the Vatican meets his negotiations in a spirit of compromise, he is likely to begin his anti-clerical program by a series of royal decrees, relying upon future legislation to give them sanction. He understands fully the need of reform in military matters, because he served in the Cuban campaign, and will at once set about the reorganization of the army. After disposing of the question of the revision of the Concordat of 1851 and the reduction of the number of religious orders, he will undertake to promote the education of the people by means of a system of public schools.——The program announced by Premier Sonnino for Italy also deals with the necessity of removing the reproach of illiteracy from his country. He proposes to establish a system of elementary schools supported by local taxation, with the assistance of loans from the state. He will recommend an appropriation for this purpose of $1,600,000 the first year and an increase during the following seven years until the total amounts to $8,000,000. The new system of public schools will require 40,000 new buildings, which, it is estimated, will cost about $48,000,000. For the promotion of Italian shipping he asks for subsidies amounting to $6,000,000.

Bills would also be introduced creating departments of railways and of labor; providing greater assistance by the Government in the rebuilding of cities and villages destroyed by the earthquake; establishing a co-operative bank for working people with an initial capital of $3,000,000, and making more stringent rules for the control of foreign insurance companies doing business in Italy. It was also proposed to reduce the term of compulsory military service from three to two years.

Unfortunately, Premier Sonnino, like Premier Canalejas y Mendes, has an unstable majority behind him, and is not likely to remain in power long enough to carry thru his advance program.

Morocco

Sultan Mulai Hafid of Morocco lost his temper when he learned the conditions on which the French financiers had consented to make a loan to Morocco. He repudiated the action of his commission in Paris and arrested all the persons connected with it whom he could lay his hands upon. He drove his French advisers from his presence with violent language and ordered the dismissal of all the Frenchmen in his service including the officers who were giving instruction in the Moroccan army. The French Consul immediately protested and the French papers threatened the seizure of the custom house at Casablanca unless the Sultan agreed to the terms of the loan. On the following day the Sultan and his Chamberlain and his Minister of War made due apologies to the French Consul and Commandant Mangin for the outburst, and peace was restored.——It is reported that Raisuli, the Moroccan bandit and now Governor of the Djebala Province, has died from poisoning.——The Commission of Indemnity, which has been sitting for the last fourteen months for the purpose of settling the claims against Morocco for the anti-foreign outbreak at Casablanca, has brought in its report. Claims for damages were filed before the commission to the amount of $5,300,000, but they were all cut down to about half, making the total indemnity $2,614,000. The Spanish claims, amounting to $970,000, were reduced to $300,000; the French, from $920,000 to $375,000; the German, from $490,000 to $260,000, and the American claims, from $76,000 to $28,000.

The Cost of Living. II.

[Realizing that there is today no economic question of greater importance to all of our readers than the increased cost of living, we have arranged for a series of contributions from the leading authorities of the United States on this subject. Last week we published the first of these articles, by Professor J. Pease Norton, of Yale, entitled "The Remedy for the High Prices." This week we continue the discussion with a study by Professor Patten, who stands in the front rank of American economists and who is best known to the general reader from his "Theory of Social Forces," "Theory of Prosperity," "Hereditary and Social Progress" and "The New Basis of Civilization." Next week we will publish an article by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, on some of the social aspects of the question. These will be followed by articles of equal authority and importance.—EDITOR.]

The Crisis in American Home Life

BY SIMON N. PATTEN, Ph.D., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE recently awakened interest in the high cost of living is concentrating public attention on the fact, before little heeded, that a normal life for a vast multitude of people is rapidly becoming impossible. When the home life is at stake, the foundation of the nation itself is threatened, for its strength lies in the inspiration of the home and the influence of family life. There is today a crisis in American home life. It should be noted, however, that the crisis is the result of a perfectly normal tendency for the standard of living in a rich, dynamic nation to advance with rapid strides. This American standard of living is the marvel of the world. During the past twenty years there has been an enormous increase in wealth thruout the country, and in the number of families with an income of more than $5,000 a year. Among the groups of organized skilled labor the rise in the standard of living has been hardly less marked. Many today living in the modern two-story house, with its porch and sanitary plumbing, enamel bath tub, running hot and cold water, and steam heat, are enjoying luxuries denied to kings in the Middle Ages. Perhaps in no field has there been so much progress in the last fifty years as in that of food supply. Hand in hand with an increase in quantity has gone an increase in variety. This fact can readily be appreciated by a comparison of the corner store of today with that of fifty years ago. Many articles of common consumption are now there which were either absent or rarely seen at an earlier date. Of such are tomatoes, bananas, oranges and many other tropical products, lettuce, strawberries and the whole host of breakfast foods, not to mention all kinds of canned and preserved goods. All these have changed the laborer's table from the monotony of stewed meat and bread to one with a well-balanced variety. The introduction of the sewing machine and other labor-saving devices have also liberated much of the housewife's time, and enabled the average man to dress and care for his family in a style before impossible. Ready-made clothing, including shoes and hats, enable all classes in this country to dress in a style approximating a uniformity unknown elsewhere or before.

The evidence of our material well being is no less apparent when we consider the vast sums of money Americans spend on education. To-day the child in the poorest districts of our large cities has provided for him free educational opportunities with which the old type private school of the well-to-do classes could not compare. In place of poorly lighted and badly ventilated rooms of the old school house, rise modern stone structures complete in every detail of effi-

ciency and artistic finish. Another evidence of our general prosperity is the amount that Americans spend on amusements. Theaters, pleasure parks, nickelet shows, day excursions, Coney Islands and Atlantic Cities all bear testimony to the general surplus that is available for such purposes, not to mention the vast sum of money that changes hands each year in Christmas purchases or the enormous expenditure of Americans for travel and culture. The inevitable result of this increased demand for commodities of all kinds is for prices to rise.

At this time when the question of the cause of high prices is on every one's lips, many explanations are offered. The three most generally accepted, tho false in the writer's opinion, deserve notice because voiced so often by men with broad business experience. The first explains the present high values on the basis of an increase in the supply of gold, which means a higher level of prices. Besides that of its incompleteness, the danger of this view lies in the fact that its advocates look upon the present situation not as a crisis requiring a broad constructive social program, but as a temporary maladjustment of prices which will in the end right itself.

The second explanation of present high prices is that advanced by men like James J. Hill, who see the basis for a general increase in prices in the slow but steady failure of our natural resources. We thus seem to be in the merciless grip of the law of diminishing returns, and if we accept this view of the present situation, the outlook is hopeless. The statement of the failure of our resources is merely a prophecy while high prices are a present reality. This view ignores also the new wonders of agriculture which science is daily revealing. In many lines we are doubling the yield per acre thru scientific farming, with its rotation of crops and approved methods of fertilization. In addition, we are adding millions of acres to our agricultural lands by irrigation, swamp drainage and the evolution of crops capable of either withstanding extensive dry spells or occasional frosts.

The third explanation of the present crisis is that the worker is being exploited. This group, for which the Socialist is the spokesman, tells us that so much is being kept from the laborer in wages that he cannot meet present prices which would not be relatively high if he but had his just income. If such an explanation be true, the only escape from the situation is revolution. Moreover, if such an explanation is the correct one we should expect to find in the present crisis that it is the poor who are affected most by higher prices when, as a matter of fact, the crisis is not so severe in the case of the marginal workers as it is with the class whose incomes range from $1,000 to $3,000 a year. The urgent, unsatisfied demand to-day is not for food but for comforts.

The real explanation of the present *régime* of high prices is not so simple as these theories suppose. In contrast to them I hope to show that the leading causes at work in the present situation are: first, lack of sufficient capital; second, bad distribution of population; third, isolation of producer and consumer; fourth, new status of woman. Let us analyze each of these in turn.

We are so used to pounding millionaires and denouncing trusts that the underlying fact of the lack of capital is overlooked. We could utilize twice the amount of our present capital could we get it, and it is only thru an increase in capital that we can hope to get any large measure of relief from a *régime* of high prices. More capital is needed to supply the increased demand for commodities occasioned by the newer standard of living. Yet in face of this need, the sources of capital are drying up. Families with incomes of $5,000 a year have set a new standard of liberality in expenditures. The group below finds it more than it can do to keep pace with the new standard set by those above. This constant pressure to keep up appearances, along with a decay of the moral instruction emphasizing the benefits of frugality and saving, has taken from industry the people who formerly were the great source of its capital. Because the day laborer still saves, as is evidenced by the size of his saving-bank account, we assume that all classes above him are likewise saving, when, as a matter of fact, the class above him is no longer

saving. The new standard of living has cut down on the amount of saving as it has likewise cut down on the number of children per family. A small family or no children does not argue an increased amount of saving. Small families and small savings are two effects of one cause, a high standard of living. The family with no children is also the family with no saving.

To make this point clear, I shall take as an illustration the city of Philadelphia, whose changes have been under my observation for twenty-five years. Roughly speaking, its population may be divided into four classes: the marginal laborers, made up mainly of recent immigrants; the organized laborers; the salaried class, and the energetic, dominating business men. To all appearances the condition of the marginal laborers has altered but little since I have been in the city, except in as far as they have benefited by municipal improvements. The organized laborers, whose family incomes run from $800 to $1,200, have gained immensely. Formerly they were housed in the congested parts of the city; now they live in the outskirts, where acres of two-story houses have been built. They show many indications of improvement, better housing, food, clothing and schools having come to them with other comforts of our growing civilization. In marked contrast to this is the position of the salaried class and the small proprietors whose incomes range from $1,000 to $3,000. They have suffered not only from the rapid rise in the cost of living, but also in many cases from an actual decrease in income. Years ago they were the well-housed class of whom the city was justly proud. The rows of three-story houses in the older part of the city attest to how they lived and as to what was their standard. To-day these three-story houses are largely boarding or apartment houses, and the families who formerly lived in comfort, having sold or stored their household goods and treasures, live in single rooms of their former homes.

New tastes and high costs of living are a prominent cause of this, but no one gets at the inwardness of the situation until he finds how much the servant problem has helped to bring it about. Wages have doubled in price and halved in efficiency; good servants have gone to richer employers and the incompetents that have taken their places soon make home life unbearable. Even a hall bedroom seems a haven of rest after a dozen or so have gone thru a woman's kitchen. Another evil comes from the prosperity of the energetic business men whose rapidly growing incomes have set new standards and taken from Philadelphia that conservative tone which for generations has been its pride. It is marvelous how the number of the families has grown whose expenditures show that they have an income above $5,000 a year, and it is from them that the pressure has come that is destroying the home life and independence of those with smaller incomes.

Along with these losses is a social change even more far reaching in its effects. For generations the family of moderate income has been the source from which the increase of capital has come. In the good old days of conservative living there was scarcely a family with $1,000 income that did not lay by at least $100, and these savings made Philadelphia a great industrial center. The recent pressure on income has stopped most of this saving. With the present organization of life insurance a slight reduction in the annual income protects a family better than did the older system of saving. But the change has dried up a leading source for increasing capital. Now capital comes from profits instead of saving, and this means that the point in income where effective motives for the increase of capital appear is raised from $1,000 to $5,000. It is the power which the possession of capital gives that prompts its increase and not the provision for the future. The favored few give us our new capital. The ordinary man seeks a salaried position, lives up to his income and gets protection thru an insurance policy. This is the Philadelphia of today as compared with the Philadelphia of yesterday. The marked contrasts of the old and the new life are perhaps greater than has ever before been wrought in so short a time. The great middle class, once the city's pride, are rapidly becoming a homeless class, living in boarding-

houses or patrons of cheap restaurants. Their homes are also childless or reduced to the one-child basis. In the America of today they have little influence and in that of tomorrow they will have no part. The future of Philadelphia is the future of its recent immigrants.

After a lack of adequate capital, due to the disappearance of the saving class, the second most important cause of higher prices is found in the bad distribution of population. The great mass of our industrial population are situated in the northeastern section of the country, while the center of food and raw material lies a thousand or two thousand miles to the west and south. It would be a conservative estimate to say that if Philadelphia could be bodily transplanted to the source of its food supply, the cost of living would be reduced 20 per cent. There is no reason, other than lack of foresight, why our industrial population should not be scattered in groups of 100,000 thruout the country. We have also allowed a railroad policy of granting favorable rates to large competitive points to hasten the short-sighted policy of concentrating wealth at certain points irrespective of the general welfare.

Not only has this wide geographical separation of producer and consumer increased our cost of living, but the planning or lack of planning of the cities themselves has greatly increased the rent item of the family budget. There are good reasons for having the commercial center of a city the geographical center as well, but when the industries of a city are forced within an already congested area, city rents are materially increased. With a reasonable basis for city planning, rents could be cut in half. This is but a conservative estimate when one realizes the enormous rentals that are realized for centralized city sites, and that this rental becomes part of the price of the finished article. The consumer bears the burden.

A third cause of high prices lies in our cumbersome system of reaching the consumer. Today, in many articles of common consumption, two or three sets of middle men separate the consumer and the producer. Each group of middle men means an added sum to the basic price, for each must have his profit. With a better geographical distribution of the industrial population, much of this cumbersome system of middle men could be avoided. When fifteen or twenty years ago in Philadelphia we could buy our food direct from the farmers who brought it direct to the markets, and we dealt first-hand with the producer, prices were decidedly lower than now. When food must be shipped in from a distance, we must pay the profits of middle men, of transportation and the artificial prices created by various combinations. This change has raised prices from 20 to 30 per cent.

A fourth cause for the present crisis lies in the new status of women. Forty years ago a man could live comfortably on $1,000 a year. Under the magic of the wife's hand this $1,000 became $1,500 or $2,000. The wife created more value by industry in the home than her husband did out of it. In her hands cloth became clothes, flour bread, and fresh fruits the winter's preserves. Now all things are done outside the home and must be purchased with the $1,000 income. The wife no longer contributes to the family income by creating values, and with the increased standard of elaborate dressing, she is often its chief burden.

As a result of these four causes, the salaried class in America is face to face with a problem analogous to that which is at present agitating England. Her crisis involves political parties, America's the home, but the fundamental question in each case is the same. England is asking how can we get enough income to meet the present increased standard of government expenditures. We are asking how can we get enough income to meet the present increased standard of living. In neither case is there likely to be a curtailment of expenditures. The higher standard must prevail.

It is no solution of the present problem to increase the incomes of some of those earning $1,500 to $2,500 or the earnings of those getting $2,500 to $3,500. The individual thus changed simply drops into a new class with a higher standard and finds the pressure of the new situation as great as before. The relief must be general to be effective,

and it must include the possibility of saving as well as the possibility of living. Only a comprehensive social policy can accomplish this, and to show the direction along which the nation should move, I give the following figures of savings and gains in income that it would bring to a family at the minimum of comfort, say $1,000 a year:

	Per cent.
A rational tariff	10
The control of monopolies	15
Reductions in rent	10
Technical education	25
Co-operative buying	10
By doubling the nation's capital:	
(a) Lowering prices	10
(b) Increasing income	20

There is nothing striking in this program except in the emphasis that is placed on the need of capital. It is a new thought that the higher standard of living has checked saving and yet the basis for this belief is as well grounded as that the higher standard of living has led to race suicide. What seemed better founded than the opinion that population and capital increased without limit Does not John Stuart Mill lay this down as a fundamental law? And yet right under our eyes a change is being wrought that eradicates the motives on which both of them rest. When religious scruples are no longer checks to extravagance and the Quaker, Puritan and Scotch-Irish have ceased to exist, we shall realize, if we do not before, that the essential conditions of home life cannot be neglected without bringing prosperity to a standstill and putting discord and rebellion in the place of peace and harmony.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Southern Woman in New York

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

[Each of the three times Mrs. Harris has ventured to New York our readers have had the benefit of her impressions. It is usually well to see ourselves as others see us.—EDITOR.]

A FRENCHMAN calls New York the "dynamo of the Western Hemisphere." If he had added, "with the devil's tail sticking out for a fuse," he would have completed a definition which the rest of the hemisphere would recognize at a glance even if the name of the city had not been mentioned, because a Frenchman is apt to have a percussion-cap mind and would naturally think in explosives. While in New York recently I ventured to ask men of other nationalities for their impressions of the place.

"It is the wharf of the nation," said an Englishman, which was not bad for a man handicapped with the imagination of a seafaring ancestry.

"It is a great place, lacking repose and refinement. The most cultured homes in it are to be found among the Jews on the East Side," was the amazing reply of a young Jewess who has the *entrée* to some of the most exclusive circles.

"It is a good market for da banan'," said an Italian. And I am not sure but that this is the best definition of them all. New York is dynamic, it is the "wharf" where the waste material of all the other nations is dumped, and everybody agrees that it is a "great place," but the things you can market there which cannot be so well marketed anywhere else is one of its characteristic features—anything from a promoter's bogus mine to a brass-faced aristocrat brings a better price than elsewhere. I was astonished to see the class of people accepted there as aristocrats. Fiction too bad to be read finds voracious publishers. If a few of the horror hunters would establish a literary stock exchange they could form a publisher's trust that would ruin the minds and morals of all the reading people in the country.

Meanwhile I was not able to get a definition from the native of New York at all. If you ask one, he shows plainly by the raised eyebrows of his patience that he thinks you are a foolish person

to make an interrogation too large for a mind to measure with an answer. As a matter of fact, he does not exist as a separate personal entity, except in the discharge of a few natural functions like eating and sleeping. He has been absorbed and dissolved by the place. He can tell you what you will find on certain streets and in certain districts, but he has no more sense of the whole than an ant has of creation. He sustains the ant-relation to the multitude, and cannot withdraw his mind from the common mind sufficiently to think apart from the mass thinking about him.

Still, if one is not merely an undigested human atom in the maw of it, is sufficiently ignorant, and detached in consciousness from it, one may receive some startlingly vivid impressions of life and death-in-life in New York. And with this qualifying advantage I shall set down here the impressions of an autochthonous American woman of the place. By autochthonous, I mean one whose American Adam ancestor came to this country in the "Susan Constant," landed at Jamestown in 1608, and who has since grown her own forefathers upon strictly American soil. Neither has any one of them ever been born, married or buried north of the Mason and Dixon line of moral and intellectual demarkation in this country. That not only makes a difference in the point of view, but in the conclusions such a person would reach from any point of view. Six generations at least are required to produce a simon-pure, soil-true native, even when the strain is not crossed with feverish foreign blood. But once you have got him bred, born and breathing, you have one of the narrowest, most vigilantly virtuous, conservative mental mechanisms conceivable.

These impressions will be lacking also in economic value, because I have not employed the new near-sighted scientific method in getting them. For such a treatment of the subject the reader is respectfully referred to some romantic articles on the abolishment of the home and on the training of citizen babes which sometimes appear in THE INDEPENDENT and the scenes of which appear to be laid in New York. The authors are said to take most of the dramatic material for these economic studies from the "World Almanac," which of course accounts for their accuracy. But the vital and truthful inaccuracies that are sure to show in this article shall be due to the opposite cause. My material is not taken from the "World Almanac," nor from the Census Report, nor from any other book, but from glimpses of life as I saw it in the hotels, homes, theaters, churches, subways and streets of New York. The figures in a census report are only the little arithmetic bones of what has died or changed, useful in a way, but no more veracious than any other grave bones are of life if one desires the latest, most immediate estimates of it.

I reached New York at five o'clock in the afternoon and registered at the Maggie Hotel, having already forwarded references of a good character that would have admitted me to the Kingdom of Heaven. The Maggie is a hotel for women only, and my first impression of it was of a boarding school where the girls remained and grew old and trenchantly good without ever graduating. And this accounts for the fact that every woman who enters it as a guest must furnish a certificate of decency. A man does not care if the man in the room next his at a hotel is a blackleg or a thief; neither does a woman, but she cares very much what kind of a sister woman has the room next to her own. This is because the standard of morality among women is higher for women than it is among men for men. I may add by way of further information that if you stop at the Maggie you will not need to bring your guardian angel with you. You will not require one there, for if you stay inside the place you can do nothing wrong nor any too much that is right. You cannot even speak to the manager without a chaperon. He sits in an office curtained off from the lobby on three sides. Having no idea of the ceremony involved, I asked to see him about cashing a check the day I came. The bell girl stepped forward and pulled the curtains of all three sides back till he sat in the full glare of every feminine eye in the lobby. Then she motioned me to the interview. "My dear, if he is that questionable I'd rather not speak to him," I replied, retreating.

As a matter of fact he had the appear-

ance of being a perfectly respectable person, and I have no doubt that he was. And certainly the character of the guests in the hotel did not warrant such scandalous precautions. Even if every one of them had not furnished certificates of morals, one could not question them. I have never seen women anywhere whose virtues had hardened more conspicuously upon their countenances. One could only infer that this espionage was not meant to reflect upon the manager, but that it is required on account of the peculiar distrust of feminine public opinion in regard to its own sex in New York. To the stranger from the South there are everywhere these evidences of the distrust of the character of women. The rudeness with which she is treated in the subways, on the street cars and in other public places grows out of this lack of confidence in her and respect for her. But I did not see anything in the conduct of the women to justify it. The cold, unsexed, expression of their faces is due, in my opinion, to the effort they make to show that they do not deserve such suspicion. The poor things are hacked into a sort of ugly homeliness which has settled for good on their faces and made them the least attractive women in appearance to be found in this country. I question if any New York woman could make herself femininely pleasant to a man, or practise the charming art of legitimate coquetry, without injuring her moral sense. No sadder state of affairs could exist for her outside of the Turk's country. What you cultivate in the mind and spirit finally gets bred in the bone, and not only affects the shape of the nose, but changes the whole skeleton of the face, and it is only a question of time when the New York woman suppresses her natural sweetness, which renders the feminine face soft and appealing and adorable, till she will look as unprepossessing as a man in petticoats.

The next morning my mail contained an invitation to a Christian Science "reading," and one from some kind of Am Ram society to attend a lecture on "psychic therapeutics." But during the two weeks of my residence in the hotel no invitation came from a church and no Christian woman spoke to me. I might have inferred that there was not one among the guests if I did not know what a partial thing a woman's Christian experience generally is. It never overcomes her caste prejudice against strangers, nor others whom she actually *knows* to be of a different class from herself. She is the author of one of the most hateful features of modern church life — social distinction between saints. Men are naturally democratic, but the feebleness and inferiority of women is proclaimed by their ignoble conservatism at this point. Unquestionably there were many church workers among the "guests" of the Maggie Hotel who probably spent their time relieving the wants of the despised poor, who were even trained by a catechism conscience to speak to a person inside their church door whether known to them or not; but these same women would pass the same stranger in their hotel without the courtesy of the briefest salutation. To make sure of this I ventured to address one whom I knew to be a prominent church woman one evening in the lobby of the hotel. We had rooms side by side on the same floor, ascended and descended daily in the same elevator. By way of making a perfectly legitimate test of the humane quality of her spirituality I asked her a question that might have been answered with a "yes" or "no." She merely stared at me in thorny silence, nor opened her lips to reply. It was funny, of course, but far more pathetic than funny. To lose so completely the Christian sense of courtesy, to have such knowledge or such suspicions of women as to be afraid to treat a sister stranger civilly is worse than being in a primitive or heathen state, because one does not expect so much of a savage.

The reader must not fail to make the proper distinction. The scene of my observations about women is the Maggie Hotel because it is one kind of female life center in New York. But the hotel must not be held responsible for the manners of its guests. It is enough to stand for their morals. It is a remarkably Christian institution, evidently conceived and planned by women who knew the needs of women travelers. The service is excellent, the tea delicious, and the only extortionate price charged is for face powder. You have only to bring enough of this with you to be perfectly

safe from overcharge. It is also the center of the gravest female interests, and I must not forget to mention a woman's suffrage meeting that convened there during my visit.

The suffragists of New York are almost as exclusive as the Christians. Anyway, while I continued to have invitations to mental scientists' meetings, I was not invited to sit with the suffragists, and was obliged to sustain the same relation to them, figuratively speaking, that Zaccheus did to a certain other crowd long ago because he was such a little man. I could only see them go in and come out. But this was seeing a good deal that was sad and discouraging to the woman's movement, which I was told is very actively engaged now in the suffrage campaign in New York. Like very many Southern women, I am earnestly but not "savigerously" in favor of suffrage for my sex, because a woman cannot do anything with a man in a temper, even if he is wrong and she is right. But if ever I saw the fiery furnace instinct written upon the human countenance I saw it that day glowing upon the brows of those capable, heavy, ugly-faced New York dowager suffragists. They had on the whole armor of war expression, and it is about the least becoming any kind of women can wear, also the least effective. If the suffrage movement there does not get sweeter, prettier, gentler-looking ladies engaged in it than I saw, it is doomed to be postponed till after the death of those who deliberated upon their wrongs that day at the Maggie Hotel.

The majority of the people in New York are still normal, and they really hold the city together by their indifference to it. By normal I mean those who belong to the Order of Things, not to the Disorder of Things. But the latter make more noise, and therefore attract more attention, especially from the stranger. There is an old, dusty-headed philosopher in a little office near the entrance of Wall street who has been writing scriptures for his generation for thirty years with the sublime unconcern of the predestinarian. He has the millennium face, and has got his dawn-look fixed somewhere in time far beyond the reach of the din and roar of the street. He belongs to the Order. What he writes will be read and heeded long after the street has become a sheep pasture. But somehow I have always paid more attention to an idealist whose office is on one side of the old philosopher's. He is a modern idealist rendered incompetent by the lack of length and quality of his faith, a hurried kind of dreamer who cannot believe enough and yet believes too much of what he does believe. There is something heroic and immediate in his vision that stirs the blood. And on the other side of the philosopher is a man with the modern scientific instincts, sufficiently unscrupulous and inquisitive to squeeze his own soul into a test tube, if he could manage it, for an experiment in sulphuric acid. This man would attract more attention in a day in New York than the gray old pilgrim will in a lifetime. He answers better to the dreadful intellectual impatience of his times. For me he is as fascinating as Bulwer Lytton's Margrave, and for much the same reason. He is the new alchemist, ready to boil down human destiny in a pot. That sort of experiment appeals strongly to the New York imagination.

And again I was in a home where the young mother was intent upon bringing up her children, not upon any other "w o r l d movement" whatever. She thought of them not as citizen babes, but as babies. She showed none of the new diablerie, started by old maid authors of infant study books, to experiment with their little mucous membrane psychologies, but she was capably concerned about their bread and butter and proper prayers. She was doing the right things with sufficient simplicity to insure them against any morbid consciousness of their pancreas or cartilaginous substances, or without suggesting to them that they had little pink-toed "auras" instead of souls, which would in the course of time become "sky blue" if they were very good! I felt the ancient order and peace of that home, but for that very reason it did not rivet attention like another home to which I was invited with the distinct understanding that the hospitality was not sacred or personal, but intellectual, ethical, and open to what-

ever comment a guest might choose to make—a curious kind of invitation, and indicates that in New York you may be treated with courtesy, hospitable kindness, not because of any personal interest in you, but for your good and your enlightenment, and the advancement of your part of the race. In this home the host and hostess are rich, radical, philanthropic, and both claim to be atheists, altho they confer benefits with simple Christian sincerity that I have never seen surpassed. And one cannot blame them for thinking themselves away from Providence. New York is composed of man and matter. Nothing suggests God, and everything which does not suggest the devil outright suggests the capitalist or the pauper. However, these two people have a surprise in store for them hereafter. Some Judgment Day they may land at the gate of One Pearl, in spite of their rational materialism, and Peter will say impatiently:

"Come along in, you foolish good people. There is a God, after all, and you served him beautifully, faithfully, all the days of your life. Take front seats at the Hallelujah Chorus!" This will be their punishment, sitting in front of the smile at their expense of all the saints in heaven.

I mention these two orphaned saints to illustrate the peculiar orphaned condition of the spiritual nature of good men and women in New York, because it is as characteristic there as old-fashioned phariseeism used to be in Jerusalem. On Sunday afternoon the young girl in the family entered the drawing-room, seated herself with the air of a blessed damosel, spread out some stuff upon her knees and naïvely began to embroider. I was shocked, not at the wickedness of it, for one could see that the girl was incapable of wickedness, but at the moral desecration of a fair nature. For human nature requires arbitrary restrictions in order to develop in the right direction. It does not matter which restrictions are chosen, so that one is superstitiously faithful to them. Considered comparatively, there was less harm in her embroidering than in the conversation in which the rest of us were engaged. But man is founded morally on traditions, one of the most scriptural of which is toiling not on the Sabbath Day. And it is far more dangerous to break the entail of such a tradition than it is to fracture one's body-legs. If the best-bred horse in the country, broken and trained into a serviceable animal, is turned out with a herd of wild asses, he will live and kick like one till he dies. This is what some of the best people in New York have done. They have taken the reins off of their minds, discarded the arbitrary methods of disciplining their human natures, which may always be counted upon to remain primitive, and it is only a question of time and begetting when their city will become one of the wild-ass centers of American life.

A man may be born of a place long after he has been born of a woman. And this is what happens in New York, no matter who you are, nor from what country or section of it you come; you are in danger of being born of the place if you remain in it long enough, you are in danger of being changed from a person, or personage even, into an infinitesimal little vulgar human fraction of a rather monstrous whole. Something happens to you, often very like an inverted conversion, the more difficult to guard against because all the time it is happening you have the feeling of having your vision stretched, your wisdom increased, your prejudices removed, and your poor, little, narrow, tight-waisted, morally-buttoned-up mind opened and enlarged till you cannot tell the difference between righteousness and unrighteousness. I had not been there a week before cocktails on the table looked as natural as biscuits. And I saw a man who had always been a gentleman at home that had made a New York "rise" in the world and had become a glittering toadfrog in *risqué* society. He had even changed his name, but continued to pose as a pouter-pigeon aristocrat from the South. The place had made him a cad, just as it makes some others "sharks," and still others different kinds of fowls. Certainly it changes the nature of every man and woman born of it. And the stranger has no difficulty in recognizing those who have naturalized there. They are not balanced the way other people are balanced, to say the least of it. They are ready to tip the scales of Providence either way for the sake of a momentary sensation. For example, there is some-

thing not quite sane in the night-natured throngs that crowd Broadway in the evening. They think they are looking for pleasure, and really they are looking for excitement. They have dipsomnia temperaments and crave more and more stimulating sights and adventures.

Another thing the stranger notices is their highly developed destructive faculty, which they have substituted for the old-fashioned moral sense. Whether a native of New York goes to see the worst or best things in life dramatized in a play, he takes his pleasure in it fastidiously, from the analytical point of view of a critic. No matter where he hails from, East or West, if he has lived there long enough to get the glare of the footlights in his eyes, he is no longer capable of becoming subject to the illusion of reality, which it is the purpose of the play to produce. His interest is in the smile or throat line of the actress, or in her gestures, never in the *meaning* of what she is trying to mean by her acting. To watch a cultivated New York audience at a theater is one of the most exasperating and depressing things one can do. They are art mad and morally innocuous. I heard an Episcopal minister express annoyance at the criticism the Strauss opera, "Salome," excited when it was first put on at the Metropolitan. He thought it provincial and beside the mark to consider the immoral meaning of such art. Since then the city has grown up to the Episcopal minister's point of view and it can watch this decadent performance without blushing.

The same thing is true of the naturalized New Yorker everywhere. He is after effects, not much else. The result of this is curious to trace in his social life. No matter how indecent a man is, he is respectable if he has painted a great picture, designed a beautiful building or written a decadent novel. I was invited to a reception where the guest of honor was to come with her lover, on whose account she had been divorced from her husband. And it would have been perfectly proper to go, in spite of her ill fame, because she was a great artist. This is the intelligent, broad-minded way to do. But we have no parallel to it in the South save among negroes, where the disgrace suffered on account of marital infidelity is equally slight.

In short, one of the traits by which the New York native may be recognized is the way he misses the real point and clings to his own tangent. There is a difference between having a moral consciousness and a theoretically ethical intelligence. And I know of no other place where men and women make the distinction clearer in their own living. One hears more talk, for example, about human brotherhood here than in all the Southern cities put together, but the reigning antipathy in New York is the antipathy of the human for the human. This amounts to a neurasthenic repulsion, and affords in part the reason why some respectable people cannot remain married, but seek relief in divorce. The relation is too constant, and the temperament of New York is not constant. It must have a change, even of affections, or tear its hair and have hysterics.

Everything they do leads to curious contradictions because of this hiatus between their minds and their morals, and because they have made the fundamental mistake of putting the accent of life in the wrong place—upon the unscrupulous development of their mental faculties, rather than upon the more tedious seed sowing of virtues. The human mind is very belittling to man once it becomes inquisitive and acquisitive concerning him. The greater your thinker, the nearer does man and ant crawl side by side in his estimation. Just so, the scandalous, wholesale use of mind, such as one sees in sane intellectual circles in New York, is too offensively democratic in its effects upon consciousness, and placing one in the embarrassing position of being no better than his inferiors. One is interested to observe the kind of ethical lying to which this leads. I have never seen a place where servants, for example, were treated with such deadly coldness, as if they belonged to another species. No self-respecting negro servant would bear it for a day. There is a gentle, esoteric human kindness in the South to one's other kind that I do believe has been smelted out of the hearts of the most ethical and charitable people I met in New York by their hypocritical intellectual processes. One day a woman whose life is full of good works, and whose heart is merely a dictionary of impersonal ethical terms, solved the

negro problem to me during the pauses on the subway. And it was a beautiful solution, naturally leaving out the rights of the whites in her romantic enthusiasm for a downtrodden race. But I am certain that she could not have nursed and cared for an old mendicant negro servant as I have seen my mother care. Neither could she bear patiently and kindly with the half evolved moral nature of a negro maid in her own house as we bear with them. Her everlasting ethical pedantry would render her uncharitable, too exacting and intolerant. Another thing I understood as I listened to her with the same patience I have listened to the prattle of babes, that she does not know and never could be made to understand that people do not solve race problems. They only talk about them. Time does the solving. The Northern abolitionists thought they had solved the negro problem when they freed the slaves. As a matter of fact they started it then, and they have done all they could think of to complicate it since. Meanwhile God is taking his own immeasurable time, and eventually the thing will be settled *right,* irrespective of the injustice of Southerners to an inferior race, and equally irrespective of the romantic idiocy of Northerners. But when God does finish the adjustment, if New York is still in existence, the children of it will not recognize the solution. I have never seen so many people afflicted with the mania of the "fixed idea." The great-grandchild of the first abolitionist inherits what was a noble virtue in his forefathers, but what is simply a survival of emotion in him which is stupid and obsolete. It is because he lacks elasticity and originality of mind. You cannot teach a New York man or woman a thing that they do not know and believe already. With all their intellectual energy, they have no room for the unsuspected and to them the unknown. This is one of the reasons why degeneracy and decadence have set in among them. They can become infinitely more intelligent, but they cannot *grow,* by adding another cubit to their stature, because you cannot make them believe they haven't it already. You will not find such invincible ignorance anywhere else in this world as is to be found especially among the intellectual classes in New York. It is the kind that withstands experience and all the enlightenment of civilization.

The eagerness with which they engage in and magnify views and movements that sane men leave to develop naturally marks them again as abnormal. There are men and women in New York who spend their entire time serving on "committees." They have no other occupation. Usually they are rich and really idle, and take to committee work as a moral stimulus to an otherwise innocuous existence. And the committees all have revolutionary names and purposes. One will be to arrange universal peace, another to establish social equality between races in the South. The latter actually held a "convention" recently in New York, and had a regular abolition pow-wow. Such a thing could not have happened in any other city in the Union, because there is not another one with enough sentimental cranks in it of the same mind to stir up such a "convention." Meanwhile, over and above the committee class, there are two classes of reformers in New York—the professional ones who are in the business of agitation and destruction for the money and excitement that is in it, and a few real reformers who are honestly, intelligently, patiently concerned to choose a right course for the future. Any stranger soon distinguishes between them. The professionals have a following and the others have not. They are merely the old allopathic dusty heads preparing bitter pills for the next generation.

It is not possible to give a consecutive impression of these mania people, because they are restless, changeable and still fragmentary. The genealogical tree of one of them must look as if it had been in a cyclone of racial competitions. Every one is mixed with some one else's forefathers who ought not to belong to him, and none of them have assimilated the foreign elements in their own composite natures. This accounts for their misdirected energy and their bias vision. The man with the New York faculty has a sense of humor in regard to every one else save himself. But to see himself as others see him is a sacrilege of which he could not be guilty.

NASHVILLE, TENN. E7

The Cardboard Play

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

Author of "Famous Actor-Families of America," "Children's Books and Reading," Etc.

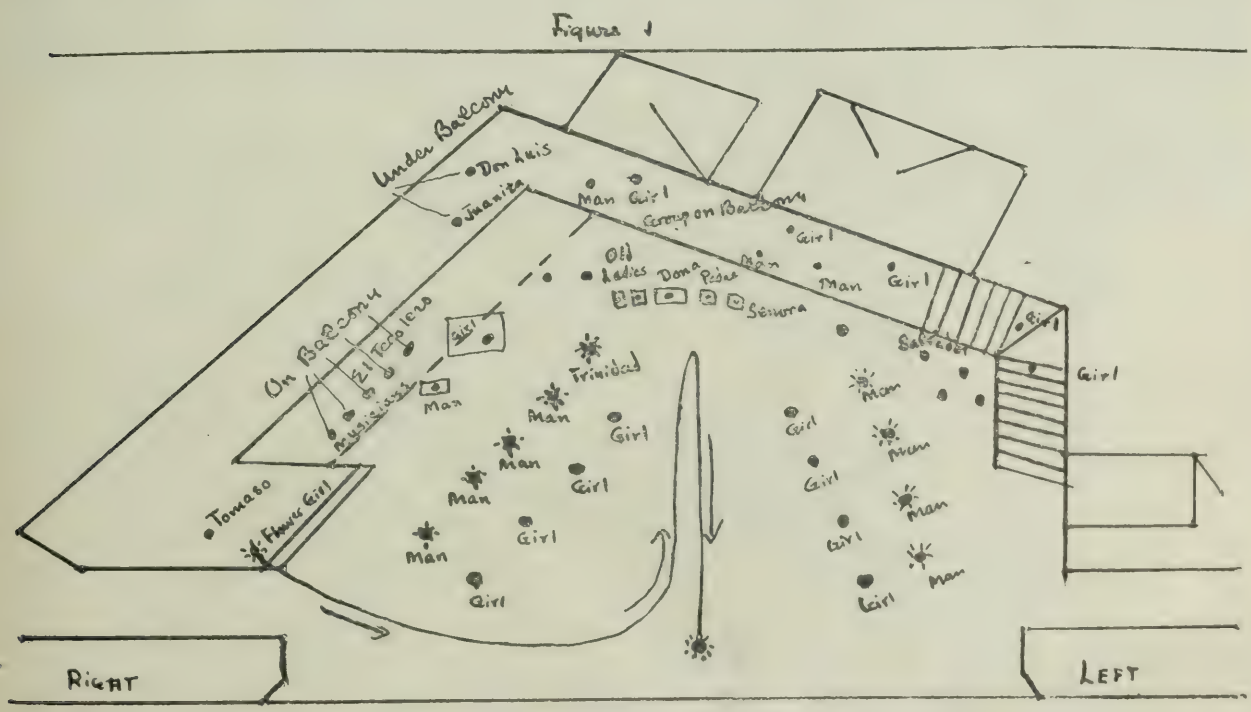
WE have no grievance against the outward excellence of the cardboard play; it is planned according to the latest devices and its structure is pleasing to the eye. Yet it is like a house untenanted, like a shell without the kernel.

It is of the utmost importance that drama be externalized, that its scene be proportioned and in good taste; but that does not mean that the yardstick measurements of the average manager are sufficient to guarantee a success in his theater. Every play is subjected to the same processes of preparation; the extravaganza as well as the problem drama has its scene and its costume and has to be carefully rehearsed.

In mounting a comic opera, the stage manager is chiefly concerned with pleasing the eye—the attention is carried in the channels of least mental exertion; the final analysis of such effect is that one has been cheated, since the light and paint of the stage are only accessories, appetizers for the imagination, and do not take the place of Nature. The Rosalind of the "boards" lacks the fresh youth of the Rosalind of the greensward. On the other hand, in mounting a straight drama, with serious undercurrent of motive, it is incumbent upon the stage manager to be particular about harmonizing scene with idea. He leaves this to his working staff, more than likely, thoroly content when he sees during rehearsal any variety of design, any new effect of novel action. A theater man once said, not realizing the poignant truth of his statement: "I hear with my eyes and see with my ears."

It is not an easy matter to balance consistency with action; and it is well nigh impossible for the dramatist, if he be lacking in psychological situation, to insert it after his play is written; he is continually forced to recast his dialog so as to make possible certain motives.

From the moment a dramatic author conceives his plot to the first night, he travels the long road of preparation; considering how long, it is a wonder that more plays are not silently withdrawn before they are publicly condemned. But the manager finds himself in the position of a landlord whose houses have to be


Figure 1
Under Balcony
Don Luis
Juanita
Man
Girl
Group on Balcony
Old Ladies
Don
Pedro
Señora
Girl
On Balcony
El Toreador
Musicians
Man
Girl
Trinidad
Tomaso
Flower Girl
Girl
Man
Girl
Girl
Man
Girl
Girl
Man

filled, and the weakness of the situation lies in the fact that he has more comfortable theaters than he has deserving dramas. That is why he leans so heavily on the cardboard play; if it is weak on the first night it may be bolstered up on the next morning. The manager and author have had time to watch the audience; on the prompt copy of the play there are marks, indicating where those "in front" "laughed," where they "cried," where they were confused. A rehearsal is always called the morning after a first



A SCENE SKETCH FOR "THE MUSIC MASTER."
This drawing was made by Mr. Buckland, who is Mr. Belasco's assistant; in his hands rests the large responsibility of designing Mr. Belasco's cardboard houses.

night, so as to touch up, to cut out, to shift or heighten. A play is hardly settled in its "business" and "effects" until after the first week.

The true dramatic author is always thoroly alive to the surroundings of his play, to the precise atmosphere of his scene. While he leaves it to the art of the stage carpenter and of the scene painter to perfect his mental picture, nevertheless, in the writing of his play the dramatist allows atmosphere to affect his dialog as well as his action. Not only do details of furniture, of dress, of architecture *decorate* the present moment in the story, but each object of external position measures the temperament, the personality (to a more or less degree) of the character or group of characters approaching the climax of this particular incident in life called a drama. I have just had read to me the script of a play to be acted next season; the dramatist himself read it. In describing the *locale* he indicated to me how many trees were on the lawn of the country home; he saw the living-room in which a large part of the action was to take place; the ground plan was as *real* as tho he had himself lived in such a house. To him the essential fact was that his family, which he had chosen for this play, could not possibly have lived in any other house. He was having his scene built, he was selecting his furniture, he was clothing his actors, to satisfy his *sense of environment.*

It is evident, therefore, that the first two things to be done after a play is

Boot Plot (2)

Character	Colour & Remarks
No 14 Sketch 12 - Act III 1st Senator	Boots in Red Cloth or Red S… Leather - match (… Velvet -
No 15 Sketch 4 - Act I Flaman with Flute Mr Jos. Maratta	Leather Sandals
No 15 Sketch 13 Act III 2nd Senator	Same as for No 14 - Sketch 12
No 16 Sketch 82 - Act I Flaman with Sacrificial Ox Mr Tom Terriss	
No 16 Sketch 82 - Act III	Same Sandals
No 17 Sketch 82a Act I Flaman with Sacrificial Ox	Same as No 16 - Sketch 82
No 17 Sketch 82ab Act III	Same as No 16 - Sketch 82
No 18 Sketch 51 Act I Ianonius. Herald. Mr Marshall Welch	Natural Head Red Suede or Cloth 4 Colors Hair Windings Ankles
No 18 Sketch 12 Act III 3rd Senator	Same as No 14 - Sketch 12
No 19 Sketch 7 - Act I Bevilaccas. Mr Claude Gillingwater	
No 19 Sketch 29 - Act I Sc 2 Bargeman Mr Claude Gillingwater	Rough Sandals
No 19 Sketch 7a Act III Bevilaccas	Same as Sk 7 Act I

A LEAF FROM MR. BELASCO'S BOOT PLOT FOR "ADREA."
Not only does the designer make his sketches, but he likewise has to procure samples of leather and felt of suitable color.

chosen for production are to have the stage director make sketches of the scenes, while the dramatist, if he is well known, or the stage manager, begins to "cast" the characters. Mr. Clyde Fitch always personally superintended these initial details. Compare a preparatory sketch of "The Music Master" with the finally adopted scene, after Mr. Belasco had altered it; what is lacking from the original conception has been discarded in order to satisfy the practical side of stagecraft. Nothing is done toward actually building the scenery until the sketches have been approved, until the "model" has been constructed. Then the carpenter and painter are allowed to begin their work.

The preliminary drawings made for a production include costume sketches of varied design and color; even as an artist or a sculptor makes diverse outlines of arms and eyes and noses, so the costumer prepares "boot plots," "fan plots" and studies out carefully, if his play calls for archaic setting, every detail relating to the dress of his period. From an orchestra chair one does not fully realize the amount of ingenuity required in preparing the cardboard surroundings for an historical, a fantastical or a romantic play. Dances, peculiar to locality or characteristic of a period, must be worked out by diagram, each movement indicated in the manner of Juanita's dance in "The Rose of the Rancho." Colors have to be massed and harmonized; every character must be kept within the tone of the picture. When large choruses are used, such care must be rigorously observed. The Hippodrome has had several immense ballets, where, if you but half close your eyes, blurring the individual figures, a spectrum scheme of the whole might be observed. Masses of color are circulated in well-conceived, sinuous design—geometry turned into the poetry of motion.

The cardboard aspects of a play are in the hands of four men: the scene painter, the stage carpenter, the electrician and the property man. Each does his work separately at first, but in such a way that when they come together their "effects" shall dovetail. The mounting of a play is much like a cut-up puzzle; there is a very definite design somewhere, which the stage manager has in mind. Even in the acting, rehearsals are done in fragments, the players go off to odd corners of the room discussing their business, while others are doing a scene under the direct supervision of the dramatist.

The play is practically rehearsed by the time scenery and costumes are ready; the actors are "letter perfect" and are fairly familiar with the properties which they are going to have. Up to this time the king has probably imagined a kitchen chair to be his throne; the princess has dropped upon the bare boards of the dusty floor for the greensward; the retainers of the palace have had a veritable Belshazzar's feast, without even the assistance of papier maché venison. I attended several of the rehearsals of "Pélléas et Mélisande" when Mr. Hammerstein was preparing his Debussy opera. In the balcony scene I saw Miss Garden, dressed in a street gown, with a toque hat, "make believe" she was shaking out the golden locks of Mélisande, while up an ordinary house ladder climbed the love-consumed Pélléas, in a brown frock coat and derby hat! It is at such moments that all arguments as to the need of scenery and costume are difficult to offset with any plea of not needing scenery at all. It has its legitimate uses; its undoing is bad taste which leads to repletion.

The theater people do not proceed blindly in building their cardboard house; while they are usually lavish in their scenic outlay, they know what they want before they look for it; they are quicker to discover a flaw in stage setting than to question the intellectual value of their amusement; their visual power far exceeds their critical judgment. They usually possess a "scenario" knowledge of the play which they offset by their stage "model," in which draperies, furniture, ornaments and the numberless details grouped under the name "properties," are accurately placed. One can imagine the necessity for this doll house—this *facsimile* of the larger thing—this miniature theater. But the mental measurement of the cardboard play hardly goes further, as far as the average manager is concerned.

Let us now grant all this preliminary

work to have been done; the scenery is "set"; the actors know their rôles; the cardboard parts of the theater and the human elements are to be brought together for the first time; the play and its idea are to be draped in color, set in an atmosphere, still make-believe, but nevertheless tangible.

Scenery should never take the place of imagination, yet scenery is its working basis. If the Elizabethans did not need it, save in very primitive form—a cardboard here like a "keep off the grass" sign to mark Elsinore; a bowl of water there for the ocean—it was first, that mechanics were not as highly developed as painting, which is entirely on the flat, and second, that the Elizabethan period was essentially one of imagination. But critics should remember that the actor of Shakespeare's day often overdressed his part, assisted by the rich wardrobe of some patron prince or lady.



COSTUME SKETCH MADE BY JAPANESE ARTIST FOR "THE DARLING OF THE GODS."

The cast is now assembled for "dress rehearsal"; the stage manager having familiarized his actors with the necessary properties, locates the latter definitely on a diagram, besides noting their use on his manuscript copy of the play; the electrician, having experimented so as to establish the nature *tone* to the picture, has his light plot well thought out, and a diagram drawn. The whole is now to be put together and made perfect for the opening night. The cardboard house is ready for tenantry.

During this time, has the manager given much critical thought to the content of his play? He says to his scene painter, "Make your surroundings as true to life as you can; experiment until you get them, no matter the expense; if you are painting a room in a New York boarding house, rent such a room and work there for a fortnight; absorb the atmosphere." He says the same thing to the carpenter, who in his economy of space must take the apparent position of being lavish and ample. The electrician reads the play, and his part of the work must be original. Stage appliances, once they have proven successful, are protected by patents; no one could steal the storm mechanism in "Brewster's Millions," or the "sunrise" in "The Girl of the Golden West." But the electrician, when he has discovered weird light effects, guards them jealously; he has his technique as well as the artist, and he is loath to give it away.

The perfection to which the cardboard aspects of a play have been brought is at the same time a strong asset and a weakness. It is so easy to interest the eye with the devices of scene and effect that the manager has reached the point where he can disguise any threadbare parts of his story beneath some startling novelty of stagecraft. The ship scene in "Via Wireless" last season was the old storm of "Brewster's Millions" given a more timely setting and played swiftly, with blinding sparks and deafening noise, accentuated by long silences of suspense; the play was ordinary. But the manager's calculations were right when he felt that he could attract his audiences alone on that one "effect."

In the discussion of the theatrical situation no criticism can be brought against the manager that he is miserly in his outlay during the production of his "attraction"; fortunes are spent every year in the cardboard houses which amuse the eye, but which bring no profit.

Commercialization in dramatic art is largely due to the very necessity of seeking financial returns on the immense investment required to enrich an ordinary idea. There is a general belief in publishing circles that the true literary adviser is the traveling man who sells books on the road. The same condition is tenable in the theatrical business. Judging by the character of plays produced in a season, the "reader" for any theater watches more for effect than for content; dependence is placed, not so much on the dramatist as on the theater staff of trained mechanics.

The master of cardboard architecture is Mr. Belasco; his secret of success lies in the fact that he possesses sensibility which attempts to blend scene with sense; his realism is always placed in the midst of romanticism; he believes in the poetic possibilities of mechanics. For this reason he illustrates the legitimate value of cardboard. I am privileged to make use of some illustrations which exhibit different stages in his work; his studio is an alchemist's den, where, with human response in one hand and with the lever of the switchboard in the other, he measures effect in terms of heart throbs. His weakness is in this dependence on the psychological value of the cardboard house.

So, while there is art in the external drama, its perfection is the danger we have to guard against. Commercialization will exist just as long as the period of preparation is spent entirely on "effect," for, on the first night, with the scene set, the lights lit, the property details placed, and the actors doing their best, the manager suddenly realizes that he has no play.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Royal Birthday

To Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra

BY ALFRED AUSTIN, POET LAUREATE

NOT regal robe nor queenly crown,
Nor halo fresh from "stricken fields,"
Nor soundest statecraft's wide renown,
Confers the spell your presence wields.

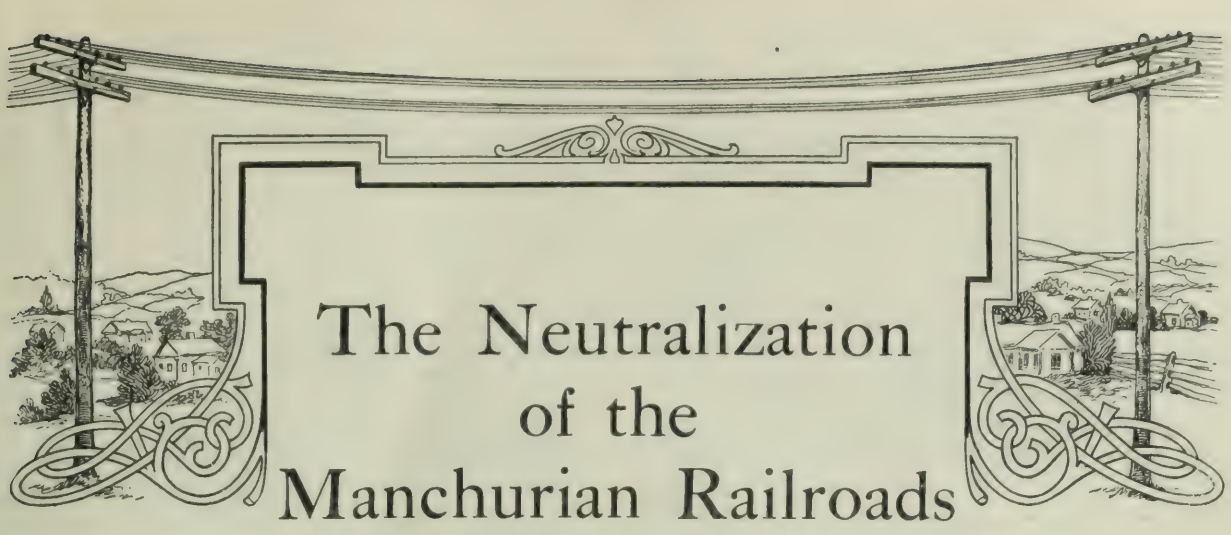
It is the peace your coming brings
To lowly pallet, humble heart,
And to the whitewashed refuge clings
Lingering, when you yourself depart.

Should battle rend the soldier's limb
And he must bear war's stern award,
The whispered word "She comes!" for him
Makes anguish less and fate less hard.

Nor less within our peaceful isle
You seek the thresholds of disease,
And with your sympathetic smile
Radiate there a sense of ease.

Long may your look of pity chase
The pillowed grief from couch of pain,
And blend the woman's tender grace
With records of a manly reign.

SWINFORD OLD MANOR, ASHFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.



The Neutralization of the Manchurian Railroads

BY CHINSON YOUNG

A Chinese Graduate Student at the University of Pennsylvania.

NO event since the signing of the Portsmouth treaty has been more significant in the history of the Far East or has aroused greater and more genuine internationl interest than the recent proposal made by the United States to Russia, Japan, Great Britain, Germany and France for the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads now held by Russia and Japan, thru the sale by those countries of their interests to China, who is to raise the necessary funds from a great international syndicate to be composed of capitalists of practically all the important Powers of the world. Upon the approval or rejection of this momentous proposal the welfare of Eastern Asia and the future of a great portion of the Oriental trade of the commercial nations of the world depend. Its approval means the reassured guarantee of the sovereignty of China in Manchuria, the maintenance of the open door, insuring equal trading opportunity for all the commercial nations on the earth; while its rejection means ultimately a Russian Manchuria, or a Japanese Manchuria, and that, at all events, the so called open door will continue to be a hollow sham.

At the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War Japan declared to the whole world: "We are not fighting our battle alone; we are fighting the battle of all civilization, and we are working for the commercial benefit of all trading nations." At the close of the great struggle in the Far East, Manchuria, according to the treaty of peace, was to be restored "entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China." Such assurances, however, have turned out to be fiction. Instead of putting into actual practice what they preached, the Japanese and Russians have clinched a stronger hold upon their interests in Manchuria than ever before. China, being the recognized owner of Manchuria, feebly attempted to reassert her sovereignty and to resume her governmental functions, to practically no avail; while Russia and Japan have finally become the actual sovereigns by means of the "peaceful penetrators," or, in other words, the railroads.

The question that makes the railway situation in Manchuria of such great interest and importance from the international viewpoint and from the Chinese domestic point of view is the attempt on the part of Russia and Japan to administer the settlements along their railroads. The Russian claim of the alleged right is based upon an alleged clause in the grant of a franchise for the Chinese Eastern Railway by China to the Russo-Chinese Bank. In the first place, the validity of the clause itself is questionable, and secondly, the grantee, the Russo-Chinese Bank, is a private corporation under the joint ownership of Chinese and Russian capitalists. This fact proves conclusively that the Russian claim is ludicrous. The basis of the Japanese claim is a little more complicated. The original grant made by China to the Russo-Chinese Bank of the franchise for the Chinese Eastern Rail-

way covers the line from Harbin to Port Arthur, or, rather, Dalny. By the article six of the Portsmouth treaty, Russia assigned to Japan that portion of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Kwang-Cheng-Tse (Chang-Chun) and Port Arthur, including all its branches; and retained for herself the remaining portion from Kwang-Cheng-Tse to Harbin. Japan therefore bases her claim as an inheritor of the original grantee. The absurdity of the Russian claim proves the equal absurdity of the Japanese claim.

Even if we admit the validity of such ridiculous claims, the administrative powers certainly cannot extend to other than strictly railway property, actually required and used in the operation of the railroads. But what is the Russian and Japanese interpretation? These two countries, with no logical reasons whatsoever, claim that the administrative power extends to all settlements, which, of course, includes all cities, which are and may be situated along their railroads. Such a broad and sweeping assertion means the continual increase of the political influence of Russia and Japan in Manchuria as the cities and towns along the railroads grow and the railroads themselves increase in importance. This can have but one ultimate result, the ousting of China, the rightful owner, from Manchuria. The so-called Russian and Japanese railroad zones already cover a strip of land running from the north to the south, cutting Manchuria into halves. This strip of land includes some of the most important cities in Manchuria, such as Harbin, Mukden, Dalny and Kwang-Cheng-Tse, and over the entire strip, of which China is properly the owner, China can exercise little or no political sovereignty. To illustrate, suppose the arteries and the veins of a human system become the abodes of two species of formidable germs which multiply in a most tremendous rate, what else can we look for except the immediate and complete destruction of the unfortunate individual?

Such claims, on whatever ground they base, reasonable or unreasonable, are clearly in violation of the sovereign rights of China and cannot be tolerated. It is, moreover, a violation of the Portsmouth treaty, the seventh article of which contains the following: "Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes, and in no wise for strategic purposes." The "Harbin incident," by which Russia attempted to establish administrative authority over the entire city of Harbin, brought her into contact with the United States, and resulted in an agreement signed last May, by Russia and China. The agreement provided a method of government for the Russian railroad zone, based on the guarantee of Chinese sovereignty and the principle of joint administration. But has the agreement been actually put in force? It is another sham. The only conclusion that one can arrive at in this question is that, unless the railroads are deprived of all political administrative powers, the sovereignty of China in Manchuria will vanish.

From the Chinese point of view, therefore, the proposed neutralization of the Russian and the Japanese railroads is at present the best possible solution. The only possible alternatives are the submission of the Russian and the Japanese claims for the political administrative rights along their railroads to an arbitration tribunal, but it is questionable whether Japan and Russia would be willing to submit the question to arbitration; and the purchase of the Russian and the Japanese interests with Chinese funds, but this could not be accomplished on account of, first, the lack of funds, for such a project would involve at least several hundred million dollars, and, secondly, the almost certain refusal of Russia and Japan to sell.

Prior to the Russo-Japanese War Japan was a strong supporter of the principle of the open door, as well as a bitter opponent of the doctrine of the sphere of influence. She then had no interests in Manchuria. Immediately after the signing of the Portsmouth treaty, she, after having acquired her interests in Manchuria, became the most dangerous foe to the doctrine of the open door. The railroads held by her provide a means to evade, by practices which are difficult to trace definitely, the principle of equal opportunity for all commercial nations

of the world. Thru rebates, subsidies, strategies and cheap imitations, her merchants have succeeded in underselling the Americans, the English and the Germans. Occidental trade and property rights are now already suffering. Half of the Oriental trade of the United States did go to Manchuria, a fact which most of the Americans fail to realize, but under the present *régime* the American trade in Manchuria is rapidly declining, as the American trade consists chiefly in cotton goods, and it is against the cotton goods that the Japanese competition is the most severe. In competition with Japanese goods, all Western goods are badly handicapped by the obstacles imposed upon them by the Japanese railroads. For the United States, Great Britain and Germany, therefore, if they still desire to retain Manchuria as a market for their surplus products, the present actions of Japan in Manchuria must be arrested. To acomplish this, no scheme is more desirable than the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads, for the Powers who finance the project will undoubtedly safeguard the doctrine of equal commercial opportunity for all nations.

On the Manchurian railroads, the trade between Europe and the Far East is the most important single factor, and, indeed, without the trans-Siberian traffic, the railroads cannot run on a profitable basis. The railway situation is, therefore, a three-cornered one, as Russia holds the line in the north, running as far south as Kwang-Cheng-Tse; Japan, the line from Kwang-Cheng-Tse to Dalny, and China, the line from Mukden to Peking. Russia possesses the connecting link, but has no outlet, for Vladivostok is a harbor closed to traffic during the greater portion of the year. Russia must combine either with Japan, using Dalny as the destination and the outlet to the sea; or with China, using the Chinese line as an ally, and, by sending her goods via the Peking-Hankow Railroad, spreading them all over China, for Hankow, by her situation, is naturally the distributing center of China. Russia, therefore, holds the key to the entire situation, since her Siberian railways and trans-Caspian lines are indispensable as links in any route between Asia and Europe. She can form an agreement with Japan to obstruct Chinese railway construction in the north and retain Manchuria for themselves, or she can ally with China to oust Japan by leaving the Japanese lines with no thru connection.

Japan, of course, perfectly realizes the situation. It was for this matter that Baron Goto, the president of the Southern Manchurian Railway, the line from Kwang-Cheng-Tse to Dalny, visited St. Petersburg in 1908. But no definite arrangement was made. It was again for this purpose that in October last a meeting was arranged at Harbin between M. Kokovsoff, the Russian Minister of Finance, and the late Prince Ito, President of the Privy Council of Japan, to consider seriously the sale of the Russian interests in the Manchurian Railroad. The sale to Japan, however, is not possible, for this will practically mean the withdrawal of Russia from Manchuria, leaving the field clear for Japan. Nor is there any possibility of a satisfactory agreement between Russia and Japan, for both Japan and Russia desire to possess the whole of Manchuria, and so Manchuria has no room for both of them. In either case, the protest of China will be raised, as China has half of the interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway between Harbin and Kwang-Cheng-Tse, thus entitling her to object strongly to a sale or a discriminating agreement of the Russian railroad.

An agreement between Russia and China to oust Japan will undoubtedly confront the bitter opposition of Japan and give rise to another international conflict. The solution is the proposed sale of all the railroads, Japanese as well as Russian, to China, financed by an international syndicate. This practically amounts to the ousting of both Russia and Japan from Manchuria. The opposition to such a proposal by the Japanese is inevitable. All Japanese, of course, wish to keep the part of Manchuria now held by their Government. Viscount Hayashi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was reported to have said of the proposal: "It amounts to a confiscation by the Powers of Japan's rights in Manchuria, secured as a reward of the heavy

expenditure of blood and treasure. The popular sentiment is certainly violently opposed to the proposition." Count Okuma, evidently in a fit of anger, was reported to have said: "If the Manchurian railways must be neutralized, why not all the railways in China?" Count Okuma's query is no argument at all, and the argument advanced by Viscount Hayashi practically means this: "We defeated Russia and therefore we have the right to rob China. You have no right to interefere." Japan certainly will not accept the proposal philosophically, but the approval of England, her ally and supporter in the Russian war, will ultimately force her hand.

Russia, altho unwilling to accept the suggestion of the United States without giving the subject the most careful consideration, will raise no serious objection. The fact that she has been pushing her plans for the Amur Railroad to Vladivostok, so that her Vladivostok and the Ussuri littoral will not be left isolated in case a project like the present one is carried out, shows that Russia has long been aware of the possibility of such a proposal and probably indicates that she is not unwilling to relax her hold in Manchuria if Japan likewise is not to retain hers. In addition, the concession granted by China to the United States and Great Britain, to construct a railroad from Aigun to Chin-Chow-Fu, casually referred to by Secretary Knox in his memorandum to Russia, gives the proposal considerable weight. The line covered by the concession would cross the Russian line at Tsi-Tsi-Har and penetrate well up toward the Amur line. This fact alone will give Russia much cause for consideration in framing her reply to the United States. And the fact that the projected railroad would form a very dangerous competitor for the Japanese railroad will be something for Japan to consider.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Peace Movement in the Colleges

BY GEORGE W. NASMYTH

[Mr. Nasmyth is president of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, which held a convention at Cornell University during the Christmas holidays. This is a unique and interesting organization, from which much may be expected.—EDITOR.]

ONE of the most difficult problems which man has yet to solve is that of living together in peace. In the twentieth century man has little to fear from the forces of nature. Maeterlinck has shown us, in "The Blue Bird," how all the evils, all the plagues, all the sicknesses, all the terrors, all the catastrophes, all the mysteries that have afflicted life since the beginning of the world have been imprisoned, one by one, in the basalt caves of the palace of Night The evil spirits of the air and the ghosts and witches of darker ages have been resolved into their true elements by the alchemy of science and the touchstone of reason. The only enemies of man that are left are his fellow men. Against these he must build fortresses and mighty engines of war; because of these he must stagger under the burdens of huge standing armies and enormous navies. And all because we have not learned how to live together in peace upon this little globe called the world.

It is upon this problem that the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, which held its third annual convention at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., during the Christmas vacation, is at work. At this convention were gathered together seventy students from almost every nationality and from the four corners of the earth. Chinese and Japanese students formed a large delegation, but students were also present whose homes are in India, Russia, Armenia, Greece, British South Africa and the West Indies, Switzerland, France, Germany, the Philippines, and many of the countries of South America. The most important result of the convention was

the formation of an affiliation with Corda Fratres, an organization with aims similar to those of the Cosmopolitan Club, and whose membership includes 60,000 students in the universities of Europe. This marks the beginning of a world-wide union of students in the cause of international peace and the universal brotherhood of man. Each continental organization will be known by its own name in addition to the general name of Corda Fratres, "Brothers in Heart." The name of the European organization is thus "Corda Fratres, International Federation des Etudiants," and the official name of the American branch is "Corda Fratres, Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs."

The executive headquarters of the world organization, which is at present in Paris, will come to America in 1911 for a two year term, and the biennial world convention, which is to be held at Rome in 1911, will also come to the United States in 1913. Plans are already under way to have an organized delegation of a hundred or more students from all nationalities present at the third Hague Conference. The object is twofold, to have an effective representation of the desire for peace on the part of the students of the world, and to train the young men who will compose the delegation for the great work which lies before cosmopolitanism in the next twenty years.

The Cosmopolitan movement derives its importance from the large number of foreign students in American universities. In Cornell University, as an example, representative of many others, there were last year 180 foreign students, representing thirty-two nationalities and races of the world, and including thirty-two students from China, nineteen from Cuba, twelve from the Philippines, twelve from Argentina and ten from Japan. A group of the Hindu students is shown in the accompanying photograph. The members of this group would hardly come into contact with each other in India, as they belong to widely different strata of society, ranging from a prince



PRINCE VICTOR NARAYAN AND A GROUP OF HINDU STUDENTS,
Who were Members of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs at Cornell. In India these men would probably never meet, as they belong to different castes, but in the Cosmopolitan movement all caste distinctions are broken down and all men meet on level ground.



DELEGATES TO THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

down to members of the lowest castes, but in the Cosmopolitan movement they all meet on an equal basis. In the photograph of the International banquet, held on the last day of the convention, are seen sitting together at the same table students from Japan, China, Greece, Armenia, Mexico, Uruguay, Germany, Brazil and many other countries.

These foreign students in American universities are picked men, the majority of them sent here by their governments, and many of them will rise to high positions of power and influence among their countrymen when they return home. It is difficult to conceive of more favorable conditions for growing ideals of universal peace and international good-will, for breaking down the barriers of race, religion and nationality, and for bringing about a better understanding and mutual sympathy between man and man. As a matter of experience, we have found that these prejudices are caused chiefly by ignorance, and that all that is necessary to accomplish our object is to bring these men together. The experience of the American members of the Cosmopolitan Clubs is typical. We find, first, that the foreign students are surprisingly like ourselves. We learn to understand them, then to admire and trust them, and finally to love them. I know of no other influence so effective, so pregnant with possibilities for the cause of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," as these deep friendships which are formed between the young men from many nations and far-off lands, who are gathered together under the roofs of American universities. The United States, under the leadership of Elihu Root, seems to have taken as her peculiar mission the spreading of the gospel of peace, and the presence of these foreign students affords an unprecedented opportunity for extending her fer-

vent spirit beyond her physical boundaries. The spontaneous origin and marvelous growth of the Cosmopolitan movement are eloquent tributes to the vital force which underlies it. Internationalism seems to be in the very air which we breathe. Cosmopolitan clubs were formed independently and without knowledge of each other at half a dozen universities before 1907, beginning with Wisconsin in 1903 and Cornell in 1904. At the time of the first convention in 1907, eight universities were represented in the association. At the second convention, in 1908, the number had increased to sixteen. At the last convention the roll included active clubs in twenty-three universities, with two others in the process of formation. The total active membership is about 2,000 and the first issue of a monthly magazine of about 40 pages, into which the "Cosmopolitan Annual" has grown, will be published in March. Thru the generous aid of Mr. Ginn, the founder of the International School of Peace, the movement will henceforth have a permanent secretary, Mr. Louis P. Lochner, at Madison, Wis., who will also act as the editor of the Cosmopolitan publications.

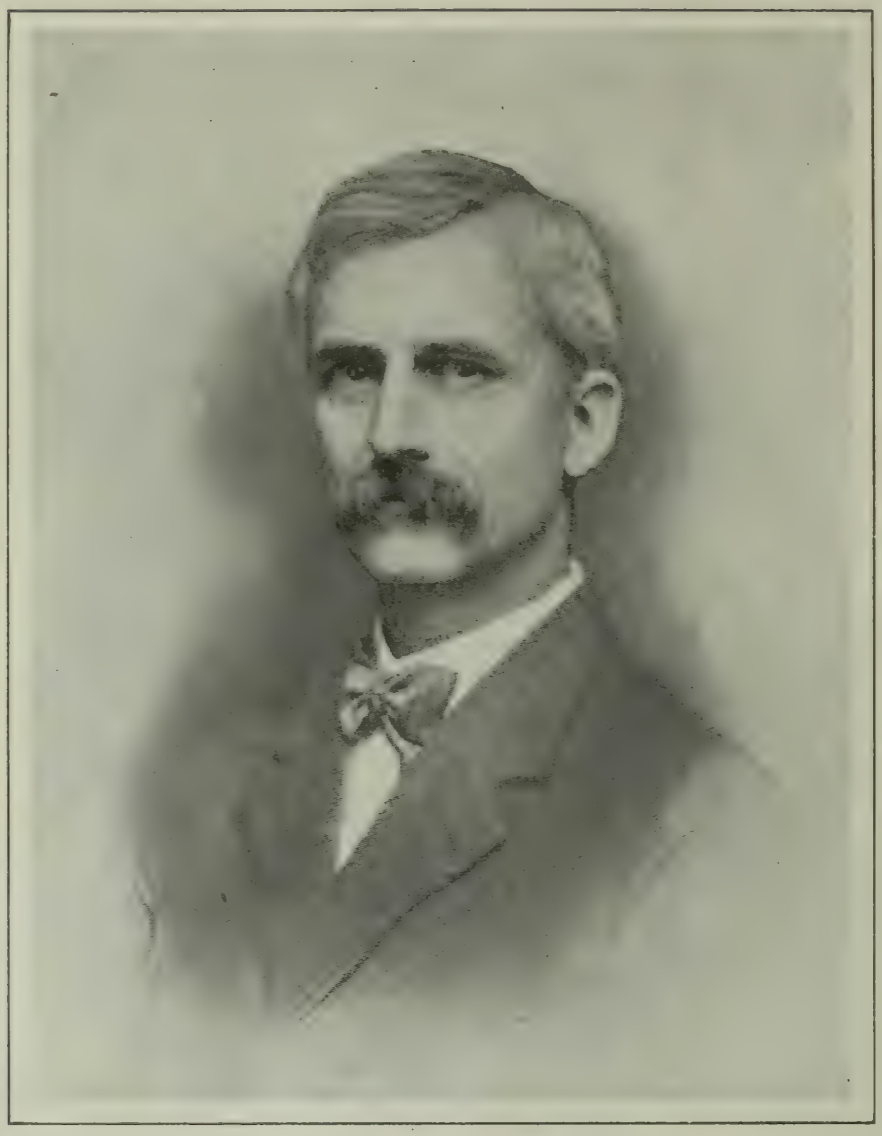
Cosmopolitanism has been defined as "democracy writ large." But it is more than that. To the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity for which democracy stands must be added the spirit of that song which the angels sang so many years ago, and the realization of which seems so bright before us now. Cosmopolitanism stands far towards the front in that great movement toward the unity of the world in which, for the first time in human history, the races are almost unanimous and there is a quorum of the continents. It is this last ideal which gives such depth of meaning in the heart of every cosmopolitan to those prophetic words of Goldwin Smith which we have chosen for our motto, "Above all nations is humanity."

ITHACA, N. Y.



A COSMOPOLITAN DINNER.

Students from Japan, China, India, Greece, Armenia, Mexico, Uruguay, Germany, Brazil, Argentine Republic and many other countries, who met at Cornell University to organize the peace movement among the students of the world.



The New President of Clark College

Dr. Edmund Clark Sanford, who recently succeeded Carroll D. Wright as president of Clark College, at Worcester, Mass., was born at Oakland, Cal., on November 10, 1859. His preliminary education was obtained in his native town. He was afterward a student at the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1883. He received the degree of Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins in 1888. He was for a time instructor in psychology in his alma mater. From thence he went to Clark University and the chair of psychology, which he continues to hold since his elevation to the presidency of Clark College. He is author of "A Course in Experimental Psychology" and has written extensively for magazines and periodicals on the same subject. He is now president and professor of Physiological Psychology. Clark College is young, being scarcely ten years of age. But it is a college devoted to "student ambitions." It is, in point of fact, contrary to the statutes of the college to admit men not regarded as capable of completing the work in three years. There is no "code," but the students of Clark have never had to be asked to "behave." The founder of Clark instituted an interesting experiment that is, by no means closed, but is reporting progress. Athletics are not given so prominent a place in Clark as they are in some of the larger colleges, and if the classes are small they are picked, and Clark College is forcing itself upon the attention of youths who are worth teaching.

Literature

Some Interesting Fiction

We have long since become acquainted with the weather melancholia of Mr. Phillpotts's novels. We have acquired a patience for enduring his chronological tables of domestic tragedy because, in spite of this dreariness and too many details, he does dramatize the sea with a sort of Old Testament dignity. His latest novel[1] is another salt-sprayed epic of storied Devonshire, a story (with the mist between it and the reader) of village deaths, of the putting to sea of boats, of unhappy marriages, of old men bowed by sorrows, young ones struggling against their heritages, and of women at home baking bread and bearing children. Each solo of the tragedy is accompanied by the sodden grayness of rough seas and gaunt cliffs. The people of the story take on the bleak sincerity of the nature about them. Living day by day within the sound of the waves seems to have filled them with a scriptural austerity and the fear of God. Elsewhere men temper the primitive license of the solid earth with homes, with fields of corn, flowers and trees. But there in Devonshire men and women saw and heard always the untempered greatness of God washing against their very doorsills. It became to them a "haven" from the snares of the land, a place where restless spirits could be purged and broken to the laws of life.

Just as Mr. Phillpotts is master in this language, so is Alice MacGowan a sure-footed guide along the trails of the Tennessee mountains. The hero of her latest novel[2] is a carefree young mountaineer who has strolled thru some twenty years of his life strumming a banjo, hunting when he was hungry, building a fire under a tree when he was cold, and in general thrusting the responsibility of his existence upon the palpable resources of nature about him rather than upon any he could plow or dig up. He marries as instinctively as a bird mates, and is aggrieved to find that his wife refuses to show the same young raven trust in Providence. The book has a certain marital significance typical of the mountains. There the women marry as they do elsewhere, but the men are but sojourners in the relationship. To them it is a tavern by the road. They are one not with their wives and children, but with the blue peaks, the hidden caves and silent paths about them.

Mr. Connor's novels come as hymn-singing missionaries among other heathen romances of the season. *The Foreigner*[3] is a narrative sermon. It is a tale of how Canada assimilated her Saxon, Celt and Slav immigrants, and of their lives. The story is chiefly concerned with the son of a Russian Nihilist. He is being evilly reared in the injurious, beer-drinking environment of his fellow countrymen when a little, dove-winged woman snatches him from his native mire and delivers him into the hands of her dissipated admirer, hoping that by giving him the moral responsibility of the lad she might kill two spiritual birds with one stone. Thereafter the story drags. The author concerns himself too much with the moral combinations of his characters and too little with the objective in their lives. He can dramatize a drunken Galician wedding feast and a revival with astonishing vividness, but the space between the feast and the revival is a time of prayer and fasting to the reader.

The Master[4] is an effort at socialistic aviation in which Mr. Bacheller attempts to interpret a Christ in terms of modern life. The atmosphere of the book, in spite of its villains, is too rarefied to support any continued interest.

Mr. Kipling created the illusion of India. He cast over the barracks, the desert wastes, the silent jungles and the savage interiors the languorous heat of the country and surcharged it with an electrical atmosphere of Hindu mystery.

[1] The Haven. *By Eden Phillpotts.* New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.
[2] The Wiving of Lance Cleaverage. *By Alice MacGowan.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
[3] The Foreigner. *By Ralph Connor.* New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.50.
[4] The Master. *By Irving Bacheller.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Since then any author may embroider his romance with these tropical designs and be sure of an interested public. *Candles in the Wind*[5] is a story of an Englishwoman who marries a man part English and part Hindu. On their return to India she learns that he is a half-breed. Unfortunate marriages and illicit love spring up like the luxurious and poisonous vegetation of the region. The authors of these stories seem to drop into a sort of moral coma from which they rarely recover till the last page. In this instance the husband dies opportunely, and the lover and the wife, who have been suffering pangs of decency and honor, are relieved.

The reader often feels that it is his prerogative to understand with cynical wisdom the men and women of a book, and when an author takes away his prerogative he is apt to resent the lack of the usual romantic blindfold. Miss Austin, in the collection of stories entitled *Lost Borders*,[6] is really working out several problems in human algebra, and she solves them so astutely we have no opportunity of doubting her substitutions for the *x*, *y* and *z*'s of her characters. The scenes are laid in the arid regions of the West and the people are those who have missed their cue in life, lost their borders, and who are forever searching for "the word" that will teach the way back or out, whichever the reader infers.

The Florentine Frame[7] reminds one of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor." The two are narratively very similar, tho there is a distorted family complication in the latter. In both novels an admirable and versatile woman loves and incidentally holds up the awkward hands of a young literary man. In both instances she is supplanted by a younger woman, but in this latest version it is a mother supplanted by her daughter. We naturally recoil from any romantic rivalry between mother and child, and no amount of martyr-like restraint on the mother's part reconciles us to the innate indecency of such a situation. The distressing details of the story are enhanced by the fact that in this case the man loves the mother, but thinking her beyond his reach, marries the daughter. The girl learns the truth after her mother's death, and a period of painful and abnormal readjustment follows. The title illustrates the hysteria of the book. The frame is one which the mother has cherished for twenty years with sixteen-year-old sentimentality, waiting for a picture worthy to fill it. She finally uses a likeness of the young dramatist. Any author who allows her heroine such fads and makes of her a Medici lady with a literary coterie, who permits her to die at the dramatically right but ethically wrong time, is sure to give her novel a tone of high-browed hypochondria.

[5] CANDLES IN THE WIND. *By Maud River.* New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.
[6] LOST BORDERS. *By Mary Austin.* New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.
[7] THE FLORENTINE FRAME. *By Elizabeth Robins.* New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

The Literature of Spiritualism

MUCH reading of spiritualistic literature may be recommended to the romanticist who would emulate the White Queen in "Through a Looking Glass," and learn to believe six impossible things before breakfast. Unfortunately, the appearance of such literature under the sponsorship of men of scientific achievement precludes the consideration of it as a form of entertaining fiction.

None the less, it must be confessed that Cesare Lombroso's last book, *After Death—What?*[1] is far from convincing. Himself won over to a belief in spiritualism by the mediumship of Eusapia Palladino, he takes his reader on a gallop into a realm of fantastic ideas. His introductory discussion of transposition of the senses and supernormal transmission of thought is very uncritical. Practically, he would precipitate the modern world into a wholesale revival of the superstitions of savagery. It is somewhat startling, in the twentieth century, to have the customs and arts of barbarism reviewed in admiring fashion as evidence of the way in which the organism of the primitive man, finer than that of civilized man, vibrated to the spiritual world around him. Yet, strangely, Lombroso conceives mediumship, as he conceived genius, to be a matter of a diseased organism. Once con-

[1] AFTER DEATH—WHAT? *By Cesare Lombroso.* Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50.

vinced of the truth of Palladino's contentions, Lombroso apparently accepts without further question the most extravagant claims of the most extravagant advocates of spiritualism. Haunted houses, transcendental photography, phantasmal doubles, are accredited—all, too, without the slightest reference to exposures that have been made in the past. Slade's performances, for example, are cited in evidence of the medium's activity in the Fourth Dimension! He admits, however, that Palladino has been detected in trickery. The admission that a given medium both *can* and *does* cheat must inevitably arouse in the candid mind what the believer calls the illusions of the incredulous. And with reason. A little knowledge of the limitations to which human observation is subject makes us less ready to believe all that we see and hear, and induces a healthy skepticism of the senses, a doubt whether "de sun do move." By far the most valuable part of Lombroso's book is the part devoted to a clinical study of Palladino.

In *Are the Dead Alive?*[2] Fremont Rider makes large use of the argument from authority to prove that they are. One is not thoroly convinced that the authorities cited have convinced the author. There is copious quotation from eminent men, such as Sir Oliver Lodge, F. W. H. Myers, William T. Stead and others, citing their belief in the future life in more or less spiritualistic language. Argument from authority is a two-edged sword, to be used with care. After all, a man's testimony has weight only when he is a specialist in the matter upon which he passes judgment. The experience of the best trained fireman may be of no avail in fighting a fiery rash. It would seem that, to be a thoroly competent observer of the medium *and* her circle, one should be an expert in two fields—that of psychology and of sleight-of-hand, a requirement rarely fulfilled. A thoro study of involuntary movement should precede all investigation of the physical phenomena of spiritualism. It cannot be urged too strongly that unconscious movements are *unconscious,* and that no subjective testimony is of value in regard to them.

Telepathy is considered as a hypothesis supplementary to, or possibly antagonistic to, the spiritistic interpretation of certain phenomena. Rider apparently thinks that science had sealed this hypothesis with approval. As an argument from authority, however, the statement may be ventured that with perhaps two or three exceptions there is not a psychologist in America who accepts thought transference as proved, so overwhelmingly negative, on the one hand, have been the results under test conditions; so surprising, on the other hand, the discovery of the acuteness of the natural agents of transmission, as the eye, the ear and the skin. For the rest, Rider gives an entertaining and candid summary of spiritualistic phenomena, so called, and sketches of the most noted—and most notorious—mediums, from Slade to Mrs. Piper and Palladino.

A very complete account of the latter is that written by Carrington.[3] A sketch of the medium's life is followed by a summary of the reports of other investigators, after which the author gives a detailed report of his own observations. Carrington's account of the phenomena he observed is certainly one of the most satisfactory published; its value being increased by the fact that he is himself a prestidigitateur and practised in the detection of spiritualistic frauds. Altho convinced as to the reality of Palladino's pretensions, Mr. Carrington recognizes the difficulty of convincing his readers. Accepting the existence of hitherto unknown facts, he reviews the theories that have been advanced to explain them. He himself inclines toward a spiritualistic interpretation.

The religious note in the literature of spiritualism is sounded in Miss Robbins's *Both Sides of the Veil.*[4] The sincerity of the writer and her longing to know the truth redeem the book from commonplaceness. It records the revelations of the life-beyond made by a friend to the

[2] ARE THE DEAD ALIVE? *By Fremont Rider.* New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.75.

[3] EUSAPIA PALLADINO AND HER PHENOMENA. *By Hereward Carrington.* New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $2.

[4] BOTH SIDES OF THE VEIL. *By Anne Manning Robbins.* Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25.

author thru Mrs. Piper, the Boston medium. It must be said that the life-after-death revealed therein does not seem highly desirable.

Tracing the antecedents and affiliations of spiritualism is instructive. Podmore's[5] scholarly treatment of Mesmerism and Christian Science shows that the various theories of magnetic fluids, modern Spiritualism and Christian Sciences are three offshoots from the same root, namely, Mesmerism. The psychology of suggestion has absorbed whatever there was of truth in the early doctrines of Mesmer. But the love for the miraculous and for the dominion of the prophets manifested therein has instigated movements of another dye. Of the making of saints there appears to be no end, a fact Mrs. Eddy may enjoy pondering, if her sense of humor be sufficiently developed.

Letters and Memorials of Wendell Phillips Garrison, Literary Editor of the Nation, 1865-1906. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

In 1865, when four years out of college, Wendell Phillips Garrison became the literary editor of the *Nation,* then making up its first number. From that date until within a year of his death, in 1907, he sat in the editorial chair, first as the companion of Mr. Godkin, then for twenty-six years autocrat of letters in a journal that went everywhere among the select few who made books, who sought to read good books, and who at any rate wished the standard advanced, in American literature, to a higher level, where, being seen of men, it should at least deserve the respect of good men. The *Nation,* under Godkin and Garrison, set the standard a little higher and with a little freer swing than was observed in other lands. Scholarship took a brace. Every university and college sent a recruit—worthy, but often raw—to study the manual and receive training in orderly and exact criticism. This training fell largely to the lot of Mr. Garrison. Everywhere the line was drawn with distinction between what was "fit to print," or rather what was "fit to read," and what was only partly worthy. Form, fitness, propriety, sincerity, correctness, truth—all came within the manual. Mr. Garrison was "not a journalist by accident." He had first of all from his father a fearless integrity. He could not be cajoled or won to lie back or lie low. The wrong that he saw must be amended or destroyed. From the office of the *Liberator* he entered Harvard College, and was there a kindly but fearless critic of such evil tendencies as always exist in student life; but he preferred rather to show the way to betterments. He was a writer in the best of the college magazines, and after graduating he continued the practice, taking a brief period of exercise in THE INDEPENDENT.

John Brown. By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. American Crisis Biographies. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

To Professor Du Bois, as one of the leading spokesmen of the negro race, John Brown is of course a hero of the first rank. Yet the author ventures to refer to the killing of the pro-slavery men at Pottawatomie Creek (May 24, 1856) as "the Pottawatomie murders," and in other ways his reverence for his hero is shown to rest "this side idolatry." There is nothing new in the data, as he confesses—the work of Sanborn, Hinton, Connelly and Redpath rendering any effort in that direction futile. But the viewpoint—that of a champion of the negro race—is notable, and the argument made for justice to that race is forcible and moving. Professor Du Bois sees a more or less steady growth during the greater part of the last century of the doctrines of liberty, equality and fraternity; but with the supremacy of Darwin's theory he notes a lapse backward. Since the appearance of the "Origin of Species," he writes:

> "Tremendous scientific and economic advance has been accompanied by distinct signs of moral retrogression in social philosophy. Strong arguments have been made for the fostering of war, the utility of human degradation and disease, and the inevitable and known inferiority of certain classes and races of men."

The arguments of the slaveholders are revived and reclothed in scientific dress, and everywhere the white race insists

[5] MESMERISM AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. *By Frank Podmore.* Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50.

upon its own superiority and upon the repression of the so-called inferior races. These are misreadings of science. The scientific age has "added to the eighteenth century idea of individual worth the complementary idea of physical immortality." We now look forward to an endless series of human achievements, and "freedom for such development becomes the central assertion of the evolutionary theory." The legacy of John Brown is this: the truth that the cost of liberty, even tho that cost be blood, is less than the price of repression. It is a legacy for all time, and never did it have a stronger bearing upon current issues than today.

The Poems of Phillis Wheatley. Philadelphia: A. M. E. Book Concern.

The first edition of Phillis Wheatley's poems, published in 1773, is now reprinted to remind a forgetful public of the genius of a once famous negress. The poems are indeed remarkable—not as poetry, but as the product of a remarkable woman. Born in Africa, she was sold as a slave in Boston at the age of eight. Within a year she had learned to read and write English, and within a few years to write verse of a quality which astonished the literary world of the time. There is nothing original in her lines. They are nearly all imitations of Pope, and some of them really plagiarizations. But rhythmically they are fluent and metrically they are correct. They had considerable vogue at one time, and they will always be interesting.

Introduction to the New Testament. By Theodor Zahn. Translated from the third German edition by John Moore Trout, William Arnot Mather, Louis Hodous, Edward Strong Worcester, William Hoyt Worrell and Howland Backus Dodge, under the direction and supervision of Melanchthon Williams Jacobus, assisted by Charles Snow Thayer. In three volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $12.

One must look with respect upon so large and difficult an undertaking as the translation of Zahn's voluminous *New Testament Introduction*, with its involved and cumbersome style, and its multiplicity of learned and intricate notes. The work is a monument of painstaking and laborious research, and even Germans complain of its massiveness. But it may be questioned whether the result is worth the pains. Zahn is a stout defender of traditional opinions, and while he is incapable of other than fair facing of every fact looking toward a judgment opposed to his own, he is likewise incapable of full justice to considerations which militate against views of high traditional authority. His work is generally recognized as off the line of the best German criticism since Baur. There is such a thing as being misled thru an infinite number of facts, all of which are reliable in themselves. One may amass details until he loses all sense for the main considerations, and it may be feared that this will be the result with students of this vast assemblage of learning on the literature of early Christianity. The scholarly industry of the officers and fellows of the Hartford Theological Seminary in rendering these weighty volumes of German learning into English may nevertheless be commended.

Diamonds Cut Paste. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

This story is a departure from the usual historical romances by these authors, and deals with the facts and fancies of a family instead of a nation. The misunderstanding is brought about by a typical fiction widow with blond hair, a fondness for jewels, and a tendency to seek the protection of a masculine wing, whether that wing is already bespoken or not. The authors do not take advantage of all the possibilities for unhappiness and evil presented. They concern themselves not so much with the widow as with the good women of the family, who busy themselves in extricating the clumsy husband-bee from the honey-pot into which he has fallen. The whole is written in an old-fashioned cavalier style wherein the words bow their way thru the pages with such inimitable courtesy and charm that we forget the sharpness of the modern setting.

Literary Notes

....*Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium,* by Jessie H. Bancroft (Macmillan, $1.20) will prove a great aid to teachers and others concerned with the play of children, by its completeness, and the excellent arrangement of its index.

....A new method of making pottery is described by Ralph C. Davidson in *Concrete Pottery and Garden Furniture* (Munn & Co., $1.50). In the introduction and opening chapters, Mr. Davidson dwells upon the simplicity of the work till the reader sees all the mantels, shelves and tables of his home covered with the products of his hands, but as the complexity of making molds—described in the later chapters—dawns upon him, he abandons his plans of making pottery in the corner of the attic on the next rainy day. However, to the craftsman with some mechanical ability this book on the making of vases from cement will prove instructive and full of suggestion.

....A branch of charitable work, which should be better known to the reading public, receives a concise treatment in *Visiting Nursing in the United States* (New York: Charities Publication Committee, $1.25). The author, Yssabella Waters, of the Henry Street (Nurses') Settlement, is much too modest in dealing with her subject, devoting but thirty-seven pages to the history, principles, organization and administration of the work, and the remainder to statistical tables, and to a directory of Visiting Nurses' Association thruout the United States. Had the author seen fit to go into detail concerning this important branch of health promoting, particularly her own share in it, she might have made a more general appeal to the reading public. As the book stands it will prove invaluable in the libraries of social settlements and colleges.

....It is now possible to secure in convenient English form several of the *Religionsgeschichtliche Volksbücher,* the remarkable series of brief essays on questions of importance in the history and doctrine of Christianity by some of the most eminent scholars of Germany. Messrs. Harper & Brothers have included several of these volumes in their "Library of Living Thought," among others Wrede's *Origin of the New Testament,* Becker's *Christianity and Islam,* Berthelet's *Transmigration of Souls,* Meyer's *Jesus or Paul,* Weiss's *Paul and Jesus,* and Seeberg's *Revelation and Inspiration.* The volumes are well printed, and their form is convenient. The price is modest, tho, of course, not as low as in the German editions. It would make greatly for intelligence on religious subjects if these books could circulate by the tens of thousands, as has been their good fortune in Germany. The essays by Wrede and Weiss deserve especial attention. It is unfortunate that the publishers included in this American series the valueless "Teaching of Jesus" by Count Tolstoy; it is merely a paraphrase of certain portions of the Gospels, handled without critical discernment, and supposedly for the benefit of children.

Pebbles

THE TAILOR—I can't make you another suit until you pay for the last.

The Customer—Great Scott! I can't wait that long.

"It costs more to live than it did years ago," said the man who complains.

"Yes," answered the man who enjoys modern conveniences, "but it's worth more."—*Washington Star.*

"MISS YERNER," said Mr. Dudley, who is fond of dogs, "don't you think you ought to have an intelligent animal about the house that would protect you and"——

'Oh, Mr. Dubley," giggled Miss Yerner, "this is so sudden!"

THE SISTER STATES.

A curious inquirer wants to know "what are the sister States," and the Fairfax *Forum* answers: We should judge that they are Miss Ouri, the Misses Sippi, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Fornia, Ala Bama, Louisa Anna, Della Ware and Minne Sota.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE HAPPIEST HOUR.

He. "Do you remember the night I proposed to you?"

She. "Yes, dear."

He. "We sat for one hour, and you never opened your mouth."

She. "Yes, I remember, dear."

He. "Ah, that was the happiest hour of my life."—*The Catholic Mirror.*

THE IMPOLITE PORTER.

A London merchant, who had a rather ruddy complexion, after "doing" Glasgow, had some time to wait for his train at St. Enoch station, and bethought himself of a little joke.

"What is the name of this station, my good fellow?" he asked of a porter.

"St. Enoch station, sir."

A few minutes later he met the same porter and said:

"What do you call this station, porter?"

"St. Enoch's! Dae ye no see the name abune the hotel there?"

Just then the train was shunted in, and our English friend got comfortably seated in a third-class smoker, along with a few more passengers of the male persuasion.

"These railway officers are about the worst; they can't be civil," remarked the Londoner.

"That's a confounded lee!" said a Scotch farmer.

"Well," said the Londoner, "I'll bet you five bob I don't get a civil answer from the first porter I ask a question of."

"Done," replied the old farmer.

Looking out, he spied his "green" friend, and, beckoning him over, asked in his most polite tone:

"Would you kindly tell me the name of this station, porter?"

"Gang awa', ye bacon faced buffer! Pit yer daft heid in!" was the answer.—*Tid Bits.*

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Mr. Taft's Speech

THE President says that the tariff question must be argued out in the coming campaigns. An inquiry addressed to all the Republican editors in twenty-six States west of the Alleghenies by the Chicago *Tribune* shows that much argument will be needed to convince a large majority of them that his view of last year's revision is a correct one. Of these editors, 2,686 do not approve the new law, while 812 agree with him about it; and the revision is satisfactory to only 27 of 604 independent editors. Many will be surprised to read in the report of his speech at the Lincoln dinner in New York that the average rate of duty on dutiable imports under the Dingley tariff was only 24.03 per cent., and that the average now is 21.09 per cent. We think it will be necessary to revise these figures. The Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee reported in March last that the average rate under the Dingley tariff was 44.16 per cent., and admitted that the Payne bill would increase it to 45.72 per cent.

That unfortunate revision of the tariff has been, with the course of the leaders under whose direction it was made, the main cause of the Republican dissension which he deplores. We trust that this dissension will not prevent the enactment of those just reform measures to the support of which the party is pledged and in behalf of which he earnestly labors. He asserts that the rise of prices is not due to the tariff. Everybody knows, however, that tariff rates and combinations sheltered by them have kept the prices of certain products at an abnormally high level for many years past, altho they may be responsible for only a little of the recent general upward movement.

His address gave no comfort to those who predicted that he would announce a mild and soothing policy as to the prosecution of violators of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. It is his duty to enforce the law. We cannot quite subscribe to his opinion that "if enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present methods of carrying on business, it does not speak well for those methods." As we understand the interpretation of the Sherman Act, many harmless and even beneficial business alliances and operations are made unlawful by it. His predecessor, Mr. Roosevelt, remarked in a message that full enforcement of this law would destroy the business of the country, which could not be conducted without breaking it.

Plutocracy and Proletariat

ONE need not accept Professor Patten's somewhat idiosyncratic theory of prices in order to find his article on "The Crisis in American Home Life" immensely interesting and thought-provoking. When an economist who disagrees with most of his scientific colleagues on most questions agrees with them, and with all sorts and conditions of radical men, that the middle class in America is being destroyed, and that our population will soon consist of Plutocracy and Proletariat, it is wise to examine his argument.

Professor Patten, of course, does not expect many students of our economic situation to follow him when, without qualification, he advances the opinion that the three most generally accepted explanations of rising prices are false.

We doubt, if indeed Professor Patten himself believes that the increasing supply of gold, and the diminishing returns of natural resources other than gold-bearing quartz, are entirely without effect upon the range and average of market prices. And while he rather explicitly denies that "exploitation" is a true cause of present prices, he obviously attributes some influence to the actual distribution of wealth, as well as to the distribution of population.

The attentive reader will observe that Professor Patten fails to discriminate between rising prices and an increasing cost of living. No argument is necessary to prove that the cost of living may go up or down without any change whatever in the level of prices. Or, on the other hand, prices may go up or down and the cost of living remain unchanged. It all depends upon how one lives.

That is to say, the standard of living, upon which Professor Patten has written so much and so suggestively, is a factor coefficient with the factor price in determining the cost of living. And the great value of Professor Patten's article lies in his analysis of this coefficient factor. It is not at all diminished by what many of his economic brethren will regard as an indefensible theory of price.

For no one can deny, we think, that the American people are living wantonly and wastefully. This is a fact, irrespective of price fluctuation, irrespective also of the question whether capital is accumulating more or less rapidly, per capita of the whole population, than it did when the middle class was in the habit of saving, and irrespective, finally, of the further question whether the standard of living of the middle class is at the present moment rising or falling.

It is true, as Professor Patten says, that new capital now comes from the profits of rich men, and not from the savings of the middle class. He does not show that the actual rate of capital-accumulation has fallen off. In the period of low prices, twenty years ago, the standard of living of the middle class was undoubtedly rising. Professor Patten does not show that it is rising today. On the contrary the facts that he so significantly arrays point strongly toward the conclusion that it is falling. Nevertheless, if we admit some slight improvement in the economic status of organized labor, and take note of the astounding expenditures of the rich, the conclusion is certain that the American standard of living is high, and that so large a proportion of expenditure is for waste and folly that capital, whether increasing more or less rapidly than formerly, is not increasing adequately.

With waste in consumption goes frightful waste also in production. In part the unfortunate distribution of population to which Professor Patten refers is an effect of a wretchedly uneconomic production, which has quite unnecessarily sundered the various classes of producers that contribute each something to the ultimate product, as it moves thru successive stages from raw material to retailed article handed over to the consumer. We do not suppose that Professor Patten would contend that our clumsy scheme of production, with its carefully devised opportunities for middlemen and rake-off agents at every turn of the road, was attributable to domestic infelicity as a cause. In fact, we have observed that his program of reform provides for a 35 per cent. reduction of the cost of living thru "a rational tariff" (whatever that may be) "the control of monopolies," and "co-operative buying."

Finally, "the new status of women" undoubtedly is a factor in both the wasteful living of the rich and the poverty of the poor. It may be unchivalrous to say so, but if the truth is to be told it must be said that the factor of waste in American living is chiefly chargeable to the women, both ignorant and idle, of that class which is often described as "the vulgar rich"; a class that has made its wealth suddenly, often by questionable means, and which, having neither ideas nor inherited standards of refinement, has seen no better way to dispose of its money than to turn it over to "the ladies" to squander. On the other hand, as Professor Patten observes, the women of the middle class who, a generation or two ago, doubled the husband's income by their household industry, creative of products that now are bought in markets and shops, have withdrawn from productive labor. We believe that Professor Patten is right in

holding that this is an important cause of the rapid destruction of the middle class. In the wage-earning class also the status of women has changed, and in a way that plainly does not promise betterment. Women by tens of thousands are becoming wage-earners in factories and shops, and with what effect upon family life is sufficiently shown by the sinister fact that when a strike, a lockout or an industrial depression closes the factory gates, the death rate of little children temporarily falls, altho the parents may be reduced nearly to starvation.

All in all, it is plain that many causes besides rising prices are today increasing the cost of living. They are making life agreeable for privilege-enjoying profit-makers, difficult for wage-earners, and nearly impossible for the salaried and other elements of what was once the mainstay of the nation, a prosperous and happy middle class.

Growing Pains

PRINCETON lost half a million or more last week on account of dissensions among the faculty and alumni as to the use of the proposed endowment. Yale was, a few weeks ago, agitated by a similar question which, however, did not result as at Princeton in so offending the donor that the gift was withdrawn. In both cases the grounds of the opposition were the fear that the proposed donation would hamper the institution by forcing upon it a policy dictated by its buildings. In both cases the question at issue was the fate of the undergraduate college and its relation to the university. Should the college be dominant or subordinate? Should it be segregated or merge its identity in a large whole? The universities in larger cities, which are now advancing most rapidly, tend to the latter type. In Columbia and the University of Chicago the undergraduate department is small and inconspicuous compared with the graduate and professional schools.

But Princeton and Yale are not in large cities and their colleges have been for over a century their chief pride, so it is a fair question whether they should strive to grow into universities like Columbia and Chicago or concentrate their efforts on undergraduate work or develop some intermediate system. Princeton as yet has hardly begun to be a university. Its graduate department is small and it has no professional schools to speak of. Yale is one of the leading universities of the country in graduate work and has professional schools which are beginning to rival the old college in numbers, but the college is still regarded as the most important part of the institution, by the general public as well as by its students. Many of the alumni of Princeton and some of the alumni of Yale believe that the expansion policy of the administration is dangerous to the integrity of the college, which ought to be the prime consideration.

Mrs. Sage's gift of $650,000 to Yale was designed for the purchase of the Hillhouse estate, upon which it is proposed to place the new physical laboratory and other buildings. This is at considerable distance from the old campus and would to a certain extent tend to break up the college life concentrated there. On the other hand Mr. Procter's offer of $500,000 was for buildings for the graduate school to be located at a distance from the old campus, presumably with a view of protecting the college from the threatened invasion of graduate students. President Wilson, however, wishes to have the graduate school in the middle of the campus, so graduates and undergraduates of all classes may associate.

Such public controversies over the acceptance of proffered gifts are unseemly and apt to deter future donors, but they have their good side. It is better to quarrel over a policy than not to have any policy in view. The difficulty arose in both cases from not having a general plan for the desired development of the university understood and agreed upon by the authorities and alumni. Some of the Yale men who objected to the Hillhouse project did so because it seemed that the university authorities were doing what they had done too often before, putting down a new building on any piece of ground that they could get hold of regardless of future development. The Princeton case is so involved with personal ambitions, national politics, club at-

tachments, educational policies and architectural designs that outsiders cannot comprehend what it is all about.

The first thing is for Princeton and Yale men to decide what kind of a university they want, then go to work to get it. The idea of a college pure and simple must of course be abandoned. The university is hatched, and it cannot get back in its shell. On the other hand no Yale or Princeton man wants to model after Columbia and Chicago. What is needed is a compromise between these extremes, a practical combination of college and university, and to devise this will require the combined wisdom of all interested.

The most encouraging feature of these controversies is that it has made it evident that the universities will work out their own policies and will not submit to the dictation of donors. Our universities have become independent enough to look a gift horse in the mouth. Fifty years ago almost any college in the land would have changed its name, allegiance, policy and most cherished customs if a million dollars had been held out as inducement. Now Princeton and Yale hesitate to accept a munificent donation if it involves placing a building a few blocks away from where they think it ought to be.

Mr. Roosevelt at Christiania

It is fortunate that Theodore Roosevelt has changed his plans so as to go to Norway and deliver his Nobel Peace lecture. Every recipient of a Nobel prize is expected to give a lecture at Christiania within six months of its award on the subject for which the prize is given. Had Mr. Roosevelt lectured in London, Paris and Berlin, as originally proposed and passed Christiania by, it is safe to say that neither Mr. Smiley, Mr. Carnegie, Senator Root, Representative Bartholdt, nor any other deserving American would be able to get the Peace prize for many years to come. It is an unparalleled opportunity for the American most known and esteemed in Europe to hunt for bigger game than he has yet met since he left our shores.

We expect Mr. Roosevelt to explain to Europe in his lecture the attitude of the United States toward the peace of the world. It would perhaps not be proper for the ex-President to discuss specifically the most pressing peace propaganda of the day and give England and Germany advice in their present somewhat strained relations. It might be misconstrued and would do more harm than good. But could he not point out the way to a stable and universal peace for them as well as for other nations? Theodore Roosevelt is the only living ruler who seems to have penetrated the philosophy of the peace movement far enough to see the limits to which arbitration can be employed at the present time in settling disputes between nations. In his remarks to the president of the North Carolina Peace Society, April 2, 1908, he said:

"Effective arbitration necessitates agreements between all the Powers to respect each others' territory and sovereignty and to arbitrate all other questions."

Thru his Secretary of State, Mr. Root, President Roosevelt has already negotiated treaties with the principal nations of the world in which both parties agree to resort to The Hague for the settlement of their differences except in these cases, where honor, vital interests and the interests of third parties are involved. But what are the vital interests of a country? Surely nothing except the integrity of a nation's territory and the absolute sovereignty over it. Therefore, if a treaty can be made in which each nation guarantees the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the other, and all other minor subjects be referred to arbitration, peace between those nations is practically assured. The United States has a treaty with Japan to refer all disputes to The Hague except those involving national honor, etc., and an agreement, or more properly speaking a declaration of intentions, in which each nation practically promises to respect the territory and sovereignty of the other. Both the treaty and the declaration taken together fulfill President Roosevelt's definition of effective arbitration. The treaty is the same we have negotiated with twenty-three nations, including England and Germany. All that has to be done, therefore, to assure peace between England, Germany and the United States, is for Secretary Knox to add to

the existing treaty with England and Germany a joint declaration similar to the one Secretary Root has negotiated with Japan and then persuade England and Germany to agree between themselves to do what they have already agreed to do with us. When this is accomplished it will be time to consider Mr. Carnegie's suggestive League of Peace, by which England, Germany and the United States, and, of course, France, shall keep the peace of the world by following Bentham's rule that the first duty of man is peace, and the second is to fight to get it.

Would it not also be an auspicious occasion for Mr. Roosevelt to review the two Hague conferences and show why the first one has fittingly been called the Magna Charta of international law. He could also without doubt urge Europe to devise with the United States some method of completing the Court of Arbitral Justice constituted at the Second Hague Conference, and thus, before the Third Hague Conference convenes in 1915, to obtain a permanent world court modeled after the Supreme Court of the United States.

Indeed, it would be a great privilege if Mr. Roosevelt, with all the authority his words would carry, should show Europe that the Constitution of the United States furnishes the key to universal peace among the nations. For just as our States brought about peace among themselves by establishing a Congress, a Court and an Executive to carry out their interstate desires, so the nations, by simply developing the Hague Court into a real international court, the recurring Hague conferences into an international legislature, and then adding an international executive should one be deemed necessary, will at last have realized Tennyson's dream of "The parliament of man, the federation of the world," and shall have constituted themselves into a real "United Nations."

We think that Theodore Roosevelt will seize the opportunity.

A Serious Accusation

We need to say no more on the Fairbanks incident at Rome. We mentioned it last week. We did not, like so many papers indiscreetly and offensively call the Pope's refusal to receive Mr. Fairbanks a "snub," for we had no proof it was meant as such. We said:

"If the Pope did not think it proper to receive him, that it would be approving the Methodist schism, no one has the right to complain. Social privileges go by favor. The Pope receives many Protestants."

We have made, and now make, no complaint against the Pope. A more serious matter is at hand.

The defense, and a perfectly adequate one if true, is made by Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, in an editorial in his personally owned journal, *The Pilot*, and it is a severe arraignment of the conduct of the Methodist mission in Rome at which Mr. Fairbanks was announced to speak. The Archbishop says—and it is incredible that he did not see and approve the editorial, even if he did not write it—as follows:

"The Methodist College is an institution which for the last twenty years has been the center and the plague-spot of all the worst fanaticism possible to conceive, and impossible to describe in a decent paper, against the Holy Father, the Church of which he is the head, the clergy of which he is the bishop, and the doctrines which he holds and teaches. . . .

"There is no good faith in that establishment, but only venomous hatred for the Vatican and of the holy old man who resides therein. So it was positively conveyed to Mr. Fairbanks that he must choose either his audience or his address. Both were incompatible with either dignity or decency."

These are very serious charges. They come from no irresponsible source. Archbishop O'Connell has known Rome intimately for twenty-five years, by frequent visits and eight years of residence, during five years of which he was rector of the American Catholic College there. His denunciation of the Methodist College was sent thru the Associated Press over the country before it appeared in *The Pilot*. Similar charges appear from other similar sources.

If true these charges ought to be confest and a radical reform made. They would be a disgrace to Methodism and to the Board of Missions which is in control. If false they must be challenged and met. A bill of particulars should be demanded, and no fear or favor shown. They include bribery, wholesale and repeated bribery for the purchase of false conversions, bribery a hundredfold worse than that for which Senator Allds is now being tried by the New York State Senate.

Now it is not easy to believe these charges to be true. That the mission has sought for converts is confest; but that is quite legitimate if legitimately done. It is proper to speak and hold meetings and present reasons. It is proper to establish day schools and Sunday schools for children, and teach those whose parents are pleased to have them attend. That much Protestants and Catholics do properly; but to "bribe poor women," or "by money, gifts and promises cajole young men and girls away from their Catholic homes" is most reprehensible. And equally criminal is it to "lie" and to "calumniate" the Pope, priests and nuns. We had not imagined that the Italians were so devoted to the Church that it would be necessary to employ these corrupt means.

We have at hand the circular from the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions describing the work of the Methodist Mission in Rome. In a central location it has a building valued at $335,000, a large audience room, for Italian and English services, Sunday school rooms, offices, a book store, a printing plant, and rooms for a theological school and a boys' school. Here young men are trained as preachers. Another building gives quarters for the women's work, where 270 girls were taught last year thru a twelve year course from the kindergarten to the college. There is an industrial department and a faculty of thirty teachers. This building has just been sold and three new buildings will take its place providing for double the number of pupils. Yet another school of sixty-seven girls is taught by Miss Italia Garibaldi, a granddaughter of the famous liberator of Italy. There is other mission work in various cities of Italy. On the face of it this is all legitimate. Italy is such an irreligious country that all honest efforts to bring the people back to Christ might well be welcomed.

But the men who charge bribery, corruption, bigotry, calumniation and falsehood are not irresponsible. For aught we know there may have been cases in which hot-headed agents have been guilty of these offenses, but it is hard to believe they are other than exceptional. It is perfectly proper to seek converts, to proselyte, in fact, in Rome or in America. The fact that the Pope is there does not make it forbidden ground either in justice or courtesy. But these charges of most vicious methods of proselyting have been made, and must be confest or denied; and if denied Archbishop O'Connell is bound to present his proofs to the public to which he has appealed.

Federal Incorporation

THE bill for a national incorporation act which has been prepared by the Department of Justice and introduced in Congress differs in many respects from the first draft which was published some weeks ago. It now appears to prohibit the formation of holding companies, by forbidding a corporation having a national charter to "purchase, acquire or hold" the stock of any other corporation. A company so chartered, however, is authorized to take over the property of an existing corporation and to pay for the same by an issue of stock. Among the changes which published criticism suggested is the addition of a provision for the forfeiture of the charter if the corporation violates the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

It is now said that the Supreme Court's decision in the Standard Oil suit will not be made known until October. A confirmation of the lower court's decision is expected. It is the duty of the Government to enforce the laws, and if the St. Louis decision shall be sustained. the President will probably feel that the Department of Justice must proceed in the courts against many incorporated combinations. In his recent message he said:

> "It is the duty and purpose of the Executive to direct an investigation by the Department of Justice, thru the grand jury, or otherwise, into the history, organization and purposes of all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose, and are conducting business on a plan which is in violation of the Anti-Trust law."

This investigation and the possible prosecution of corporations, he added, would disturb the confidence of the business community and check prosperity. To avoid such unfortunate results he proposed that the combinations should

accept Federal incorporation with all that such incorporation implies.

It was at once asserted by opponents of this plan that it was designed to protect unlawful combinations, to prevent the prosecution of them under the Sherman act. But the bill does not support this assertion. Its severe requirements would exclude corporations engaged in unlawful and harmful restraint of trade, and if any corporation obtaining a Federal charter should thereafter violate the Sherman act, its charter would be subject to forfeiture, followed by a receivership. The purpose of the President was shown in part when he said that the plan offered "Federal protection on the one hand, and *close Federal supervision* on the other"; also when he spoke of "the burden of *complete Federal supervision and control* which must certainly be imposed." But the protection he had in mind was defense against prosecution by State authorities.

Doubtless the most formidable opposition will be that which will be made in behalf of State rights and State control. The bill does not seek to exempt the corporations from State or other local taxation, but it does say:

"No corporation formed hereunder shall be subject to any visitorial powers other than such as are authorized by this Act or are vested in the courts of the United States."

Objection will also be made because great powers are granted to the Commissioner of Corporations. It may be recalled that a similar plan, involving a kind of Federal license, was condemned by a Senate committee partly for the reason that it gave extraordinary power to this bureau officer.

The proposition is one of exceptional importance and should be thoroly discussed in and out of Congress. Recent growth of companies engaged in interstate business and whose scope is national indicates that eventually they must be brought under national supervision. It can be foreseen that if Congress shall act favorably upon this bill, it will be only after long debate and the adoption of many amendments. The situation will be complicated by the continued existence of the Sherman act in its present form, for a corporation might accept the proposed Federal charter, meet the requirements of it, and still be doing business in violation of the sweeping provisions of that statute.

The Albany Scandal

The cleaning up of the Republican politics at Albany looks as if it ought to result in a cleaning out. Such a dramatic case of apparent exposure of corrupt methods has never been known hereabouts before. Usually the proof of political or legislative bribery is indirect, by comparison of bank accounts, of money received here and paid there; but in this case the very man who carried the money, who went with the messenger, is the accuser, and declares he saw it paid, one thousand dollars of it to Mr. Allds, who has lately been chosen as leader of the Republican members of the Senate. Here are two witnesses and their witness agrees. It looks true, and we do not see how Mr. Allds can disprove it. Allowing it to be true, neither the accused nor the accuser can remain in the Senate; both would have to be expelled. But in this case the guilt of the accuser, Mr. Conger, is very much less than that of Mr. Allds. It was not Mr. Conger, but his deceased brother, that provided the bribe. The bill may have been a good one, but it was not to the advantage of the concern of which the brother was president, and Mr. Allds, so it is testified, threatened to have it passed, and demanded $1,000 as a condition of holding it back in committee, and so Mr. Frank Conger sent by his brother $6,000 to be paid to three men, of whom Mr. Allds was one. It was a case precisely like that when a Black Hand man extorts money on threat of blowing up a man's house. The victim does wrong to pay, but the chief crime is with the other man. The "Black Horse" crowd of half a dozen years ago at Albany are on a par with the Sicilian Black Handers. *The Evening Post* is to be praised for bringing out the scandal, and we hope it will be exposed to the bottom.

A Race for the South Pole

There were complaints, in the first days of Dr. Cook's claimed success, that it was discourteous for him to try

to snatch from Commander Peary the prize of the Pole. We were not imprest by the charge, for the Pole is anybody's right, and any route that has ever been tried is open to all successors. Accordingly the plan of the National Geographic Society and the Peary Arctic Club to send an expedition next winter to reach the South Pole does not seem to us to contravene good manners. The English expedition will follow Lieutenant Shackleton's course and will have the advantage of a known route to within 97 miles of the goal, while the American party will start from a point 1,800 miles from that taken by the British, and will cover an unknown route 100 miles the longer. We doubt not that both parties will be thoroly provided with the best known means of travel, dogs or ponies, sledges and provisions, and both will have had experience, altho Commander Peary will not be in command of the American expedition. If they succeed they will have gained their prize in about two years from this time. May the best win. It is a fair field and no interference, and they start simultaneously, with good will to each other, the British welcoming their American competitors.

Dr. Burrell's Outbreak

This is what Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Dutch Church of this city, said the other day at a large religious meeting in Chicago:

"In my judgment the Carnegie Foundation is the most significant movement in modern times in the interests of agnosticism in general education. I have also been called to task for saying that the Biblical instruction in Princeton University has been under the direction of a man who does not believe in the inspired trustworthiness of the Scriptures as the word of God. The same affirmation might be made, and still more strongly, respecting many of the institutions of learning under avowedly Christian control."

This is a fair specimen of Dr. Burrell's recklessness. In his opinion no man has the right to be a teacher in the Church who does not accept his view of biblical inerrancy. If a college teacher hold in any degree to the higher criticism he is teaching infidelity and is an enemy of the Holy Bible. The Church has left Dr. Burrell behind, but he follows and barks. The Carnegie Foundation is not one particle "in the interests of Agnosticism." It asks no change in any teacher or teaching, or in any trustee of any one of the colleges and universities which it aids. Every one of them may be a Baptist or a Presbyterian or a Methodist for all it has to say. But it does require this, that the charter of the institution which it aids do not thus permanently limit control to a single denomination; and to our opinion that is not bad. It allows freedom to choose the best men, while at the same time Brown University can, thru its majority of Baptists in the board of trustees, keep that majority as long as it chooses. We are not convinced that colleges tied to a denomination have better teaching, morals or religion than undenominational institutions.

Professors Who Do Not Teach

A correspondent learned in European pedagogics questions a statement made by us in our issue of January 27, to the effect that in English universities and on the Continent of Europe there are as a matter of course professors on whom no duty of instruction is imposed. He says:

No German professor has any liberty whatever until he has fulfilled the minimum prescribed for him, either directly or by the medium of the fee system, by the Ministry of Public Instruction. My impression is that the only universities in the world where there are professors actually free to do just what they please, teaching or not, as they like, are three or four of our American universities. We have not many such men yet, but we have some at Harvard, at Columbia, and, I think, at Johns Hopkins and Chicago. Almost every one who writes about German universities overlooks the absolutely controlling power of the Ministry of Public Instruction. It works quietly and from a distance, but with amazing effectiveness and regard for detail.

Social Democratic Pastors

Some months ago the Protestant Church of Germany was dumbfounded when Pastor Blumhardt, the conservative son of the late famous prayer-healer Pastor Blumhardt, of Bad Boll, in Wurtemberg, and Pastor Neumann, the most brilliant protagonist of liberal Christianity, both formally joined the ranks of the Social Democrats. It now appears that in Scandinavia the number of pastors in the State churches who are openly taking sides with the

propaganda of Social Democracy is constantly increasing, and they are by word of mouth and by publications aiding this cause. The Church authorities see in this innovation no ground for interference. In Norway, Pastor Ericksen is not only a prime leader in the ranks of the Social Democrats, but he is also *persona grata* with the authorities. Possibly this can be explained by the fact that the present cabinet of Norway, and especially the Minister President Knudsen, have pronounced socialistic leanings. Sweden is, as a rule, more conservative than Norway, yet at a recent convention of liberal minded pastors held in Lund, at which the State Church was largely represented, an affiliation of the Church with the Social Democratic agitation was strongly advocated. The leader in this movement was the Swedish pastor in Copenhagen, Dr. Widner, who declared that in his own congregational work he found the assistance of his Social Democratic members most useful, and that among the most liberal contributors to the cause of the church in Copenhagen were the members of the Social Democratic party. Another advocate, Pastor Brulin, of Arloef, and still a third, Pastor Mauritzon, insisted that the church should and could make use of the Social Democratic agitation for the gospel cause. Dr. Holmstrom, who is also professor of theology, declared that there was an inner connection between the tendencies of Christianity and Social Democracy and that the church and pastors should most heartily co-operate with the latter. It should, however, be remembered in this connection that in the Scandinavian lands the Social Democratic party is not under the spell of the anti-Christian and anti-churchly spirit that sways, particularly in Germany, where Christian and Social Democrats are to all intents and purposes mutually exclusive terms.

Japanese Judgment of American Women

When the commercial commissioners returned home from their visit to this country, a Japanese newspaper asked them individually three questions: "What impress you most on your trip to America? What displeased you most? What were your most pleasant moments?" To the first and last of these questions the answers were appreciative and are most satisfactory to American pride or conceit; but the answers to the second, which might call out our defects, are unexpected. The things which most displeased them were:

"1.—Pretension to respect paid to ladies."
"2.—The fact that Americans wear their hearts upon their sleeves."
"3.—Extreme respect for women."
"4.—Presumptuous attitude of women over men, and the mingling of boys among girls in schools."
"5.—Too much respect for women."
"6.—Unreasonable egoism on the part of women."
"7.—Extreme mammonism."
"8.—Too much pride on the part of women."
"9.—Corruption of political parties and politics."
"10.—Supply of unfiltered water in the lakes in the neighborhood of Chicago for drinking."
"11.—To salute any kind of women."
"12.—Unnatural gestures and phraseology of women in talking."

And yet we ought not to be surprised. Our deference to women must be a shock to any people who have relegated women to an inferior position. We remember that when the famous German theologian, Dr. Christlieb, visited this country over thirty years ago and was entertained in our best families, he criticised the women because, when the man of the house returned home from business, the mistress of the house did not hasten to meet him with slippers and dressing-gown, and give him the easiest chair, but kept it herself. Japanese women are taught to be humble and deferential. American clothes do not become them, because they have been taught to bend the head and have never learned to stand straight and throw out the chest. That looks too forward, too bold.

A Boy to a County

The State Dairy Commissioner of Missouri, who is also State Pure Food Commissioner, is urging the railroads of that State each one to select one boy from each of the counties thru which they pass, and send them to the State Agricultural College, to be specially educated in the interest of advanced farming. The Commissioner believes that such a staff of young men, constantly growing up to leadership, would be of as much advantage to the carrying trade of the State as directly to agriculture. He

would have them particularly educated in dairy farming, which has been neglected in the Southwestern States in favor of range cattle raising; and all the way down thru Texas to the Gulf and to Mexico the land of these big ranges is equally good for dairying, feeding by soiling and by silos not less than eight times the milch or fatted cattle that could be fed by the wild pasturage method. The great Ozark country, which has become famous for its big red apples, is said to be just as good a field for advanced dairying, and this is true of tens of thousands of acres in half a dozen States. The proposition to link the producing and the carrying industries is a peculiarly good one, and while the conditions are not the same in the Eastern States as in the Western, the rule holds good that we cannot make our corporations too closely a part of the body politic and the body industrial. There are few men who better understand what can be and what ought to be produced in any section of the country than our railroad presidents. Why should they not join hands with the agricultural colleges—*pro bono publico?*

Nothing attests better the almost perfect character of the system of popular education in Germany than the phenomenal decrease in the number of illiterates among the military recruits. In 1887 there were 1,250 among the newly enrolled soldiers who could neither read nor write; in 1897 this number had been reduced to 200, and in the present year there were actually only 58 illiterates, or 0.02 per cent. of the total enrollment, and most of these came from the Polish districts of Eastern Prussia. During the present year the number of illiterates in France is 9,853.

The New Orleans school children who came North a year or two ago to take part in a spelling contest were quite mortified that a colored girl, Estelle E. Gibbs, got the prize. Here is another case in Hoboken where a colored girl got the prize as having passed the best written examination out of the ten thousand scholars in the grammar schools. She was rated 100 in history, civics, spelling, arithmetic and grammar, and 96 in geography. But she does not intend to go to the high school, and thence to the normal school, because she does not think she would be allowed to teach in Hoboken, and so she proposes to study music. That is an illustration how the shutting of the door of opportunity discourages ambition. But we would remind her that the world is bigger than Hoboken, and the best education pays best. And now here is another case, a negro boy who recklessly leads the eighty January graduates of the Jersey City High School. The only way to prevent it is to set up a separate school for colored children and stop competition.

It is a very frank statement that comes from Bluefields that the Nicaraguan revolutionists have sent to Panama to recruit fifty armed Americans to aid their cause. The United States Government ought to have influence enough in Panama to prevent any such American intermeddling. It adds even more color to the current belief that our country is more than benevolently taking part in the overthrow of the standing government there which succeeds President Zelaya.

We offer the following suggestion to San Francisco. In Formosa every household has to pay a monthly tax of two rats. A fine is imposed on those who fail to pay them in. Every rat is examined, and if found to be infected with the plague the house is thoroly cleaned and disinfected. Twice a year every house or shop has to be emptied of all its contents and carefully cleaned out, while rows of tables, pans, boxes, bottles, etc., line the streets. The Japanese rulers mean to have their sanitation effective.

We are likely to have a reform in the conditions which send our ambassadors and ministers abroad to live in hotels until they can lease a house in a foreign capital. A bill reported favorably appropriates $500,000 annually to purchase embassy buildings. We ought to have had them long ago.

Insurance

The Growth of Credit Insurance

CREDIT insurance is comparatively a modern development. In the old days, when a merchant was insured against fire, that was as far as he thought it necessary to go, but in modern days, since the discovery of the fact that losses by failures in business are very considerably in excess of those by fire, credit insurance has been given the place in the commercial world that properly belongs to it. Credit insurance has long since passed the experimental stage. It is similar to fire insurance in at least one respect, viz., it is purely protective in its essence and purpose. In the earliest application of the credit insurance idea it was assumed by the insuring company that the firm carrying a credit insurance bond would tend toward recklessness and carelessness in its extension of credit. The experience of those who have applied credit insurance to their operations, however, has not confirmed this hypothesis and its assumption has not been warranted. On the contrary, credit insurance is a reliable and efficient guide, and in the working out of the idea, business losses from failures have been reduced to a minimum. Credit insurance is exceedingly helpful to the credit man, in establishing his limits. It is likewise a safeguard and valuable protection to the interests represented by him. While merchandise is in the warehouse or salesroom of the firm engaged in its merchandising, and this merchandise stock is protected by fire insurance, the value of it is well defined, but upon the delivery of these same goods to a transportation or public service company, they pass from under the control of the shipper and without credit insurance the selling merchant has nothing but the entry on his books to show as an asset. Generally speaking, the selling merchant has no collateral security, and were it not a fact that the average purchaser is honest, business could not be conducted at all. No bank could extend credit as the merchant does with comparative safety, and in these days it is coming more and more to be a fact that no merchant can afford to do it in the long run. Experts have held that panics would be entirely eliminated if a sufficient line of credit insurance were carried by manufacturers and jobbers, since panics are to a very large extent the result of loss of confidence and a sense of insecurity. Such a loss of confidence and such a sense of insecurity would be impossible if the merchants' profits were guaranteed against loss by a judiciously selected line of credit insurance. The growth and development of credit insurance has thus far been bounded by a period not to exceed twenty years, but it will not be long before every credit inquiry blank will carry as a vital question (as of fire insurance), Do you carry credit insurance, and if so, to what extent?

PROF. JEREMIAH W. JENKS, the Cornell economist, recently estimated the cost of sickness to the United States at large to be a billion dollars annually. Minor ailments not requiring a physician's services, but amounting to indispositions, according to the same authority, aggregate a quarter of that sum. Published accounts of the utterances of Professor Jenks on this point credit him with the following, viz.:

> According to some of the best authorities in a country like the United States the loss through sickness on the average by every member of the population is thirteen days, resulting in a monetary loss doubtless of more than a billion dollars a year. Minor ailments which do not result in the calling of a physician cost not less than $250,000,000 a year. By proper care probably nine-tenths of this loss could be saved. The loss that comes from overfatigue or a lowering of one's surplus vitality of power of endurance is, from the economic point of view, even greater probably than that due to illness. This feeling of fatigue, coming often from the use of alcohol or of tobacco, or from carelessness in diet or unnecessary loss of sleep or undue length of the working day, amounts probably to very much more than the direct loss from illness.

FINANCIAL

Stock Exchange Evils

THE action taken by the New York Stock Exchange in the Rock Island case, a few weeks ago, left something to be desired, but it was more satisfactory to reasonable critics of speculative trading in securities than the more recent report of the committee appointed to investigate the collapse of the Hocking Coal and Iron pool. In the Rock Island case the Exchange authorities said that the offending firm (two members of which have been suspended) must have known that the execution of the capitalist manipulator's order "would serve no proper or legitimate purpose and would deprive the quotations of transactions upon the Exchange of their value as standards of the real market value of securities." To a certain extent this was condemnation of pool manipulation, but no similar disapproval of such manipulation is to be found in the Hocking report, altho it says that three or four firms "merit severe condemnation" for subscribing to the pool for the account of another firm and thus "lending their names to this undertaking." But it also excuses the course of this other firm (which, with the help of a well-known professional manipulator, managed the "undertaking") by speaking of its great confidence in the prospective value of the stock, which, during several years, had paid no dividend, and the quoted market value of which had been marked up in 1909 from $22 to $91.

What the public wants to know is the opinion of the Exchange authorities concerning such manipulation. In this case the history of the pool is given by the committee, with figures and names. If the Exchange authorities regard such undertakings as illegitimate, and as "detrimental to the Exchange's interest or welfare," they should say so plainly. If manipulation designed to create fictitious prices and to unload properties upon the public at values measured by such prices is at variance with that clause in the Exchange's constitution which asserts that the "object" of the institution is "to maintain high standards of commercial honor and integrity among its members, and to promote and inculcate just and equitable principles of trade and business," there is no time like the present for making known the governors' views on this subject. Failure to condemn and suppress such evils sharpens the hostility of unreasonable foes and invites restrictive legislation that would do more harm than good.

* * *

....The *Engineering and Mining Journal's* tables show that the gold output in 1909 was $457,567,280, which may be compared with $378,411,054 in 1905, $258,829,703 in 1900, $198,995,741 in 1895, and $118,848,700 in 1890.

....According to the American Iron and Steel Association's reports, which are the best authority, the output of pig iron in 1909 was 25,795,471 tons, against 15,936,018 in 1908, and 25,781,361 in 1907, when the highest previous record was made.

....The prosperity of grain growers in the Canadian Northwest is shown by a recent dispatch from Detroit, which says that J. C. Coe, a Saskatchewan farmer, while in that city on December 22, bought an automobile ($4,500) for himself and twenty-nine for his neighbors, the cost of the entire lot being nearly $100,000.

....In its monthly circular for February, the National City Bank asserts, upon the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency, that "there is practically not a national bank in the United States whose condition is regarded as unsatisfactory." The management and condition of a considerable number of banks have been greatly improved since September, 1908, owing to the reform policy of the Comptroller's office.

....Russia's wheat crop last year was 783,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000 bushels in excess of any that had preceded it. The exportable surplus is 300,000,000 bushels. Russia also had record crops of barley, oats and potatoes. Canada's crop of wheat was 156,754,000 bushels. The world's wheat crop, according to the London *Statist,* exceeded that of 1908 by 341,000,000 bushels, or by 10½ per cent.

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Survey of the World

The Investigation at Albany

The scope of the investigation which the New York Senate is making at Albany, with respect to the charge that Senator Allds, the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, accepted a bribe, has been broadened by the testimony of the accuser, Senator Conger, and steps are to be taken for a comprehensive inquiry concerning the alleged corruption of legislators. The original charge made by Senator Conger (a Republican) was that in his presence Hiram G. Moe, representing the interests of his, Conger's, bridge company and other similar companies, paid to Allds, then the leader of the Republican majority in the Assembly, or House of Representatives, $1,000, to procure the killing of a bill which the companies disliked. It was drawn out, however, that $6,000 was paid, in three envelopes, the one received by Allds containing $1,000, while the second contained $1,000 and the third $4,000. In the course of his testimony last week, Senator Conger was forced to tell the names of the other men to whom the money was paid. The envelope containing $4,000, he said, was for Assemblyman Jean La Rue Burnett, now dead, of Canandaigua, Ontario County, a prominent and influential member, who had come to him about the matter. It is generally thought that Burnett was an agent for the distribution of a considerable part of the $4,000, but Mr. Conger thus far appears to be unable to name the other recipients. He saw the $4,000 paid, he said, to Burnett. He also testified that the second envelope, containing $1,000, was given to S. Frederick Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly from 1899 to the time of his death, in 1905. Mr. Nixon was a resident of Westfield, Chautauqua County. Senator Conger also asserted that he had been approached concerning the bridge legislation by Assemblyman Louis Bedell, of Goshen, Orange County. The companies, he said, had raised funds to influence legislation not only in the year in question, 1901, but also in 1902, 1903 and 1905. The same bill (restricting the freedom of township officers in dealing with bridge companies without specific authority from the people) had been brought forward at every session, and was used to extort money from the companies. There was no bribery, in his opinion; it was blackmail. In 1905 the legislators raised their demand to $10,000. This sum the companies refused to pay, and to punish them the bill was made a law. In 1902 he had talked about the bill with Colonel Dunn, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, and the companies had contributed to the committee's fund. His testimony warranted the inference that in his opinion this contribution had promoted the killing of the bill in that year. Owing to the charges against several persons in addition to Senator Allds, Senator Wainwright introduced a resolution providing for a thoro investigation by a joint committee concerning alleged corruption affecting the bridge bills or any other legislation. Probably this will be adopted. It was the sentiment of a conference in New York, at which President Taft, Governor Hughes and a few other men were present, that a most searching inquiry must be made.—— Owing to the publication of charges relating to the purchase of land by the State for the forest reserves in the Adirondacks and the Catskills, where the

State now owns 1,641,000 acres, for which about $3,500,000 has been paid, Governor Hughes has appointed commissioners to make an investigation. It is alleged that large tracts were brought at tax sales for a few cents an acre and turned over to the State at very much higher prices, and that influential politicians were the beneficiaries of these transactions. Senator Allds was employed as counsel by the State Forest Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the reserves, and his fees are a matter of record.

Three Cent Fares in Cleveland

At last the fare on Cleveland's street railways is 3 cents. On the 17th, at a referendum election, there was a majority of 8,110, in a total vote of 46,504, for the new railway franchise proposed by Judge Robert W. Tayler, of the United States District Court, who appointed the receivers who now hold the railroad property. This franchise is for a term of twenty-five years, the main condition being that service must be furnished at cost, plus 6 per cent. upon the stockholders' investment and the interest upon bonds. For eight months as a test, the fare is to be 3 cents, with 1 cent for a transfer. If this price does not pay the cost, with the specified dividends and interest in addition, the fare may be increased to 4 cents for one ticket and seven for 25 cents, but the rates are to go no higher. Charges for operating expenses and maintenance are limited in the franchise ordinance, and expenditures for new construction are subject to the approval of the city council. The city has the right to buy the property at the end of the term, or to purchase stock at $110 at the end of eight years, if the State laws permit. There is to be a Street Railway Commissioner, who will act as adviser to the city for the regulation of service and fares. He has access to the company's books at all times. The company pays his salary, $12,000, and may be required to pay in all about $40,000 for the expenses of the office. Mayor Baehr (the successor of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who fought for 3 cent fares thru four terms) has given the place to Gerard M. Dahl, a lawyer thirty-four years old, who came to Cleveland four years ago from Wisconsin, where he had been a follower of Senator La Follette. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Cases of Bribery and Fraud

Max G. Leslie, one of the men recently indicted in Pittsburgh on account of the bribing of Councilmen, was tried last week. He is County Tax Collector and the local Republican leader. E. H. Jennings, president of the Columbia National Bank, and F. F. Griffin, formerly cashier of that bank (both also under indictment), testified that they had given to Leslie $25,000 to be used in procuring, by bribery, the passage of an ordinance making their bank a depository for city funds. Leslie sought to establish an alibi, swearing that on the dates specified he was at the Gravesend race track, in New York, betting on the races. He put a bookmaker on the stand to support his assertion. The jury found him not guilty.——To a legislative committee in Ohio, J. E. Brelsford, who was a partner of Mark Slater when the latter was Superintendent of State Printing, has confest that he and Slater robbed the State of $14,807 by falsifying accounts and in other ways.——John E. Stott, a clerk in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg, Pa., dropped dead on the 16th. He was to be an important witness at the approaching trial of Joseph M. Huston, formerly State Architect, one of the fourteen men indicted for their connection with the capitol frauds. Of those who were accused or who were to testify, seven have died. Two of the officers convicted died while their appeals were pending. Two of the employees who were tools of the conspirators died soon after indictment; another is insane. John H. Sanderson, the contractor who gained a very large sum by the frauds, died in New York last year, while awaiting decision on an appeal. His secretary, James H. Stevenson, who went into exile to keep his promise that he would never testify against his employer, was so affected, a month or two ago, when (having ventured to enter the State) he was served with a subpoena, that he committed suicide.

Disorderly Strike in Philadelphia

A strike on the lines of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was declared at one o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday last by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. The company says 4,000 of its 7,000 men quit work; the union asserts that 6,200 obeyed the order. The strike last summer was ended by the intervention of James McNichol, the local Republican leader, who feared the effect of the controversy upon an approaching election. The term of the agreement then made was to expire on June 1. Recently there were conferences relating to a new agreement, the men asking for an increase of wages and opposing the employment of members of a rival union, which, they asserted, had been organized by the company with the purpose of injuring the Amalgamated Association. The conferences were discontinued on Saturday morning, when the company dismissed many men—173, its officers say, but about 600, if the union's count is correct. The company asserts that these men had been guilty of "dishonesty or evasion of duty"; the strikers say their only offense was prominence in the union. The strike order calls for an increase of wages to 25 cents an hour. In the forty-eight hours following the beginning of the strike there was great disorder, especially in the Kensington district. On Saturday evening two cars were burned and several policemen were severely injured by mobs. On Sunday there was mob rule thruout the day. More than 100 injured persons were sent to the hospitals and hundreds were arrested. At 6 p. m. all cars were withdrawn from service. The regular force of police could not deal with the mobs, and the Mayor ordered that 4,000 special policemen be sworn in. Several persons were wounded by bullets. Among these were two women and a girl. Passengers on the cars could not be protected. Dynamite was placed on the tracks. Sunday night the company reported that 297 cars had been wrecked or greatly damaged, and that 2,700 windows had been smashed. The strike is under the management of C. O. Pratt, the union's national organizer, who said in a published statement that he had "never seen so much enthusiasm" in a similar movement. On Sunday the expediency of ordering a general sympathetic strike was considered by the leaders of the local unions.——Five of the unions of workmen employed in the cotton mills at Fall River have voted to withdraw from the agreement which fixes wages by a sliding scale. Their purpose is to ask for a new agreement involving an increase of about 10 per cent.——Nearly all of the mines and smelting works at Butte, Mon., were closed last week, owing to a strike of engineers. The suspension of work is due wholly to a quarrel between two rival unions over a question of jurisdiction.

The Situation in Nicaragua

Conflicting reports about the war in Nicaragua were published last week. There was much fighting, and each side asserted that it had been victorious. Matagalpa, the city taken by the revolutionists under General Chamorro on the 10th, was bombarded from the neighboring hills by the Government forces on the 14th. Whereupon Chamorro led his troops out of the city in the night and eluded his enemies. It was reported on the 19th that he was within a few miles of the capital, and had fired shells at the Government's gunboat on Lake Managua. The main body of the revolutionist army was engaging the attention of the Government forces in the vicinity of St. Vicente. There was a report that Chamorro intended to pass around Managua, cut the railroad between Managua and Corinto, and capture that port, in order that the revolutionists might control the customs receipts on the Pacific as well as those on the eastern coast. He sent word to Madriz that he was ready to reopen peace negotiations, but the President responded that he would consider nothing but unconditional surrender. This was on the 14th. Five days later, the foreign consuls at Managua tendered their good offices as peace mediators, but apparently without effect. Madriz's peace commissioners, however, sent a message to Rear Admiral Kimball, asking for transportation from Greytown to Bluefields. He replied that he would gladly

assist any properly authorized commission.——Captain Saenz, who commanded the squad that shot Cannon and Groce, the two Americans, was shot to death on the street in Managua last week. The affair caused much excitement, and police were brought from Leon. One story is that he was assassinated by a soldier; another says that he was killed by his own revolver, having committed suicide despite the attempts of a soldier to restrain him.—— Several American adventurers who had come to Bluefields were deported last week with the assistance of the American consul. They have arrived at New Orleans.——It is reported that John Barrett, of the Bureau of American Republics, will go to Nicaragua on March 15 as the head of a commission appointed to make an investigation.——Castro, formerly President of Venezuela, is said to have asked the London and Washington governments for permission to reside in Trinidad, where he recently bought an estate. It is reported from Caracas that a new plot against the present Government and in his interest has been discovered there.

The Islands

General Nodarse, who gave up the office of Postmaster-General of Cuba when he was arrested for shooting Señor Torriente, the editor of *La Politica Comica*, was recently tried for the offense, found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for three years and four months. On the 12th he was set at liberty by President Gomez, "on account of eminent services in the war of the Revolution." Torriente had attacked Nodarse in cartoons.—— General Estenez, editor of *Prevision*, the organ of the independent negro party in Cuba, has been found guilty of libeling President Gomez and sent to prison for six months. The negroes are angry and the newspapers, almost without exception, condemn the Government's prosecution of editors.——An official statement shows that the financial condition of Cuba has improved during the past year. Receipts exceeded expenditures in 1909 by $1,499,846, altho the Government paid off $5,000,000 of debt. The budget for 1910 indicates a surplus of $5,000,000.——On the 19th, the commander of the Cuban Rural Guard reported that, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, he had arrested General Acevedo and four other men who had taken up arms against the Government.——It is expected that ex-Congressman John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, formerly chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, will be appointed judge of the Porto Rican Supreme Court, to succeed Judge Rodey.——The Porto Rican House of Delegates has cabled to Washington a protest against the proposed changes in the insular Government. These changes are not sufficient to satisfy the dominant party, which demands a Senate wholly elective and a grant of United States citizenship to all, without individual application.——Newton W. Gilbert, of Indiana, now Secretary of Public Instruction, has been nominated to be Vice-Governor of the Philippines, and Charles B. Elliot, of Minnesota, now Associate Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, to be a member of the Commission and Secretary of Commerce and Police. Charles E. Magoon, formerly Provisional Governor of Cuba, declined the office now given to Mr. Gilbert, because his physician advised him to avoid life in the tropics.

British Politics

The speech of King Edward at the opening of Parliament, February 21, contained the following references to the House of Lords:

> "Recent experience has disclosed serious difficulties due to recurring differences of strong opinion between the two branches of the Legislature. Proposals will be laid before you with all convenient speed, to define the relations between the houses of Parliament so as to secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons over finance, and its predominance in legislation.
>
> "These measures in the opinion of my advisers should provide that this house should be so constituted and empowered as to exercise impartially in regard to proposed legislation the functions of initiation, revision, and, subject to proper safeguards, of delay."

It is presumed that Premier Asquith will take up the budget first, altho insisting at the start on the restriction of the Lords' veto power. Some of the Nationalist and Labor leaders have declared that the attack on the House of Lords

must be put first, but it is expected that they will not go so far as to vote against the Government on the budget issue at the beginning of the session. If they do enough of the Unionists are likely to vote in favor of the budget to carry it thru, because it would be impossible for Mr. Balfour to assume control of the Government with a Parliament majority against him, and neither party desires to force a general election immediately for the result would probably be as indecisive as the last. A few changes have been made in the Cabinet. Home Secretary Gladstone having been appointed Governor General of United South Africa, Winston Churchill has been promoted to his place, Right Hon. Charles Burton succeeds Mr. Churchill as president of the Board of Trade, and Right Hon. Herbert Louis Samuel becomes Postmaster General. The new Ministers are: Mr. William Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Ernest Joseph Soares; Junior Lords of the Treasury, Mr. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Under Secretary for India, and Mr. Cecil William Norton, Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Norton succeeds Sir Henry Norman, who failed of election. This completes the Ministry. In the case of the Junior Lords by-elections will be necessary, but as both had good majorities last month there is little danger of their losing their seats.——An unexpected and pathetic sight at the opening of the new Parliament was the appearance of the veteran, Joseph Chamberlain, who, as Colonial Secretary, had started the agitation for a tariff which was one of the chief issues in the recent campaign. He is seventy-four years old and paralyzed, and it was not expected that he would take the seat which he has occupied for thirty-four years, as the member from West Birmingham. As he entered he was supported on either side by his son and by Lord Morpeth, and with difficulty repeated the oath and made his mark after his name had been signed upon the roll by his son.——The suffragets have announced their intention of suspending militant tactics for a reasonable length of time in order to give the new Government a chance to reform the electoral basis. In this Parliament as in the last, the majority of the members have personally declared themselves in favor of woman suffrage and, since the issue has become a vital one, it is thought that more dependence can be placed upon their pledges than previously.

Electoral Riots in Germany

The demonstrations of the Socialists against the Prussian Government for its refusal to reform the electoral system and establish equal suffrage for all men have continued during the week in various cities of the German Empire. The mass meetings have been conducted in an orderly way and the Socialist speakers have urged the avoidance of riotous demonstrations, but on the streets after the audiences have dispersed there have been demonstrations of which the hoodlum element has taken advantage to get revenge upon the police. On the other hand, the police authorities have been unusually strict and severe, even for Germany, and the moderate papers as well as the Socialist have criticised them for their arbitrary conduct and cruelty. They have used their swords and revolvers freely, and a large number of persons have been wounded. In the riots of Thursday night over 200 persons are known to have been wounded and doubtless there are many more which were not reported at the hospitals. Twenty policemen were stabbed, shot or stoned. Halle, Neumünster and Frankfort have been the chief centers of disturbance. ——In the Reichstag the Socialists interpellated the Chancellor on what he meant by stating in his speech before the Prussian Diet that universal suffrage exercised an evil and degenerating influence upon political morals. Dr. Franke demanded whether the Reichstag would submit to such a criticism of the fundamental law of the Empire from its Chancellor and inquired how long a Chancellor could remain in office if he had said that the speeches of the Emperor had exercised an "evil and degenerating influence." This caused an uproar and the presiding officers called Dr. Franke to order. Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg made a brief reply, assuring the house that the universal suffrage of the Empire was secured from attacks by the Imperial

Government or the Bundesrath. A Clerical member pointed out the conflict between Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's position as Chancellor of the Empire and as Prussian Minister-President, and a Liberal declared that any attempt to overthrow universal suffrage would be the signal for a rebellion. The Socialist Deputy, Herr Lebebour, was still more outspoken in his attack upon the Chancellor and threats of violence:

"The fault is with the ruling powers, and the blood shed at Frankfort and Neumünster clings to the fingers of the Chancellor. The Socialists will continue making demonstrations in the streets, and, perhaps, will use stronger methods. We will bring it to pass that the Prussian people obtain universal suffrage against the opposition of the Government and the parties supporting it.

"If that results in violence, as is probable, then a revolution of the people would be justifiable. The English Stuarts and the French Bourbons perished in an attempt to use force against victorious and popular movements, and precisely so will any such attempt with us be crushed by the power of the people. If you let matters proceed so far the people will be ready."

China

The proposal of Mr. Knox, the American Secretary of State, that the Manchurian railroads be purchased by an international syndicate from Japan and Russia, has been decisively rejected by both Powers; but it served the purpose of smoothing the way for the project simultaneously announced, the construction of another railroad traversing Manchuria from Kinshow to Aigun. The pro-American party is said to be in the ascendant in Chinese councils, so little opposition is feared from that quarter, but Russia's protest may prevent the extension of the northern half of the line from Tsitsihar where it crosses the Russian section of the Manchurian Railroad to Aigun on the Russian frontier. Great Britain and France have advised the Chinese Government of the desirability of consulting Russia and Japan before completing an agreement for the construction of the road. The Japanese Minister at Pekin has informed the American Legation that Japan's representation to China was merely to in-



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN UGANDA.

Group at the Provincial Commission House at the Kampola, Uganda, December 22, 1909. Front row, left to right, Bishop Tucker, Ex-President Roosevelt, King Dandi, Provincial Commissioner Knowles, Bishop Hanlan, of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

sure the right of the Japanese to participate in the financing of the road and in furnishing engineers and supplies. If this is granted Japan will not oppose the enterprise but will improve the opportunity to extend her own system into some rich and inaccessible regions of Manchuria.——The Imperial Board of Communications has been ordered by an Imperial rescript to consider the proposal of provinces to build the Hankow-Sze-Chuen Railroad instead of using the loan arranged for by British, German, French and American capitalists. The patriotic party objects to any foreign loan and claims that China is able to construct her own railroads. Great Britain, Germany and France joined in a protest to China against setting aside this agreement but the United States, confident in the belief that China will fulfil her obligations, refused to join in the protest. —— The Dalai Lama has returned to Lhassa from his sojourn in Mongolia, where he took refuge when the British invaded Tibet, and he is said to be contemplating a visit to London and St. Petersburg. A committee of Tibetans went from Lhassa to Calcutta and from there telegraphed to the Chinese Government complaining of the ill-treatment of the Tibetans by the Chinese Ambans and soldiers. They say that the Chinese have desecrated the holy places and used the sacred books to make boots for non-Buddhist soldiers. The Tibetans will sacrifice their lives in a revolt rather than have their religion destroyed.

Foreign Notes

The Finnish elections resulted in an increase in the radical element. Of the 200 members of the new Diet 86 are Social Democrats. There are 15 women delegates in the Diet, of whom 9 are Social Democrats. The Old Finns have lost six seats. —— The Japanese budget passed the Diet without opposition after having been cut down $4,000,000 thru the reduction of the land tax by 8 per cent.——Inchan Angan, the young Korean Nationalist, who assassinated Prince Ito at the Harbin railway station, has been sentenced to death and three of his accomplices received short prison sentences. —— M. Regnault, the French Minister of Morocco, has been instructed by his Government to dispatch a special courier to Fez, demanding that the Sultan ratify within forty-eight hours the French loan agreement negotiated by his representatives. If Mulai Hafid refuses, the French Consul and the Military Mission at Fez will leave the city immediately and France will seize the Moroccan custom houses.——A private bill has been introduced in the Italian Parliament, to permit women to vote in provincial and municipal elections, and allow them to enter the professions and to compete for public employment without the authorization of their husbands. Premier Sonnino expressed his willingness to have the matter brought up and stated that the recent intellectual, economic and social improvement in women justified a corresponding advance in legislation.——The French Minister of Labor has issued a decree prohibiting nightwork by seamstresses and other working girls after June 30.——The bill for stricter control of the press of India passed the Legislative Council with some amendments. Two of the native members opposed the measure. The Viceroy, the Earl of Minto, stated that the adoption of the bill justified the Government's confidence that the enlarged representation of the Indian communities in the Council would strengthen the British administration and announced that the Government had in consequence decided to release the state prisoners who were deported fourteen months ago for sedition. The new press bill requires that all publishers shall make a deposit of from $150 to $1,500 before issuing any newspaper, book or periodical. In case of an offense against the sedition law this deposit may be levied upon or forfeited. A second deposit will then have to be made before the publication can continue, and on a third offense the press will be confiscated. The bill defines press offenses as attempts to incite to murder or anarchical outrages, to tamper with the loyalty of the army or navy, to excite racial, class and religious animosity and hatred, and contempt of the Government or of a native prince, to incite to criminal intimidation and interference with law or order, and to intimidate public servants with threats of injury.

The Cost of Living. III.

[This is the third article in our series on the increased cost of living. Two weeks ago Prof. J. Pease Norton, of Yale, discussed the question from the standpoint of the depreciation of gold; last week Prof. Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, wrote of it in its relations to the home, and this week Mr. Byron W. Holt shows its bearing on the tariff. We shall continue the series next issue with an article by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia, on some of the sociological aspects of the question, and that will be followed by articles from Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia, and other authorities on the subject.—EDITOR.]

The Tariff and Cost of Living

BY BYRON W. HOLT

CHAIRMAN OF THE TARIFF REFORM COMMITTEE OF THE REFORM CLUB.

THE greatest economic mystery of modern times is the cause of the present high and rapidly rising prices of commodities. More space in newspapers and more time in Congress has been devoted to this question in the last six weeks than to any other single subject. Scores of causes are assigned, each of which has able and valiant defenders. The farmers, the middlemen, the railroads, the Beef and other trusts have all been accused. Each and all disclaims responsibility for high prices. It is easy to demonstrate that nearly all of the alleged causes of high prices are not causes at all. Extravagance, cold storage, labor unions, speculation and overcapitalization, for instance, are not the culprits.

While it is easy to ascertain the more important factors that have so greatly increased the cost of living in this country since 1896, it is impossible to determine the exact responsibility of each factor. The following, in the order given, are undoubtedly the principal factors:

1.—Gold depreciation.
2.—The tariff and its progency, the trusts.
3.—Rising land values.

Gold depreciation is clearly responsible for all of the general advance in the world's level of prices. There can be no other cause, while gold is the standard of value, because the value of gold is balanced against the value of all other commodities. If one end of the scales goes down, the other must go up. As John Stuart Mill said:

"The value of money is inversely as general prices—falling as they rise and rising as they fall."

Exactly how much the world's level of prices has risen since 1896 is not known. The figures for different countries, and even for the same country, do not agree. England, being the nearest to a free trade country and being the world's greatest market and distributing center, it is, perhaps fair to conclude that the rise in prices there fairly measures the effect of gold depreciation. According to the *London Economist's* index number, prices in England rose 27 per cent. from June, 1897, to January, 1910. Sauerbeck's index number shows an advance of 29 per cent. from July, 1896, to December, 1909.

From these figures it seems safe to assume that gold depreciation is not responsible for much more than 30 per cent. of the general advance in average prices. Some allowance should, however, be made for the fact that, because of the budget agitation, industry has not improved as rapidly in England since the 1907 depression as it has in Germany, and in this and most other countries. In any case, an advance of 40 per cent. in prices since 1896 would be the extreme that can be credited to gold depreciation. The advance in this country, from July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1910, was 61.9 per cent., according to Bradstreet's index number. The advance in this country, then, was more than twice the advance in England, and not to exceed two-thirds of our advance can be credited to the decline in the value of gold. The other third must be credited mainly to the tariff and trusts and to higher prices for land—the rise in land values in this

country having, undoubtedly, been relatively much greater than in most other countries. How much of the advance in general prices should be credited to increased land values we will not attempt here to ascertain. We will simply assume that this factor is responsible for all that cannot be shown to belong to gold depreciation and the tariff. Possibly, however, it might be shown that the tariff is responsible for some of the increase in land values.

From somewhat careful estimates which I made in 1903, the cost of living in this country was then nearly 12 per cent. higher than it would have been had there been no tariff. It was estimated that the 17,000,000 families consumed goods worth about $16,000,000,000, or $941 per family. On this basis the tariff tax was about $111 per family, or $94.48, after deducting the $16.52 per family which was the amount of tariff taxes actually collected by the Government. That is, the tariff tax collected by the trusts and other protected interests then amounted to $94.48 per family. There is no reason for supposing that the amount of the tariff-trust tax per family is less now than it was then, tho it may be that, because of the 15 per cent. increase in the cost of living, the percentage of the tariff-trust graft is not over 11 per cent. of our expenditures.

Space will not permit a detailed explanation of the way in which the estimates of tariff-trust tax on each important article of food, clothing and shelter were made. In general, consideration was given to the difference between foreign and domestic prices, the percentage of expenditures for food, clothing, rent, fuel, furniture, etc., being taken from Bureau of Labor reports. Taking some of the more important items, the tariff-trust tax per family was, on woolens, $9.28; on silks, linens, laces, furs, rubber goods, gloves, etc., $9; on cottons, $6.37; on furniture, etc., $6.24; on beer, whisky, wine, etc., $5.34; on building materials, $5.20; on implements and tools, $5.05; on sugar, confectionery, etc., $4.72; on tobacco, etc., $3.72; on sickness and death, $2.55; on beef, veal and mutton, $2.49; on vegetables, $2.40; on bread, $1.94; on amusements and recreations, $1.75; on hogs and hog products, $1.74; on travel, $1.35; on boots and shoes, $1.23. Other items brought the total up to $94.48.

The average per family expenditure is now probably $1,080, of which about 10 per cent., or $108, is due to tariff "protection." If, then, prices are now 60 per cent. higher than they were in 1896, the cost of living was then $675 per family. Our tariff was at that time much less "protective" than it is now, altho it produced, relatively, more revenue. Our trust system was then very imperfect, our manufacturers were only just learning how to make the tariff an instrument of extortion. Today they are experts, and the Payne-Aldrich bill—made by and for themselves—is an ideal instrument for their purposes. That is, it yields a minimum of revenue for the Government and a maximum of tariff plunder for the trusts.

It would seem fair to deduct about 6 per cent., or $40.50 per family, from the cost of living in 1896, because of tariff-trust graft. This leaves $634.50 as the ex-tariff-trust cost of living per family in 1896. Assuming that gold depreciation has increased the cost of living 40 per cent. since 1896, and that there were no other factors to cause higher prices, the cost of living should now be $888.30 per family instead of $1,080. The difference, $191.70, contains, as we have estimated, $108 of tariff-trust tax. The balance, $83.70, is, perhaps, to be credited to the pressure of population upon land, or to increased land values.

According to these figures the "protection" part of our tariff increases our cost of living more than 11 per cent., and is responsible for about 10 per cent. of the increase in the cost of living since 1896. Of course, assuming that the tariff were abolished and that our Federal revenue was raised entirely by other taxes, both in 1896 and now, we would find that the cost of living is about 14 per cent. higher now than it would have been had there been no tariff.

If, when the tariff was being revised in 1909, all of the tariff graft had been taken out of it, the purchasing power of our money would have been increased over 11 per cent., according to these

very conservative estimates. This would have been equivalent to an advance of 11 per cent. in wages and salaries, and there would today be no serious strikes or threatened strikes for higher wages. Our railroads might then be expected to conduct their business peaceably for several years yet. They could then purchase rails for $22 a ton, instead of $28, as now, and their locomotives, cars, stations and bridges would cost less than they now cost. Besides, the railroads would then have more freight to carry. Our railroads would today start an agitation for free trade if they knew their own interests. Fully 95 per cent. of the 90,000,000 of consumers in this country would do likewise.

President Taft, in his speech in New York on February 12, said:

"If the people listen to reasonable arguments, it will be easy to demonstrate that high prices proceed from an entirely different cause, and that the present tariff, being largely a revision downward . . . cannot be charged with having increased any prices . . . The reason for the rise in the cost of necessities can easily be traced to the increase in our measure of values, the precious metal gold, and possibly in some cases to the combinations in restraint of trade."

The President is partly right, which also means that he is partly wrong. It may be that the people will listen to reasonable arguments. If so, they will discover that, while the decrease (not increase) in our measure of value is responsible for most of the increase in the cost of living, the Payne-Aldrich tariff —which the President extols as the best tariff bill ever made—is responsible for from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. of the present cost of living, and that it neither protects wage or salary earners or farmers, but does plunder them to enrich the trusts. When the masses of the voters make this discovery they will make short work of the tariff. It is unfortunate for the party of "protection" that it will have to explain the tariff.

It may be that the present tariff bill is not at all responsible for the swift advance in prices of the last six months. The fact that the prices of farm products have advanced faster than the prices of most manufactured articles certainly indicates that the tariff is not the great cause, for even that high tariff organ, the New York *Tribune,* no longer pretends that the duties on farm products protect the farmers. We should, however, remember that the trust era really began with the passage of the Dingley bill in 1897, and that for the next three or four years the trusts were reveling in high prices and fat profits. For instance, the tin plate, wire nail and window glass trusts more than doubled the prices of their products, while scores of other trusts, like the steel rail, steel beam, lead, paper and leather trusts nearly doubled their prices, during this period. In fact, the tariff-protected trusts overdid themselves in those halcyon days and put prices above the maximum profit point, as they learned from sorrowful experience. It is because of the sad lessons learned then, especially by the American Steel and Wire Company, that the Steel Trust of today does not always force prices up to the highest monopoly notch. Having been responsible for so much of the price advances from 1897 to 1901, and having overreached themselves then in their new-found tariff power, it is not surprising that the tariff trusts have not been responsible for much of the recent advance in prices.

President Taft may honestly believe that the present tariff is "largely a revision downward." He can perhaps prove by figures that the steel schedule was largely revised downward. Practically, however, nearly all of the reductions were nominal only—that is, they were made on duties that were needlessly high, even from the Steel Trust standpoint, and the duties left afford all of the protection desired. In no case can steel products be imported. The people may make some discoveries in this direction, before they learn all about the tariff and its many deceptions.

The President would have us believe that, because the duties collected on goods imported the first six months of the new tariff act averaged somewhat lower than they did for similar periods under the old tariff, therefore the new tariff was a revision downward. There are several considerations, any one of which might spoil this demonstration:

1. The imports of goods on which duties were raised were unduly large be-

fore the new law took effect and unduly small since.

2. The imports of goods on which duties were reduced were relatively small before and relatively large after the new bill became law.

3. Because of the worldwide advance in prices, specific duties, if unchanged, would now average lower when reduced to ad valorem rates.

4. If all duties on dutiable imports had been made absolutely prohibitive, the average rate of duties on the goods imported would be zero.

The President's figures prove too much. They may be misleading. It was Bastiat who said:

"To rob the public, it is necessary to deceive them. To deceive them, it is necessary to persuade them that they are robbed for their own advantage."

NEW YORK CITY.

Those Kansas Editors

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

[Mr. Harger holds a Chair of Journalism in the University of Kansas, is editor of *The Abilene Reflector,* and is a frequent contributor of articles on Western life to the best magazines and newspapers thruout the country. If we had written this article Mr. Harger would have had a very prominent "mention" among those Kansas editors.—EDITOR.]

"WHY is it," asked the editor of a leading Nebraska daily, as the group around the press table at a national convention a few months ago was visiting during a lull in the proceedings, "why is it that Kansas produces so many editors who are widely known by name? Nebraska has practically the same population, much the same sort of people and many good country papers, yet its newspaper men have no such fame as those of Kansas."

"There is the editor of *The Commoner,*" put in a New York correspondent.

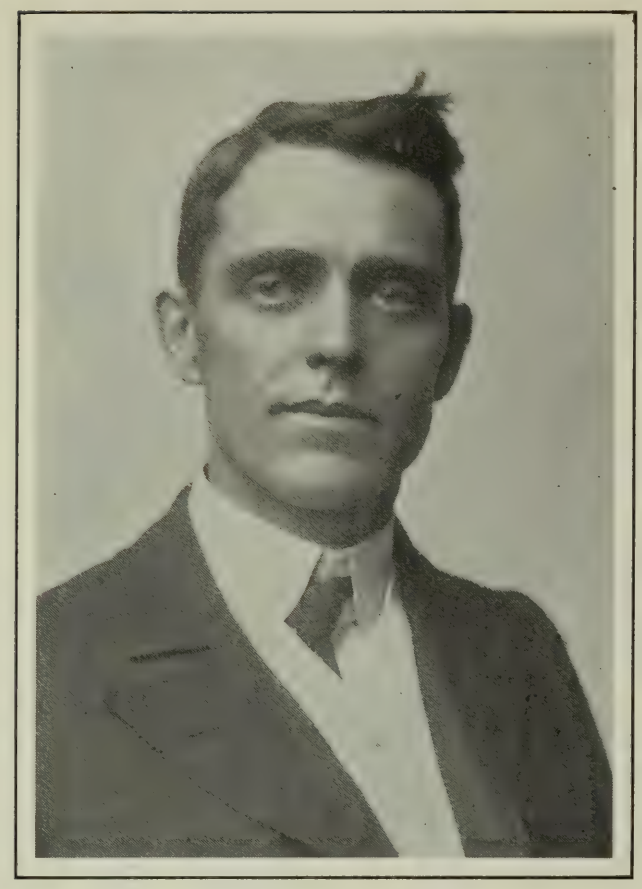
"That is politics. Kansas has many newspaper men who hold no office, are not prominent because of politics, and whose papers are published in country towns or small cities, yet whose names are known in nearly every newspaper office in the land and who are quoted from New York to San Francisco. What other Western State has such a group of men as this?



W. Y. MORGAN,
Editor, *The Hutchinson News.*

Perhaps it is the Kansas temperament as exemplified in its political activity; perhaps the Kansas climate inspires a certain positiveness of expression without much regard for the opinions of those who disagree, which is one element in editorial success; possibly something is due to accident of location—more likely it is just because it is the Kansas way, as novel writing is the Indiana way.

Early Kansas editors took their work seriously. Their ideal paper seems to have

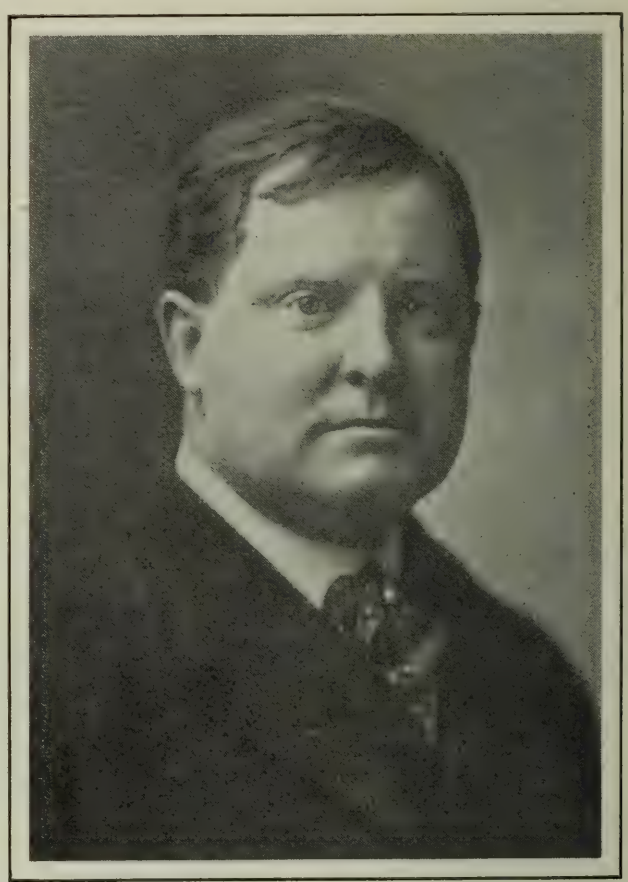


ARTHUR CAPPER,
Editor, *The Topeka Capital.*

been one that devoted four columns to editorial comment on the state of the nation to two columns to news. They thought it almost a crime to write an editorial that could be printed in less space than a column—it was scholarly, earnest, but not attractive to the exchange department of other papers.

The group of Kansas editors to which the Nebraskan referred is made up of men who have grown up with the State and have absorbed its spirit and, in local phrase, "speak the Kansas language." There is Edgar Watson Howe—"Ed" Howe to his fellow workers—he has spent thirty-four years building up the Atchison *Globe*. William Allen White, of the Emporia *Gazette*—they call him "Bill" White at home—he is Kansas born. Charles S. Finch, of the Lawrence *Gazette*—"Old Charlie Finch," tho he is neither old nor crabbed—has mingled with all sorts of frontier life. Arthur Capper, of the Topeka *Capital* and five other publications, with a combined circulation of 500,000, has spent all his life in the State. "Bill" Morgan, whose other name is William Yost Morgan when he writes books, has edited the Hutchinson *News* nearly twenty years. So with the rest, they have worked out their success consistently, which is about the only way real success comes in the newspaper field.

It is interesting, too, to note in what various manner they have succeeded, what different roads they have taken, yet all leading to something worth while. Ed. Howe is rich; he owns what was until recently the only paper in a city of



WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE,
Editor, *The Emporia Gazette.*

16,000 population. Every morning he goes on the street, stops in the stores, shoemakers' shops, hotels. "How's business this morning?" is his greeting. He is doing the same work as the cub reporter. He writes as many columns as any man on the staff, and of the most commonplace happenings — runaways, big loads of grain, deaths, marriages, and what not. No scare heads in the paper, but solid columns so full of "human interest" that they are read in the magazine offices in New York as eagerly as by home subscribers.

Finch does much the same, but his best work goes into two columns of editorial comment, nine-tenths of which is

reprinted by his exchanges within twenty-four hours. This is the kind of paragraphs he writes:

"It looks as though the Patten family is a mighty good bunch to keep away from, or to be with, when you go into the wheat market.

"Dr. Cook says it will be easy now to discover the South Pole. If Peary could believe anything at all Dr. Cook says, he would no doubt make a bee line for the South Pole after hearing that."

Most of them, however, are directly connected with Kansas politics, and he is considered a very good man to have on your side.

Now Howe's real fame rests on a different sort of paragraphs, the "Globe Sights," which are used as "fillers" in hundreds of papers the country over. A



E. W. HOWE,
Editor, *The Atchison Globe.*

half-column of them appear every evening, and they read this way:

"The Lord never intended that a father should hold the baby, or He would have given him a lap.

"Girls are always worrying for fear something will come loose.

"When you say 'everybody says so,' it means that you say so.

"When a man throws a thing away he usually throws it where it will annoy others as much as possible.

"Poor man: he is bored to death to buy tickets to amateur entertainments, and then bored to death when he attends."

White does not go in for paragraphs; furthermore, he does not spend every day in the office. He shuts himself up and writes magazine articles for the biggest of the publications. For his own paper he writes as long editorials as he thinks are needed—and they are telegraphed to city papers, because they are so well done and so readable. He wrote a considerable part of the first draft of his new novel, "A Certain Rich Man," at the rate of 30,000 words a week, which is pretty swift work. Thirteen years ago White left some "time copy" on the hook in the office of his paper, the Emporia *Gazette,* and went to Colorado for a vacation. The piece was "What's the Matter with Kansas?" Eastern editors republished it; the Republican National Committee issued a million copies of it for the campaign—and its writer was famous. When he came home from Europe the other day two thousand of his fellow townsmen met him at the station with a band, banners and what Kansas calls "low-necked hacks." There was



C. S. FINCH,
Editor, *The Lawrence Gazette.*

speech making in the public park, the orators representing characters from "A Certain Rich Man." Nowhere but in Kansas would such a program be carried out. Of his earlier books, "The Court of Boyville" has taken a place among classic boy stories of today.

Mr. Howe has written books, too. He sat up nights and produced "The Story of a Country Town." He printed it in his own print shop and sent it out, crude in its physical form, but with a touch of what modern journalists call "human interest" that appealed to every reader. William Dean Howells read it and wrote an enthusiastic review; then an Eastern publishing house reprinted it and it has attained a permanent place as one of the real American novels. After that he wrote other books, but none so successful as his first. His latest is a story of his trip around the world, told in charming details that make the reader see things as he saw them. Howe originated the corn carnival, an unique celebration that has been copied East and West. Almost shy in his relation to outside public affairs, he must be sought. White, on the contrary, travels much and knows more public men than any writer in Kansas. When Roosevelt was President he ate at the White House every time he went to Washington.

Capper and Morgan are in another class. The former drifted in from a country village and secured a reporter's job in Topeka. Later he went to Washington as its correspondent. Now he owns the *Capital,* has four hundred employes on his various publications, which are printed in a $100,000 building, which shows that there is a field almost anywhere for the right sort of a youth. He is too busy to write much these days, but knows how to get the kind of a staff that can write. Morgan is a member of the Legislature, regent of the State University, a banker, and other things—but he puts in a lot of time at the busiest desk in his newspaper office. He went to Europe three years ago and wrote "The Journey of a Jayhawker." It had so much humor that several thousand dollars' profit accrued. As soon as the royalties were paid he went right back to Europe and spent them, which is typical of his temperament.

Nor is he the only office-holding editor. Kansas is partial to newspaper men in politics, which perhaps accounts in a measure for their success. They have some hope of appreciation. A country editor, E. W. Hoch, has just completed two terms as Governor; three Congressmen, D. R. Anthony, C. F. Scott and Victor Murdock, are editors; one United States Senator, J. L. Bristow, is an editor. The Superintendent of Insurance, C. W. Barnes; the State Printer, T. A. McNeal; the State Game Warden, T. B. Murdock; the secretary of the Historical Society, G. W. Martin; and the clerk of the Supreme Court, D. A. Valentine, are editors, while a half dozen are in the Legislature. What other State has given the press more prominence? In other activities may be mentioned J. E. Junkin, recently president of the National Editorial Association, and F. P. MacLennan, a prominent officer of the Associated Press. The first ten-story skyscraper in Kansas is being built by an editor, H. J. Allen, of Wichita.

The Kansas editor long ago passed the stage of taking potatoes on subscription. He is generally prosperous and takes a hand in the business affairs of the town. He has shared in the general prosperity that enables his subscribers to pay in advance and the merchants to advertise liberally. The starved, dependent struggling country paper is a rarity—and no editor can issue a good paper when he must borrow money every week to pay the help. Scarcely a county seat town of 4,000 population has less than two daily papers, while any town of 600 without at least one weekly is a rarity. Altogether there are 75 dailies and 635 weeklies published for the 1,600,000 people of Kansas.

As one handles a bundle of Kansas exchanges he is surprised to note how high an average of merit they reach and how few are crude and primitive. That the State has so many capable writers is evidence of the mental activity of its educated classes. That it supports well so many papers proves that it is a reading commonwealth. That it has so many editors known beyond the State's borders indicates its lack of provincialism and its grasp of wider activities of the times.

ABILENE, KANSAS.

The Negro in Cincinnati

BY FRANK W. QUILLAN

[In our issue of July 20, 1905, we printed a very significant article by Mr. Quillan, entitled "Race Prejudice in a Northern Town." It was a description of the town of Syracuse, Ohio, where no negro is permitted to live. The following article is the result of a study of the status of the negro in the life of Cincinnati, Ohio, prepared under the direction of the Department of History of the University of Michigan in which Mr. Quillan has been working for the degree of Ph. D. It will not be forgotten that Cincinnati is a Northern city and boasts of being the birthplace and present home of the President of the United States.—EDITOR.]

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1876, called Ohio a "d——d nigger State." The writer of this article, knowing that Ohio has the most interesting negro history of all the Northern States, spent the past summer touring Ohio and investigating the relations existing between the white and colored races today, to see whether the above statement is still true. I visited Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Urbana, Xenia, Cincinnati, Hamilton, and many smaller cities, and talked with all classes of both colored and white people. My object was to learn the facts about what the two races think of one another, or more specifically, to find out how much race prejudice really exists. I believe that I started on the investigation unbiased, so far as it is possible for a man to be, and I desire to remain so, letting facts stand as they are. The negro question is a delicate one to treat, for the reason that there are two distinct classes of readers on the subject, one reading all on the subject that is favorable to the colored man and relegating to the waste basket all that is unfavorable, and the other doing just the opposite.

The object of the writer of this article is to bring the two classes together on a common plane, to submit facts as to conditions, and let each reader draw his own conclusions.

While conditions vary in different cities, the following facts about the situation in Cincinnati are, in a broad way, typical of all the cities of Ohio, the nearest to an exception probably being Cleveland.

In the first place, no colored man is allowed to enroll in the Ohio Medical College, which is a branch of the University of Cincinnati, a public institution, nor can he enter the Eclectic Medical School. In fact, there is no school in the city where he is privileged to equip himself for the medical profession. If he leaves the city and secures his training elsewhere and then comes back again, he finds the door of opportunity closed. The colored doctor, no matter what his training has been or what his ability and standing may be, is not allowed to operate in the large City Hospital, a public institution maintained by taxation to which the colored people contribute their share. He is debarred from the Seton Hospital, on West Sixth street, and, in fact, from all hospitals save two small charity concerns. Colored people, received with reluctance into separate wards in the City Hospital, are refused the privilege of having a physician of their own race attend them.

Recently there came up the question of having colored men in the Health Department, and the Board of Public Service, which, of course, is made up of white men, handed down the decision that it would be unwise, as the colored sanitary officer would be compelled to call at the houses of white men during the latter's absence, and their wives would be made subject to insult in having to accept orders of a colored man.

There is not a negro to be found in the city fire department, which employs hundreds of men, all, of course, paid out of public taxation. The reason given for their absence is that white firemen will not work with them, as they would be compelled to eat and sleep alongside of them under the present manner of conducting the department.

The officers controlling the Municipal Bath House now forbid all colored

people to bathe there. The privilege was granted for a short time recently under Democratic administration, but the house became practically a colored institution so quickly that the reform party had to withdraw the privilege.

All the popular parks, such as Chester, The Lagoon and Coney Island, exclude the negroes. Some of them have one "nigger day" each year, when the colored people are allowed to pass the sacred portals which are forbidden them the rest of the year. Some negroes are employed as waiters and porters at Coney Island, a leading park, six miles up the Ohio River. These are compelled to ride on the *deck* of the steamboat going and coming.

Hotels, restaurants, eating and drinking places, almost universally are closed to all people in whom the least tincture of colored blood can be detected. A colored man of education and culture, of unusual musical ability, and of great prominence among his people, told me that his wife was white enough to run the gauntlet, but that he was not, and that often when they happened to be down in the city at the noon hour he would send her into a white restaurant for her dinner, while he would stand on the curb and wait for her, or go to some cheap place for a "hand out," which he would generally have to take outside before eating. The same man told me that if he wanted a glass of beer he would have to go to some out-of-the-way place or low "dive" for it. The Bartenders' Union has passed a resolution forbidding its members to wait on a colored person, and they live up to it. On Fifth street, between Central avenue and Broadway, a distance of a dozen blocks, a colored man cannot enter a single saloon and buy a drink, or even a ham sandwich. W. P. Dabney, a colored man of education and of recognized ability in music and other arts, the Assistant Paymaster of the city of Cincinnati, handling tens of thousands of dollars annually, and paying it out to the Mayor, Chief of Police, and all other city employees, personally told the writer of the following experience: He and another prominent musician had, at much financial risk and trouble, secured a famous pupil of Rubinstein, an Italian, to give a concert in Cincinnati. After the concert was over the performer asked the committee to go to a saloon and have a drink with him. They all agreed and entered, the party consisting of the Italian musician, another foreigner, and the colored man, Mr. Dabney. The conversation at the moment happened to be about America, and the Italian was congratulating his companions upon their privilege of living in this land of the free. They sat down at a table and called for something to drink. The bartender could see but two at the table, and those the foreigners. The one real American, simply because his skin was dark (no, not that, or the Italian would have been unnoticed also), tho he was the trusted employee of a great city, was beneath the notice of a bartender.

At the Sinton Hotel, where Mr. Taft made his campaign headquarters, the colored man is not welcome even to standing room in the lobby. No matter how prominent he is, if he desires to see a white man on one of the upper floors he must take the freight elevator, or the lower compartment of the elevator, the "Jim Crow" compartment, we may call it.

The Pullman Car Company refuses to sell berths to colored people going South. Under stress, they will offer to put them in the drawing room, which costs more than they can afford to pay, and which if occupied would segregate them from the whites. Trains pulling out of Cincinnati for the South have their "Jim Crow" coaches, into which the colored people are asked to go. If they do not go willingly they are compelled to do so on reaching the Kentucky side of the Ohio river.

The Y. M. C. A. refuses them either active or associate membership. Recently some young colored men established a Y. M. C. A. on Walnut Hills, a prominent suburb of the city. The white Y. M. C. A. rose in holy wrath at this defilement of their name, and caused the colored organization to change its name to the Y. B(oys) C. A.

The Ohio Mechanics' Institute, probably the largest school of its kind in Ohio, has recently decided to deny them admission.

In the Children's Home, on Ninth street, another large public institution, colored children are permitted to stay but twenty-four hours, after which they are sent to the Colored Orphans' Asylum. The Automobile Club of America has decided to give orphans of cities in which there are branches of the association a free trip to the country annually. The Cincinnati branch two years ago forgot (?) the colored children. Last year, after a very heated public discussion of the matter, it was decided that there were not enough colored chauffeurs to draw them out, so they could not take them.

Theaters universally exclude the negro, or at the best give him a gallery seat, and that possibly at an advanced price. The large city workhouse, reformatories, city and county prisons, and hospitals, separate white and black as much as they possibly can.

The negro can neither rent nor buy a house in a decent section of the city without paying an exorbitant price. If he does succeed in buying a desirable piece of property, his white neighbors will endeavor by all possible means to get him out of it. Sometimes they even threaten his life, but more often they buy him out, generally paying him considerably more than the property cost him. This is expensive for the white man, but he maintains his price. Many negroes are taking advantage of this pride to better their financial condition, and many more would be doing the same if they had the capital. The following extract from a conversation with a colored preacher in one of the suburbs of Cincinnati will illustrate their attitude and their methods: "If I had a little money saved I would make the white folks pay for their prejudice. I would have some 'poor white trash' buy a lot in a fashionable neighborhood for me, and then I would declare my ownership and my intention to build. Immediately I would get many offers to buy, and when I could sell at a good profit I would let it go, and then I would buy another piece, and so continue. I could make a fine living in that way, far better than I can in the ministry, but I haven't the money to start with."

In St. James place, a fashionable residence district of Cincinnati, there lives a colored man of much prominence, being connected with the Southern Freedman's Aid Society and the Methodist Book Concern. The white neighbors have offered him big inducements to sell, but he, not being of the type represented above by the colored preacher, has refused all overtures and insists upon his rights.

But all of these prejudices, galling as they might be and would be to any white man, are small ones in comparison to one other. That other is the one that strikes at the law of self-preservation, strikes indeed at one of the basic principles of our life, namely, that every man should be permitted to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, working in that pursuit best adapted to his ability. The colored man in earning his living is hampered on every side by race prejudice. The labor unions as a whole do not want him and will not have him, and their members will not work by the side of him. The result of this is that he is practically debarred from all mechanical pursuits requiring skill. He can join the hod carriers' union only, and this is due to the fact that not enough white men can be found to do the work. The bricklayers' union, the painters', the carpenters', the lathers', the plumbers', the barbers', the bartenders', the printers' unions, and many others deny him admission. The white man cannot employ them in any skilled work if he has so large a job that he has to employ white men along with them. The white men will not work with them, there are not enough colored people prepared to do the work to do it alone, and the result is that no matter how much the white employer himself is free from prejudice, his hands are tied, he must of necessity, generally speaking, refuse to employ the colored man in any skilled capacity. Many colored men who had come from the South told the writer that there was no such condition as this existing in the South; that if a colored man became capable of laying brick or doing carpentry work or any other skilled work, he was as freely employed in it by the whites as the white laborers themselves were.

Besides their being debarred from

skilled labor, they are not employed as stenographers, bookkeepers or office men in any capacity except that of janitor. Not one is employed as teacher in the public schools, none are employed as clerks in stores or factories.

The post office work is open to them because of its being under civil service rules, and we find them generally measuring up to the possibilities in this line. In the Cincinnati Post Office there are twelve employed as clerks and twenty-eight as carriers, making a total of forty out of a grand total of seven hundred employees, or about 5 per cent., which is the per cent. of colored people in the city to the total population. In the police department there are twelve colored patrolmen out of a total of six hundred and ten, which is one-half their quota according to population. They get these places as policemen from the white people solely as a price for the colored vote.

The learned professions—the law, the ministry and medicine — are open to them, but the few who are brave enough to attempt these find that they can hardly make an honest living. The white people, of course, will not employ them, and, strange to say, their colored brothers are almost as much against them, but for different reasons, one of which is jealousy (a very strong race trait, as dozens of them themselves told the writer during the summer), and the other is lack of confidence. They will not respect the advice of one another, but will take the white man's every time, having learned during their days of slavery to look upon the word of the white man as law.

What are the causes of this strong prejudice in the city of Cincinnati? In general they are the same as are found in other cities of the State. The one big cause is that—"well, *just* BECAUSE."

The other causes are:

(1) There is a large number of ignorant colored people coming in from the South, seeking the land of the free, where they can have "their rights," many of whom mistake liberty for license.

(2) When a negro commits a crime the newspapers always emphasize his race connection by such head lines as "A Big Black Burly Brute of a Negro" does such and such, and the whole race gets a share of the blame; while if the crime is committed by a white man, race is not mentioned, and the individual gets the blame.

(3) The mixing of the lower classes of the two races causes jealousy and ill feeling in these very classes, and much revulsion of feeling and fear in the higher classes.

(4) Cincinnati has always catered to the Southern trade and still does; therefore she adopts much of the South's attitude toward the negroes.

(5) An unusually large number of Cincinnati's population very probably has been in the South for a time and then returned to the North. It is almost the universal observation that such people, after their return, forever despise the negro.

(6) The white people constantly complain of not being able to depend upon the negro; they say he is shiftless, careless, and too prone to appropriate little things belonging to other people.

(7) The negro more and more is entering politics as a negro, and demanding rewards for the negroes, in the way of positions and public offices. Naturally they are meeting with strong opposition and much secret resentment. The following words from the New York *Tribune* of June, 1877, apply so remarkably well to conditions in Cincinnati and other cities thruout the State of Ohio that I quote it in full:

"If a delegation of red-haired gentlemen should invade the White House with a petition to be recognized they would at once arouse the hostility of bald-headed patriots as well as of those whose hair was black or gray, and there would be established a color line in hair, which would complicate the difficulties of civil service reform. It is equally clear that if a deputation of citizens who wear false teeth should demand some offices for their class, the citizens who gum it would combine with those who masticate their food with natural grinders, not only to the discomfiture of the fictitious ivory party, but to the peril of our institutions. Citizens of African descent should reflect before they commit like indiscretions. The political salvation of the negro depends upon his keeping out of politics *as* a negro. If he keeps everlastingly besieging the Executive Mansion in squads in order to have his color recognized he will succeed in establishing a very distinct color line. It will be a blessed day when negroes and white men both come to under-

stand that appointment to office is not one of the inalienable rights of an American citizen, and when they can impress upon the gentlemen who are reforming the civil service that appointments are to be made solely for the purpose of transacting the business of the Government and solely upon the ground of fitness, and that race, color, previous condition of servitude, or present condition of politics are to be considered no more in the selection of place-men than they are in making out the tax list."

(8) The fact that so many negroes appear in the police court and prisons certainly hurts their cause greatly. According to the report of the Chief of Police of Cincinnati for the year 1905, there were 12,138 white people arrested and 3,107 colored. According to the census of 1900 there were 325,000 people in the city and 14,482 were colored. By a little study of these figures we see that in proportion to their respective populations there were five colored people arrested to one white, and we can also see that if the white people were as criminal as the colored, the police would have made the enormous number of 68,345 arrests that one year. In 1906 there were 11,284 arrests of white people and 2,658 of colored. There were remaining in the House of Refuge, the city prison for young people, on December 31, 1907, 238 white children and 95 colored. From the annual report of the Cincinnati workhouse for 1907 we learn that there were 2,414 white prisoners and 949 colored. About the same proportion has obtained for the last several years. From a study of these figures one must conclude that in recent years and in this one city, at least, the criminality of the negro has been fully five times as great as that of the white man.

Many "extenuating circumstances" might be offered to explain this difference, but the figures tell the more convincing story to the average man.

Many other causes possibly enter into the making of this condition of affairs in this one city. I have mentioned only such as came under my observation and such as throw extra light upon the facts presented. Here and there possibly I have appeared to favor one side and then another. I have tried very hard to present the facts and all the facts that I learned. May they help to better the relations between the two races.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

The Answer

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

ONCE (and perchance it will happen again)
There was a chorus of young voices eager to know what love is,
And how it may be recognized.
And all the worlds of God and all His laws combined to answer them,
But few heard.

Love is not joy in the body, nor joy in the beautiful,
It is not passion, nor is it passionless,
But these things love does, and by these it may be known:
Love stands armed at the house door to protect the mother,
And gives the strength of the body to nourish the child.
Love faces travail and the chance of death undaunted.
It nurses sickness, enriches poverty and laughs at ill report;
It fills with strong wine the chalice of courage.
Love makes truth out of falsehood and control out of lawlessness;
It places the spirit on a throne over the body.
Know that when you have seen these things you have seen love!

BURLINGTON, IA.

The Tourist in New Zealand

BY ALEXANDER HUME FORD

GREAT, immense, republican America maintains vast national parks, exploited by individuals or specially favored and licensed transportation monopolies, which are merciless in their charges to the public. In compact little New Zealand and broad, imperialistic Australia there are also extensive national parks, but these are exploited by the Government for the people, and so great are the improvements and so reasonable the cost of reaching these resorts that almost the entire populace, at some time or another, people them, living therein as cheaply as at home. How different from the American way!



AUCKLAND.

To the visitor the most remarkable thing in New Zealand is its Government bureau for the care, supervision and direction of the tourist. Not only is it the most remarkable thing to the stranger in this strange land of reforms, but it is the most welcome. The Government has actually created a department whose sole duty it is to look out for the purse and creature comfort of the man who wishes to see the country. He is carried from place to place by the Government, at rates with which no private tourist agency, relying upon commissions, can possibly compete, and is lodged at cost by the Government in hotels built by the state for his comfort and accommodation. Moreover, state guides are ever at his beck and call, and gratuities are practically unknown. New Zealand has become, by Government fiat, not only the workingman's but also the tourist's paradise.

In every large city of Australasia there is a magnificent "New Zealand Government Tourist Bureau" building, where every possible kind of information concerning the New Dominion is placed temptingly before all who will enter. Tours de luxe and tours of New Zealand afoot are mapped out and arranged with equal impartiality. The tourist may enter the country with a month's rail transportation paid for first or second class, at a rate of from fifty cents to a

dollar a day, as he may elect to pay, and hotel accommodations provided for first class at from two to two and a half dollars a day, and second class at a rate half as high, while widows, orphans and the really needy are especially taken care of at rates greatly reduced from these, for it is a part of the duty of the Tourist Department to look after the health of the people, and the New Zealand Government spends millions on its health resorts, making them really health resorts both from recreative and scientific standpoints. The man who enters New Zealand has the entire possibilities of the marvelous country placed before him by men of science and accuracy. The cost to him of travel has been reduced to a minimum and the possible benefits exalted to a maximum, and it has all paid New Zealand and its Government splendid dividends.

Our Government creates a national park and turns it over to a monopoly to conduct, so that those of modest means are kept out. In New Zealand the national parks really belong to the people and to the Government. Any one may erect a hotel or open up a stage route, but if he overcharges, the Government teaches him a lesson by erecting its own hotels and establishing its own 'bus lines, which are conducted so as to make a fair profit. This rate determined, they are leased to private parties, conditional upon a standard service at a standard rate, both set by the Government.

It costs a little over a cent a mile to visit from Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, the Rotorua District, or National Thermal Park, that in every way rivals our own Yellowstone.

At the New Zealand Government Accommodation House at Waimungu (a geyser that shoots 1,500 feet, or several times as high as any in Yellowstone), the rates, including room and board, are $2 a day for the first three days, and $1.50 per day thereafter. And this is a real spacious, comfortable hotel, where excellent meals are served. In Rotorua, Government example has reduced hotel



VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF BEN LOMOND.
Looking toward Mt. Earnslaw.

rates and raised the standard, so that those of moderate means may secure all the comforts of hotel life on Government reservations at rates within reach of all. Thruout New Zealand it is the same. Even on Mount Cook the Government hotel charges are but $2.50 a day, and money is made at this rate; so that other hotels fall in line and they, too, make money. The Government has made possible the existence of private hotels in many districts by its system of erecting rest houses every few miles along mountain trails. These contain bunks in separate huts for men and for women, with a common dining room. The charges are 50 cents a night for lodging and 50 cents a meal, or you may pack your own provisions. Those boarding at Government hotels by the week merely show their cards and no charge is made them. The Government will even supply you with equipment for independent mountain climbing and exploration—a tent, 25 cents a day; sleeping bag, 10 cents; ice axe, 10 cents, and so on. Of course, if you employ a Government guide these charges are included. For glacier excursions the fee for a guide is not less than $3.50 a day, or if there is a party of five to be conducted, about $1.50 each person. The Tourist Department keeps horses for the use of those who wish to ride, hiring them at about $1.25 a day. In every way the New Zealand Government entices its own people and visitors to the country to make extended tours of its wonderful national reserves, and probably no people in the world know and love their own country better than do the New Zealanders.

Imagine our Adirondack, Champlain and White Mountain region exploited by the Government as a great health park for the multitudes. Rotorua, the Saratoga and Hot Springs of New Zealand, is absolutely under the control of the Minister of Tourist and Health Resorts. Here he has ordered the erection of a



NATIVES COOKING IN A STEAM HOLE AT WHAKAREWAREWA.

palatial bath sanatarium, and the hot pools in the city park are open to the public at a cost per bath of 12 cents, including towel and private dressing-rooms. Great medical swimming pools abound, a hundred walking tours are mapped out in every direction for parties of visitors or the lone tourist, and every few miles there is a hotel or a rest house for his accommodation. He may wander for days, with or without a guide, among the geysers, or ascend mountain peaks, on the summit of which he will find that the Government is prepared for his comfort. All this is mapped out, the Tourist Department issuing free to all a book giving every possible trip by rail, coach, boat, bicycle, horseback or afoot thruout the entire Dominion, with the positive cost of each stage of any journey, hotel rates, everything that the tourist may desire to know. Were Mt. Washington situated in New Zealand, its Government Tourist Bureau would have foot and carriage trails constructed, a rest house half way up and at the summit, while every effort would be made to get the people to indulge in a health-giving walk to the top.

So successful was the Government Tourist Bureau idea in New Zealand that New South Wales, in Australia, followed suit, and began expending millions upon the building of roads and trails, opening up caves, for the delectation of the sightseer, creating skeeing grounds on the summit of her one snow-clad peak, building Government hotels in far-off places, and organizing a literary campaign of travel. The result has been that the railways are taxed to accommodate the people who wish to know their country, and every one of the Australian States has found it to its advantage to adopt the New Zealand idea. Today the finest structures in Melbourne and Sydney are the Government Tourist Bureau buildings, and both the Federal Government of Australia and that of the Dominion of New Zealand are erecting palatial "Tourist Bureau buildings" on the Strand, in London.



MAORI CANOE ON THE IONGARIRO RIVER.

New Zealand does not confine her attentions to the three main islands; on far-off Raratonga, in the Pacific, the Government Tourist Bureau has erected a hotel, rates $10 per week, if you please, so that those New Zealanders who are advised to take an ocean voyage may do so and be sure of accommodation in the South Seas at rates within their means. This is far different from the French idea in Tahiti, where the tourists, according to Jack London and other recent visitors, are fleeced unmercifully, and in spite of its delectable beauty, place Tahiti upon the "never again" list. New Zealand is straining every nerve to secure frequent and regular service between her ports and those of our Pacific Coast, and now, with the assistance of Hawaii, this seems likely of consummation.



FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER.
From Sentinel Rock, 692 feet above the sea.

Perhaps no land has ever been fairer to the tourist and visitor than has been and is the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated. The Territorial Government is now making an effort to introduce the New Zealand system in the islands, with accommodation houses everywhere and reasonable rates to and among the islands. A delegate was sent by the Governor to study the Australasian system, and Australia sent its delegates to meet and consult in Honolulu with a committee appointed by Governor Frear. The object of the meeting was the linking up of Australia, New Zealand, Java, the South Sea Islands, the Philippines, and possibly Japan, Alaska and our Pacific States, to work for a common cause, looking toward the extension of the New Zealand tourist plan to other lands. Hawaii is taking the lead in this hands-across-the-sea movement, which it is spreading, but New Zealand remains as the model on which the practical work is based.

Hawaii is endeavoring to have the volcano of Kilanea, which is the largest active volcano in the world, and Haleakela, on the island of Maui, the largest quiescent crater known to man, both set aside as national parks, conducted on the New Zealand plan, not with palatial hotels for the wealthy tourist, but with

well-equipped accommodation houses for those of moderate means, horse and foot trails everywhere, and transportation rates regulated by the Government, with a monopoly to no one. California is also feeling her way along the New Zealand lines, and it seems probable that the first real steps on the American continent looking toward the treatment of the man who would travel as one who is a seeker after higher education, and never as legitimate food for leeches, will be taken in co-operation with our Australasian neighbors to draw the Eastern man westward, instead of leaving it entirely to the European tourist agents to have their way and tempt him eastward.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Why America Is Better

BY PAUL JOSEPH REPP

[Mr. Repp is a Lithuanian immigrant whose naturalization in St. Louis, November 5 attracted attention because of his naive appeal to Mrs. W. K. Kavanaugh, a society leader, for advice as to how he might hear sung certain American patriotic songs, "in respectable manner and place," to celebrate the day of his citizenship; and Mrs. Kavanaugh's genial response with a full program in a hired hall. This article was obtained by an interview.—EDITOR.]

WE Lithuanian people are mostly very ignorant. When we come to America we nearly always fall in under a leader—either the saloon or the priest. The Lithuanians have soft hearts and soft characters, and they are sure to be led. They will seldom act of their own initiative. That is why, if the American people would help them a little, and show them, they would become better citizens. The kind of voters they will be depends on the way they get started.

In the six years since I landed with my wife and babies in New York, I have thought many times that it would be a good thing to keep a second quarantine of ninety days. I mean a school where an emigrant could be taught how to get along in America without being cheated and fooled. Even if he had to pay for this out of his own pocket, I think it would be cheaper than what he often does have to pay before he finds things out. I am not complaining for myself. Ladies and men have been very kind to me, but I know that there are other sorts of people, too. I was better educated than the most, as I served five years in the Caucasian First Engineers' Corps, and I had relatives in the priesthood, and so on. But any one who is quite ignorant of the language must suffer if he falls into the hands of designing people.

When we came I had with me a letter to St. Joseph's Home, 117 Broad street. We came out from quarantine. It was not pleasant there. My stomach was sick. My head went around with the noise. Men surrounded me, and caught at me. They would take me, they would take me, they said. What could I do but go with some of them? "Will you surely take us to St. Joseph's Home?" "Oh, yes, yes."

There went with us from the ship two girls and a young boy. Girls are these bad guides' prey. They are easy, because they are so ignorant. Everything you have read about this in "The Jungle" is true. The guides took us thru the streets, at last to a crowded bar and tables. "Here we are," they said. Soon I saw there was a great deal of bad conduct going on. I could not believe that St. Joseph's Home would be such a place as this. But they insisted it was St. Joseph's Home. So I ordered supper. But when we had eaten our supper, I jumped up and said we would go. There was a big outcry, that I could not leave, that I must pay. But the boy and I spoke out loud. I paid for all, and we struck out a little with our fists, and the

women and children and all of us got out on the street. Undoubtedly, as I know now, the people of that place intended to make us drunk and rob us. After asking several persons on the street I found out that St. Joseph's Home, 117 Broad street, was only four or five blocks away. We walked to it, and when we got there I told the authorities pretty clearly, in Polish, what had happened, and asked what could be done to those people. They said they knew every day such things were done, and it was a shame, but they could not prevent it.

I think I must study politics before I make up my mind how to vote. That will take time. I am sure I will not be anything but an outright American. I have no sympathy for those who say they are Irish-Americans, or German-Americans, or Russian-Americans. A friend of mine, a Lithuanian, who has been in this country more than twenty-five years, reproaches me with this, saying that I ought not to go to the "pagan" churches —by these he means the Protestant—but that I should observe Fridays and Wednesdays as my fathers and my grandfathers did, and should stick to all their old ways. But I reply, No. Russia is dead to me. Americans are very good to associate with, and by choosing American company I know the language better now in six years than he does, altho he has been here more than twenty-five years. I am not a Lithuanian-American. but a true citizen who loves his country first, above even the country in which he was born. I will go to the Catholic Church of my ancestors perhaps, but if the Protestant Church be nearer, I will go to that if I wish. It saves shoe leather and street car fare, and I know enough to know that it is not any more "pagan" than the other is.

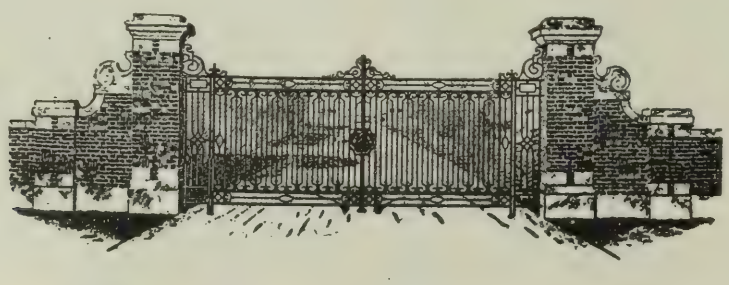
My little son will be a soldier, I hope. I do not now think of anything I would rather see him become than an American soldier. It fills my heart with joy that I have freedom, under the Stars and Stripes. I am making $3 a day in the Frisco railroad machine shops, and we have our own home, with a mortgage on it, but that will be lifted in time. And I probably do not feel the change of conditions as deeply as others, for my pay as an engineer and machinist was equal to that of eight laborers in Russia.

American women are so intelligent and well educated that I think they are equal in sense to the men. In Russia a woman of the poor classes is in slavery, almost. There is no divorce for her—that is only for the nobility and those who are rich. A breach of promise suit for a poor girl who has been betrayed helps nothing in Russia. In America I see men compelled to pay enough to support children brought into the world in this way, but a girl over there has no chance in court unless the evidence is so plain and so much of it that no one can disbelieve it. Then the man may have to pay 50 rubles, never more. That is the limit.

They say that Russia is a poor country—that that is why the people are poor. It is not true. As I went over the land, on the railroad with my engine, I could see what I knew already, that Russia is rich, very rich, in fertile land, and forests, and minerals—miles upon miles unoccupied except for the estates of the nobles, who will never sell the land.

We all love Tolstoi—that is, all of us who read. I am not in the least a Socialist, but I love liberty and fair play. I want to be an independent American—to read the Bible, to hear good leaders advise, and to live by my conscience.

St. Louis, Mo.



An Analysis of the British General Election

BY HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS

ON the 21st of February the King will open a new Parliament, whose membership will be as follows: Liberal, 275; Labor, 40; Nationalist, 72; Unionist, 273; Independent Nationalist, 10. If the Independent Nationalists "stand out," as is probable, Mr. Asquith will have a working majority of 114. At the least, he can count upon 104 voices over the Unionists in support of the two great issues upon which the general election was fought—the passing of the budget, with its clauses for raising revenue from land taxes, and the limiting of the veto of the House of Lords.

An attempt has been made in the Conservative and Unionist press to claim that the Ministry has virtually suffered a defeat, that the gain of over a hundred seats by the Unionists is a "moral victory," a protest against the budget, a justification of the action of the House of Lords which precipitated the election, and, above all, an indication that tariff reform is coming. A large portion of the Unionist press professes entire satisfaction with the result of the election, and predicts a near dissolution. Much is being said about the untenable position in which Mr. Asquith finds himself, owing to his dependence upon the Labor and Irish vote. A proposition has even been made that a neutral Ministry should be formed under Lord Rosebery to prevent a "deadlock" and to straighten out the tangle into which the political affairs of England have gotten. It is openly stated that Mr. Redmond is now in the saddle and will dictate the policy of the Ministry that his Irish following is "a motley horde," is supported by money raised in America, and that if Mr. Asquith forms an "unholy alliance" with Mr. Redmond he will be degrading the British Parliament by making it wholly under the influence of American gold.

When we consider the fact that the Unionists have gained so heavily, not only in members returned, but also in actual votes, it does seem that the Liberal party has experienced a serious setback, and that its preponderance in Parliament is very slight indeed. I think, however, that an analysis of the general election proves just the opposite. This election has been one of tremendous importance. Its influence is bound to be felt upon the life and thought of America. So I feel justified in presenting to American readers thru THE INDEPENDENT the results of the election, not only as they are viewed by the leaders of the Liberal party, but also by very many Unionists, who unwillingly recognize the mandate of the people.

The following table gives the division of the vote in 1906 and 1910:

	1906.	1910.
Liberal	2,700,261	2,844,871
Labor	409,691	474,429
Unionist	2,456,237	3,020,209
Liberal and Labor	3,156,952	3,319,300

I do not claim absolute accuracy for this summary, as it has been compiled from the newspapers. But it is accurate enough for our purpose, and any slight discrepancy would not change the facts which it reveals.

I have left out the Nationalist vote, as it does not enter seriously into the questions at issue. Aside from the Nationalist vote, there is an actual majority for the budget and for legislation against the House of Lords of 160,000. Proportionately, Scotland and Wales are far ahead of England in rolling up this majority. It will be noted, first of all, that all the parties have increased their actual vote since 1906. But the Unionists have gained over 500,000, while the Liberal increase falls a little short of 150,000. In Scotland and Wales the Liberals increased their majorities at the expense of the Unionists. So this 350,000 votes which the Unionists have gained over the Liberals, and which accounts for their parliamentary gain, is entirely to the credit of England.

Does this indicate a growth in tariff sentiment, or a general reaction toward Unionism?

In dealing with this majority we must remember first of all that the tidal wave toward Liberalism in 1906 did not represent an overwhelming change of heart on the part of the electorate. Hundreds of thousands of seeming Liberal votes were not given because of a trend toward Liberalism. The Unionist party had been returned quite fittingly in 1900 with a majority of 134 seats, and with the good will of the people. But in its five years of administration it lost twenty by-elections and gained none. In 1906 its reduced majority of 94 was converted into a Liberal majority of 354. The virtual reimposition of Church rates and the question of freehold licenses had aroused such a storm of protest that the Tory Government was swept ignominiously out of office. It is a mistake to believe that all Nonconformists are Liberals. In many parts of England they are largely Conservative and Unionist, especially the latter. But their votes in 1906, tariff reform not being then a vital issue, were given to a hostile party for the express purpose of remedying what they considerd a great wrong. Naturally, they returned to their own political affiliations in the recent elections. Of this I shall speak again.

A second reason is the unprecedented use of the plural vote, in which the Unionists possess an overwhelming advantage. Last month every plural voter endeavored to make all his votes count. As there are at least 300,000 more plural voters in the Unionist than in the Liberal camp, and as these voters possess anywhere from two to ten—in some cases even more—qualifications, the possibilities of this are so far beyond imagination as to make the work of the analyst rather discouraging and uncertain! The university seats all represent plural votes, and not one of them is held by a Liberal. No parson ever forgets to put in his vote at Oxford or Cambridge, or both. In increasing the efficiency of the plural vote in the late election the motor car proved a great factor. It has come into general use during the past few years, and the plural voter no longer bewails his luck if the poll in several constituencies of which he is an elector fall upon the same day. (The motor car, by the way, was used extensively to bribe the ignorant rural elector. "A ride for a vote" was a great, an irresistible temptation. Liberals vied with Unionists in this sort of work.)

A few weeks before the election, practical Unionist politicians saw that the tide was not turning their way, and so a last desperate effort was put forth by endeavoring to make Unionism and patriotism synonymous terms. The articles of the Socialist Blatchford in the *Daily Mail* are a striking commentary of the blue pre-election prospects of the Unionists. Germanophobia was launched upon the electorate. During the first week of the election, while there yet seemed to be hope, the opposition press printed dispatches from their German correspondents describing the gloom and terror felt in Berlin over the Unionist successes! There is no doubt that this war scare and the navy agitation gained many converts to the Unionist candidates.

Another reason for the Unionist increase was the presence of their candidates in Irish districts, which they had not opposed against the Nationalists in 1906; while the Liberals had to suffer from the remarkable growth of 65,000 in the Labor vote.

Now let us examine the vote in detail.

Ireland.—The Unionists received some encouragement from the gratifying returns which greeted them from those districts where they endeavored to oppose the Nationalists. They were successful in gaining only Middle Tyrone in this way, however, and this because of two Nationalist candiates, and not because of actual superiority in votes. They hail with joy a split in the Nationalist ranks which has just occurred. Mr. O'Brien's followers successfully contested ten Nationalist constituencies, and have formed the nucleus of a new party. It is hardly true, however, to say that these "O'Brienites" were elected as a protest against the budget. The ground upon which the Independent Nationalists stand is far broader than that. In the north of Ireland the Unionists captured two Liberal seats, but these had both been Unionist in 1900. In Belfast

West, however, they failed to regain a seat which they had held unopposed in 1900, in spite of a three-cornered fight. This seat they had counted upon as one of their "dead sure" wins. The Liberals succeeded in holding their own in the few other Irish seats which they possess, increasing their majority in one important city constituency.

Wales.—The vote in Wales can hardly bring any comfort to Churchmen. The reiterated demand for a Welsh disestablishment bill was stronger than ever before. In almost every district the Liberals rolled up a greatly increased majority. Their list of increased majorities amounted to 19, and the Labor party's to 3—90 per cent. of the Welsh seats! The two Unionist gains were insignificant. Denbigh, their old stronghold, which they barely lost in 1906, returned to them by 8 votes. Radnor, Liberal in 1900 and 1906 by majorities of 166 and 175, fell to them with a majority of 14 votes out of 4,430. In Swansea, where the Church has claimed a great increase in membership and where the Congress to protest against Disestablishment was recently held, the Unionists felt sure of a win, especially since the Labor party had a candidate in the field. The vote was: Liberal, 6,202; Unionist, 4,375; Labor, 1,452. The Liberal majority of 1900 was 1,115; of 1906, 1,454; of 1910, 1,645. Adding the Labor vote, which is all for Disestablishment, Swansea shows an increase in majority against the Church of almost three thousand in ten years! This is the history of most Welsh constituencies.

Scotland.—The Unionist defeat in Scotland was most decisive. I know that their leaders had counted upon the return of some of the seats which they had lost in the anti-Anglican landslide of 1906. Conservative Scotland, ably helped by the press, put forth strenuous efforts to regain its position in many important districts of Scotland. The Unionist gains were all the return of seats held before 1906. These were more than offset by a Liberal gain of 5. The Liberals retained, mostly with increased majorities, 19 seats which they had wrested from the Unionists in 1906. One Labor gain from Unionist in 1906 was also retained. In 4 seats of Lanarkshire, the Liberals were successful in spite of Labor tickets in the field which polled several thousand votes in each constituency. Two of these, Northwest and Govan, had been Unionist both in 1900 and in 1906. In Ayreshire North, Fifeshire West, and Leith Burgs the Liberals retained their seats, altho, as in Lanarkshire, Labor candidates polled large votes. The Unionists were deeply disappointed in not gaining these seats where there were three-cornered fights, and the loss of Govan and Lanark Northwest could hardly be believed. They had also expected to recapture the important Glasgow Central division, which had returned a Unionist in a by-election in 1904. The Liberal party increased its majority in 30 constituencies, independent of the Labor vote.

We have seen how the Liberals not only held their own, but demonstrated a healthy increase over 1906 in Wales and Scotland. Now we shall consider England, where the Unionists gained over a hundred seats from the Liberals.

We must remember what was said above concerning the Nonconformist Conservative and Unionist vote in 1906. One who has followed the course of general election after general elections, with a knowledge of the distinctive elements of the different English counties, readily sees that the Liberals in 1906 had to thank the Nonconformist Tory vote for many of their seats. The Unionist gains in England were, with the exception of 14, the return of these naturally Tory seats to the Unionist fold. Of the Unionist gains 91 were seats which they had held in 1900, and 29 of them had been so strongly Tory as to have been unopposed at the election of 1900.

On the other hand, the Liberals retained 77, and the Labor party 16, seats which had been Unionist in 1900. *At least 75 of these 93 seats Mr. Balfour felt that he had a reasonable chance of regaining. It was upon the basis of this belief that he and the other Unionist leaders advised the Lords to refer the budget to the people.*

The Unionists gained 9 seats from the Labor party, 2 of them owing to a three-cornered fight. Six of these seats they had held in 1900, 3 of them unopposed.

Six of their wins from the Liberals were in divisions where they did not succeed in getting a majority of all the votes polled.

The Labor party gained from the Unionists the important seat of Wigan, and 6 of the Liberal gains from Unionists were of seats which the Unionists had held both in 1900 and in 1906. In 3 of these seats the Unionist candidates had been unopposed in 1900.

As far as the budget referendum goes, one of the most significant facts of the election is that 9 of the Liberal gains from Unionists were of seats that had been lost on a by-election since 1906; while the Unionists cannot count a single gain of this nature. The Labor representatives are unreservedly for the budget. The 72 Nationalists are for the budget in so far as the issues of the late election are concerned. So the land taxes have won. All the Labor and Nationalist members of Parliament will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Liberals in legislation against the veto of the House of Lords. So, on these issues of the general election, the voice of the people, not only in Great Britain, but also in England, has spoken with no uncertain sound.

Now, how about British tariff reform, a question in which Americans have every reason to be deeply interested? I confess that I should like to find here some gleam of hope for the Unionist, as my sympathies are personally on that side in this issue; but I cannot.

Every day during the election the enthusiastic Unionist dailies of London would come out with headlines proclaiming the wonderful gains which "Tariff Reform" was making. The *Times,* however, was more reserved, and at last reluctantly confessed that England did not yet seem ripe for the pet policy of the Unionist platform. One might go much farther, and say that the general election of 1910 has revealed an amazing distaste for tariff reform in those parts of England which are competent to speak upon this question, and among the people whom tariff reform is supposed to benefit. It is either this—or a tremendous enthusiasm for Mr. Lloyd-George's budget!

Where were the Unionist gains and their large majorities? In what parts of England did the people clamor for tariff reform, rebuke the land taxes, and commend the House of Lords? In the agricultural regions of the south and midlands where the lord and squire reign supreme, in sleepy cathedral towns where man lives on his income or off the rich endowments of the Church.

I do not want to talk generalities, but to give facts. The Liberals increased their majorities in 48 districts, 6 of them with the co-operation of the Labor vote. Of these increases the most noteworthy occurred in the following counties: Yorkshire, 13; Lancashire, 9; Durham, 4; Cheshire, 2; Northumberland, 1. Ten Labor increases of note, in districts which were abandoned by the Liberals to them, were all in the northern counties.

The story is the same for Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Lincoln and Cheshire.

How do the seaports like tariff reform?

Let us examine the 9 Liverpool seats and the 1 belonging to Birkenhead, which, tho in Cheshire, is naturally of Liverpool. In the Scotland district Mr. O'Connor made a big increase in his Nationalist majority. Abercromby, a seat held unopposed in 1900, went back to the Unionists with a majority of 526. Everton, also unopposed in 1900, gave a Unionist majority of only 1,706. The great Exchange seat, held by the Unionists in 1900 with a majority of 1,297, and which had gone to the Liberals in 1906, was counted as a "sure thing" by the Unionists. Not only did the Liberals retain the seat, but they slightly increased their majority. Kirkdale has had four elections since 1900. The Unionist majority of 2,295 in 1900 has steadily decreased to 223 in 1910, and the Liberals have now put a red crayon mark against Kirkdale. East Toxteth, abandoned without opposition to the Unionists in 1906, retained its present member with a majority of 285 out of 8,000 votes polled. West Toxteth, which went unopposed to the Unionists in 1900, gave them this year a bare thousand majority over a Labor candidate. Walton, formerly unopposed, cut its Unionist majority down to 1,114. This has been

the history of ten years in the middle-class West Derby constituency: 1900, Unionist unopposed; 1903, majority 2,204; 1906, majority 1,847; 1910, majority 1,508. Birkenhead, where the Unionists were unopposed in 1900, but beaten in 1906, was, like the Exchange seat, counted upon as a sure return to the Tory fold. It remained Liberal.

I should not have been able to write this article had I not known beforehand something of the Unionist "hopes." I have merely compared the hopes with the results. Mr. Asquith may get into trouble with Mr. Redmond, and there may be some reason for prophesying a short term of life to the present Parliament. But, were I Mr. Balfour, I should not welcome another general election very soon.

London, England.

The Experience of Haverhill

BY DE MONT GOODYEAR, Ph.D.

[The commission form of city government started in Texas and has not only spread thruout the State, but is even being adopted thruout the country. The following article gives a succinct account of its success in Haverhill, Mass.—Editor.]

IN January, 1909, The Independent published an article entitled "The Example of Haverhill," in being the first city in the East to substitute a municipal council consisting of a mayor and four aldermen elected at large for the old form of city government, consisting of a mayor and two chambers.

Numerous inquiries are pouring in from students in colleges and citizens from all directions, asking for our testimony after experience. Here is a brief statement expressing it.

1. *Professional politicians are down and out.* Men of integrity and ability readily responded to the new opportunity. Whereas before the professional politician with the party name attached to his own upon the ballot held the city helpless in his grasp, now, deprived of party trademark, he has in three desperate attempts been beaten to dismay.

The first election was a close contest. During the year a defeated candidate for mayor attempted to use the recall for political purposes by forcing a new election. This failed, because the people were so well satisfied that he was unable to secure a sufficient number of signatures upon his petitions to bring about the special election. At the end of the year two of the new aldermen were candidates for re-election. After the preliminary vote their rivals were Roswell L. Wood, an ex-mayor, and James O'Connell, an ex-alderman, two of the most astute politicians and successful vote-getters ever known in Haverhill. Despite the tremendous exertions of these two men and all the forces allied with them, the new councilmen were returned by pluralities of 1,729 and 1,026 respectively, out of a total vote of 6,289. This offers ample proof that the people were too well satisfied with good business management of public affairs to revert to the old order of things.

2. *The financial success* of the new council has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. That accounts for the strong endorsement at the polls. The old city government frankly admitted that it was unable to run the city on its income and desired the Legislature to raise the legal tax rate. The borrowing capacity was exhausted, and toward the end of the year 1908 the city was actually unable to pay its last bills, amounting to $61,000, and a deficit to that amount was handed down to the new city council as a starter.

During this first year, with a slightly lower tax rate, that deficit was wiped out, and at the end of the year the city treasury contained a cash balance applicable to current expenses amounting to $36,000. The only unpaid bills for current expenses were those incurred dur-

ing the last week, and therefore too late for presentation before the books were closed. This net gain of $97,900 appeared after a year conspicuous for good service, especially in permanent street construction and paving. For the first time in many years no bonds were issued for street lighting.

How was it done? By carefully planning for all departments months in advance; by unearthing taxable property, and by getting full value for every dollar expended. Here are a few examples of the results when purchases are made in a businesslike manner. In 1908 the old form and in 1909 the new form of government made purchases at the following prices:

	1908.	1909.
Cannel coal (for fire engines) per ton	$12.00@$15.	$9.00
Disinfectant, per gallon	1.25	.40
Soda, per pound	.03	.01½
Oils, per gallon	.35@.55	.18@.23
Soap, per hundred	4.00	3.65
Shovels, per dozen	9.00	8.25
Lanterns, per dozen	5.00	3.90
Kerosene, per gallon	.12	.08@.09½
Tar, per barrel	2.25	2.15
Pitch for paving, per barrel	19.20	14.00

After making the proper allowances for changes in the market prices of these articles, the comparison is impressive. These are not exceptional cases selected to make a showing, but are illustrative of what generally prevails. When one reminds himself that his city consumes large quantities of merchandise, it is of great interest to him as a taxpayer that the purchasing be done with businesslike skill. This does not necessarily mean that graft entered into the purchases in 1908. Lack of intelligence or time on the part of the purchaser will likewise punish the taxpayer.

3. *The license question.* Unexpectedly this situation has greatly affected the license issue. Liquor license advocates depend mainly upon the revenue argument to win votes. At the last election the no-license forces used the excellent condition of the city treasury so effectively as completely to demolish the money argument, winning a decisive victory. The anti-saloon people believe that the good enforcement of law now secured will assist them in the future.

4. *Ease of administration.* Our citizens now know which alderman has charge of a given department. The mayor's clerk is also clerk for the aldermen. His telephone is always ready and any citizen can thus communicate with the right alderman at any time. This convenience greatly assists the people to secure prompt action on the part of the public servants. This simple fact, taken with one other, viz., that there is no dodging of responsibility, is of the greatest importance in securing the right co-operation between officials and people. The new charter has given us a centralized efficiency and at the same time it has made the city more democratic by putting the people in control. With the experience thus far the people of Haverhill are more than satisfied.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

In the Forgotten Lands

BY LUNDY HOWARD HARRIS

In the far forgotten lands,
By the world's last gulf of night,
Gasps a naked human soul,
Writhing up and falling back,
Screaming for a God who cares

In the far forgotten lands,
By the world's last gulf of night,
Bat-like creatures vex the gloom
And whimper as they shudder by—
"Is there any God who cares?"

In the far forgotten lands,
By the world's last gulf of night,
Walks the cross-stained Nazarene,
Searching ever for his own
On the crumbling edge of hell.

In the far forgotten lands,
By the world's last gulf of night,
There He wanders, all alone,
Dragging bleeding hearts from hell
With the whisper, "God does care!"

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Literature

Eucken's Philosophy

THE awarding to Rudolf Eucken, in 1908, of the Nobel Prize for Literature has served to call attention to the distinctive aspects of his philosophy, the main feature of which is a belief in the infinite worth of the spiritual life that lies beyond and gives actuality to the natural and human life. The spiritual world is an independent world; it is not a human product, yet every man must win for himself a part in this life or find his existence an empty mockery, a half life. The progress of the life of the spirit is sketched by Eucken in his book of this title,[1] a book that serves admirably as an introduction to his more technical works.

It is this spiritual progress that gives significance to history and makes its story more than the description of a magnificent but meaningless pageant. Philosophy, too, earns its claim to recognition as a servant in the outer temple of the spiritual life. By pressing home the questions that besiege the honest thinker, it shows how inevitable is the yearning that drives one to metaphysics as a refuge; to a metaphysics, above all, that is religious in tone and justifies earthly life by an appeal to a Beyond.

Yet the claims of modern life are distinctly hostile to metaphysical beliefs. The satisfaction the modern world finds in work for its own sake, the pride it feels in making for itself a world of reality and rejecting all restrictions, the courage with which it faces the problems of Nature, are wholly at variance with the religious need of belief in a final purpose, of a dependency upon a power not ourselves, of a conviction of sin. The struggle of thought has been to find unity amid multiplicity; yet the world today is intoxicated by diversity. It is burning itself out in the fever of progress. Thought would seek the Permanent; the modern world would deify Becoming. Thought struggles to reach a timeless truth; but modern positivism would rest satisfied with isolated facts. A shallow culture looks askance at religion, yet the pursuit of worldly happiness has ended in deep skepticism as to the reality of an abiding joy.

Nevertheless Eucken holds that an enlightened reading of the history of thought shows that there is no cause for despair in the present outlook. Always the spirit has come to its own, enriched by the conflicts thru which it has passed. For the spiritual life does not merely transcend the life of nature and of humanity, it is also in some strange way immanent in it.

Eucken would interpret the history of philosophy[2] in a large and serious way, as a deepening of the life of the spirit. A new unity and a greater faith evolve from the contradictions of experience and the profound unrest of the individual. This coming to consciousness on the part of the spirit Eucken conceives as a religious matter, nay, even as a matter of Christianity, if Christianity be interpreted liberally. This emphasis upon its religious aspect distinguishes Eucken's history of philosophy and determines the estimate he places upon the contributions of different thinkers as upon those of Plotinus and the formulators of Christian theology. Those philosophers appear greatest who have broken thru the bounds of their own systems and given wings to their infinite desires. In Plato the poet is found a source of fresher inspiration than in Aristotle—"the master of those who know." Eucken recognizes, too, the worth of the merely individual outlook. The extravagant vagaries of German romanticism, the bitter pessimism of Schopenhauer, the destructive subjectivism of Nietzsche—even these point beyond themselves to the "life of the spirit."

The great spiritual experience of the world Eucken finds in Christianity,[3] for which Greek thought served as a prepa-

[1] THE LIFE OF THE SPIRIT. *By Rudolf Eucken.* Translated by F. L. Pogson. New York: G. P. Putman's Sons. $1.50.

[2] THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN LIFE. *By Rudolf Eucken.* Translated from the German by W. S. Hough and W. R. Boyce Gibson. New York: Scribner's Sons. $3.

[3] CHRISTIANITY AND THE NEW IDEALISM. *By Rudolf Eucken.* Translated by L. J. Gibson and W. R. Boyce Gibson. London and New York: Harper & Bros. 75 cents.

ration. He would show that it "not only has a great past, but also a great future." Just when its extinction seems imminent come the signs of its revival. Yet in its reconquering of the world it will appear stripped of all accretions incidental to its historical development. Much of modern uncertainty in belief, much of its skepticism, can be traced to the break with ecclesiasticism and the throwing of the individual back upon his inner life which took place at the time of the Reformation. But this break was inevitable; inevitable, too, the warring of consciences and the license of disbelief which today precede the new unity that is to come.

The revival of Christianity, according to Eucken, will bring no return to primitive beliefs, no return to an ecclesiasticism whose mission is worked out. The new Christianity will be one that answers modern needs in a modern way, one that will introduce unity into a civilization that threatens to go to pieces of its own complexity. What form the upbuilding of the kingdom of God may take cannot be said in advance, but unless this kingdom of God come the life of the spirit will go out in darkness. Its prophecies will have failed.

It is a matter for congratulation that Eucken's philosophy has reached his English readers in such admirable translations, translations that preserve the dignity and fine literary tone of the original production.

Race Culture

In the past history of the human race, so far as we know it, efforts toward the betterment of the conditions of life, in so far as they were conscious, have been almost entirely in the direction of modifying and improving the environmental conditions under which man finds himself obliged to live. The attempt has been made to bring about a more perfect adjustment between man and his environment largely by adapting the environment, so far as might be, to man's needs and caprices. That we have gone far in this direction is sufficiently obvious to any one who enjoys the creature comforts of contemporary civilized life.

But this very ability of man's to control his environment (both physical and social) and in some degree abate its asperities removes *ipso facto* one, and perhaps the most important one, of the agencies which were instrumental in raising him to his high estate. Natural selection, as we know its action among plants and animals, operates to produce racial improvement or evolution by eliminating the unfit, the "undesirable citizens" of organic life. This elimination is brought about by environmental pressure. The animal which is not able, as a result of perfect health and an abundance of vigor, to withstand the rigors of a severe winter, for example, is killed off, and makes way for his betters, which possess the necessary vital equipment to meet the conditions. In modern human society the thing works very differently. So far as possible, thru organized charity and other similar agencies, man tempers and adapts the harsh features of the environment to the powers of resistance of the weaker brother. Nature is no longer allowed to take her course with man. The unfortunates are looked out for.

This brings us to the logical *raison d'etre* of the new science of eugenics. If, as the theory of organic evolution maintains, the progressive evolution of man to what he now is has been the result of the naturally selective action of the environment on a plastic organism, and we then so modify the environment that it can no longer have any but a very much reduced selective action, it is logical to assert that some human agency must be brought into play to take the place, so far as may be, of the no longer operative natural agency.

This eugenics aims to do. Its fundamental assertion is that the continued improvement and betterment of the human race, either physically, mentally or morally, cannot be insured, nor can its degeneration be prevented, solely and entirely by adapting the environment to man. On the contrary, attention must be paid to the fundamental biological make-up of man himself. The unfit, the great body of physical, mental and moral derelicts, must not be allowed to reproduce themselves indiscriminately, as

they now for the most part are. And further, every legitimate effort possible must be made to encourage the reproduction of the fittest. This does not involve any change in the laws and sentiments now governing the marriage relation in civilized countries, but inculcates a deeper sense of responsibility for it.

The first book to deal specifically and solely with the subject of eugenics is Saleeby's *Parenthood and Race Culture.** Dr. Saleeby has in the past been a prolific writer on evolution, with particular reference to human affairs. He has been very active in the eugenics movement in England from its beginning. The present book is a frank and enthusiastic exposition of his personal views regarding eugenic problems and their solution, giving expression to ideas which in many cases are distinctly outside the pale of eugenic orthodoxy. The work falls naturally into two main divisions. In the first of these divisions, "The Theory of Eugenics," the author discusses those fundamental biological considerations upon which all eugenics propaganda must rest. The second part, "The Practice of Eugenics," deals with such topics as selection in marriage, racial "poisons" (*e. g.*, alcohol, syphilis, etc.), and the promise of racial culture. An appendix includes a useful tho brief annotated list of literature on eugenics and kindred subjects. While this book can in no sense be regarded as a contribution of anything new to what is already known of eugenic principles, it is to be commended as a forceful and interesting popular presentation of the existing state of knowledge and expert opinion in this highly important field.

A Son of the Immortals. By Louis Tracy. New York: Edward J. Clode. $1.50.

Delgratz, capital of Kosnovia, is another of the fabled cities of the air situated in the Balkans. As in the first of the novels of little kingdoms and their kinglets, "The Prisoner of Zenda," the author of *A Son of the Immortals* has caught the picturesque contrast between Old World intrigue and the frank and straightforward methods known as "American diplomacy." The reigning King and Queen of Kosnovia having been victims of assassination, reminding the reader of a like recent tragedy in Servia, the next in line is a dissolute exiled monarch living in Paris; his son Alexis, by an American mother, rashly dares the adventure of regaining the throne on his father's abdication of all claim to it. He is in love with a pretty copyist in the Louvre from Vermont, and he is a genuine American in spirit, quite determined to rule his tiny kingdom well—or proclaim a republic; he is frank, manly and fine, his wit and courage are matched against Serb prejudice and Greek craftiness; his ministers are determined to marry him to a Princess of Montenegro. Here are materials for a swift and exciting romance, and Louis Tracy knows how to make the most of them. It is a story of political adventure, bravely carried off. We wish the artist, who bears no less a name than Howard Chandler Christy, had read the book! The picture of General Stampoff, opposite page 75, wears a mustache which the author had shaved off a few pages before. How it could have grown between Paris and the Danube is an illustrator's secret, priceless to a barber.

The Ball and the Cross. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Mr. Chesterton has apparently taken Mr. Shaw's advice to produce works of art instead of always criticising those of others. *The Ball and the Cross* is a novel in form, an extravaganza in substance. A duel prolonged over so many pages grows a little monotonous, but Mr. Chesterton is not monotonous, altho he repeats himself without hesitation. We recognize passages from "Orthodoxy" in their new setting:

> "Man is a beast whose superiority to other beasts consists in having fallen."
>
> "All thru his life he thought of the daylight world as a sort of divine débris, the broken remainder of his first vision."

A young Highlander, born and bred in the Catholic faith, sees in a secularist's window a scurrilous remark about the Virgin Mary, promptly smashes the window and challenges the atheist to fight a duel with swords for the honor of Our Lady and the satisfaction of her defender. The two men, in deadly earnest, seek a place where they may fight,

*Parenthood and Race Culture. An Outline of Eugenics. *By C. W. Saleeby.* New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50 net.

and, pursued by the police, are interrupted again and again, and an insane asylum forms their precarious final refuge. An outline of the story could give no idea of the impassioned argument of the fleeing duelists; of the mixture of the ordinary and the supernatural; of the alternations of the grotesque and the grandiloquent, the pathetic and the preposterous, that form the fantastic fabric of the tale. There is much of symbolism, patent and obscure. The Ball typifies reason and the Cross a divine unreason; one rounded, complete, ending in itself; the other unsymmetrical, imperfect, stretching out to infinity, down to the heart of man and upward to God. MacIan, champion of the Cross, and Turnbull, the protagonist of the Ball, fight thru many changes and picture the endless conflict between the mystic and the materialist. The author respects them both, altho he has scant patience with the Tolstoian and the Nietzschean, equally invertebrate, unreal and insincere, as they try to hinder or encourage the duelists. Each of the men dreams a dream, in which he sees the world as it would be if his own ideas should prevail, to the exclusion of his antagonist's. These dreams are full of beauty and terror; a midnight landscape swept by tempest and revealed by flashes of lightning in a series of pictures as vivid as Mr. Chesterton's pyrotechnic art can make them. One is a frozen world of blue-white steel; the other a world on fire; and they are equally insupportable, the Ball without the Cross, and the Cross without the Ball. Each needs the other and man needs both.

Cardillac. By Robert Barr. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

In spite of the historical incidents of this book it is chiefly a love episode, and tho we are sure of the hero's prowess in his hazardous adventures, we feel that love rather than pure delight in danger is the stimulus. The scene is in France, in the time of Louis XIII. The Queen-mother is a prisoner in the Castle of Blois, and by chance Victor de Cardillac is forced to espouse her cause. He falls in love with one of her ladies-in-waiting, and thereafter his efforts to free the Queen arise from a more specific desire than that of displaying unselfish patriotism. After the escape has been effected by means of a silken ladder invented by Cardillac, the author turns his back upon the history of his book and concerns himself with the happy consummation of the romance. No more is heard of the Queen or the plots for her restoration, tho from the care with which the historical framework was arranged one might have expected at least a definite conclusion. This Mr. Barr fails to make. It is an unfortunate feature of the book that he does not force all lines of action to converge into some point and thus leave the reader with a clear impression of the climax.

History of the Great American Fortunes. By Gustavus Myers. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Vol. I. $1.50.

After decrying both eulogists and muck-rakers, Mr. Myers declares that "great fortunes are the natural, logical outcome of a system based upon factors the inevitable result of which is the utter despoilment of the many for the benefit of a few." His object "has not been the current one" of portraying the owners of great fortunes "either as remarkable successes or as unspeakable criminals." He hardly succeeds in this laudable purpose, for he freely charges the subjects of his studies with practising cruel, extortionate, illegal methods. His zeal for propaganda often upsets the judicial poise of the historian. Because shippers in early days were allowed by the United States Government from six to eighteen months in which to pay custom duties the author is aghast and denounces "the shippers' huge graft," "the free-of-interest loan from the Government," as he styles the long credit. He seems not to suspect that the merchant and the free trader, looking at the other side of the shield, see the Government as the robber of the suffering merchant. Every fortune, according to this work, is based on force or fraud of some sort. The reader would accept a number of Mr. Myers's withering statements and insinuations with more readiness if they were better backed with references to authorities. Overstatement weakens his case not infrequently. For example, to multiply the articles in his indictment of John Jacob Astor, the writer describes the trappers as "poor wretches, who gave up

their labor and often their health and lives for Astor!" How unlike from Parkman's description of "the grim romance of the trappers' hard, wild life." It is possible to recognize that the adventurous, rough life of the wilds did not produce "poor wretches," meek victims of city cupidity, without abating one jot of indignation over the stupid ways and laws of men, that yield to hardy daring but scant rewards and pile riches on the lap of the cunning bargainer. Doubtless far better methods will be found to conduct the world's work than the ways which have produced the Girards, Astors, Fields and Goelets. Especially the lavish gifts of city land values by the community to favored individuals, gifts which this volume shows to have been the source of some of the biggest fortunes, may be checked when a few more rays of intelligence pierce the twilight of the common mind.

The Poems of William Winter. Author's Edition, with a Portrait. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. $2 net.

A vein of sadness runs thru this latest collection of a life's poems by William Winter. Like a November day the evening of hope and promise, natural to youth, seems to have come on early, with a little gathering of mist which, later, was to be driven away perhaps by the lamplight and glow of friendship. That his friends were many is amply indicated by the many graceful partings, when absence was to be temporary; wistful *au revoirs,* when the meetings elsewhere were only to be hoped for. His measures are always of the long-accepted order, never the bold inventions of the riming *nouveaux riches,* who nowadays help themselves to the manifold product of the shops and sometimes get a collection of rhythmic "longs and shorts" worth patenting, but oftener do not. As a poet, Mr. Winter could hardly have had very warm sympathetic relations with such. The old melodies that send a thrill of delight among the contented every-day folk —measures so deftly managed by Longfellow, hallowed by Whittier, made rich and warm by the wit of Holmes—measures varied enough for the uses of those who wished to put thought, beauty and human passion into verse—thinkers as well as singers. Mr. Winter has long been the poet of friendships—of warm-hearted, almost of womanly attachment to persons. There is never a forced note in his verse of reminiscence, of generous fellowship, of eulogy. It is invidious to speak of one poem as better than another, when all express so well the heart of the man; but one that, like a good painting hung in the every-day room, calls from us every morning a glad note of recognition, is the beautiful tribute to George Arnold, which is called "A Reverie." It is possible to find in his best pieces, as there were in the exquisitely fresh and beautiful measures of Wordsworth, prosiac words—words so homely of feature that one questions why they were invited to a company when they could not dance. There are also phrases once fresh and welcome, when they first had a card for the dance, but have been so beaten about that they belong to the winds. They live best in the company with which they grew up. They are, like an old beau in the ballroom, of finer manners perhaps than the company they have fallen in with. It would be unkind to the reader to point them out. Let him find them if he can. Many will welcome such old friends. We all, like the traditional old lady, have our dreamy "Mesopotamian" words, worth all the rest of the sermon.

A Manual of American Literature. Edited by Theodore Stanton. Leipzig: Bernhard Tauchnitz. (Putnam. $1.75.)

The four thousandth volume of the cheap and popular Tauchnitz Library is given to a collection of manuals of the different periods of American literature, by members of the faculty of Cornell University. The late Moses Coit Tyler deals with both colonial and revolutionary times, and there are seven chapters on the nineteenth century. The statement that John Hay wrote "The Breadwinners" is here authoritatively made for the first time. Most persons have long suspected the fact, and some have known it, and the statement will thus cause little surprise. The authorship of the novel "Democracy" is unhesitatingly given to Henry Adams. The work is comprehensive and thoro, and it is brought down to date, for most of the current writers are included.

Literary Notes

....The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church observed the 400th anniversary of the birth of John Calvin by special exercises in connection with their meeting at Savannah, Ga., last May. The *Calvin Memorial Addresses* delivered at that time have been published by the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va. Among the speakers were Dr. James Orr, of Scotland; Prof. Benjamin B. Warfield, and Rev. Henry Collin Minton.

....A complete treatment of organized charity—the movement, its requirements for its workers and the good it accomplishes—has been published under the inadequate and rather indefinite title *How to Help,* written by Mary Conyngton (Macmillan, $1.50). It is an exceedingly comprehensive work, and its chapters on the homeless man and woman, its care of needy families, and the discussion of the problems of child labor will prove of value to the philanthropic worker.

....International law is being made rapidly nowadays and the fifth edition of Wilson and Tucker's standard work on that subject just issued by Silver, Burdett & Co. ($2.50) has been expanded to include the decisions in regard to the wireless and submarine telegraph; aërial jurisdiction; the Geneva Convention of 1906 for the Amelioration of the Wounded in Armies in the Field; the results of the two Hague Conferences and of the Naval Conference at London in 1908-1909; the bearing of the Pan-American Congresses; and the effects of recent wars, as the Russo-Japanese, Spanish-American and Boer Wars, upon military agreements.

....Longmans, Green & Co. have recently produced in a new and revised form President Wilson's little book on *Division and Reunion, 1829-1909* ($1.25), which is one of the three volumes in Professor Hart's well-known "Epochs" series. The utility of the book has been greatly increased by the concluding chapters, since 1889, prepared by Professor E. S. Corwin, of Princeton. Few of our younger scholars are so well equipped as Mr. Corwin to discuss the recent constitutional evolution within the United States. His survey of recent history is exceedingly brief, but we know of none that is saner or more illuminating.

....After reading *How Two Hundred Children Live and Learn,* by Rudolph R. Reeder, superintendent of the New York Orphan Asylum, at Hastings-on-Hudson (New York: Charities Publication Committee, $1.25, postpaid), one envies the lot of the orphan, and begins to question the superiority of home training over that of such institutions. Dr. Reeder has told in his book how he trains his waifs to become useful and independent men and women by making them helpers in the small groups or families into which they are divided. His chapters on economic training, punishment, and moral training could be read advantageously by parents as well as teachers in institutions.

Pebbles

A SAILOR had just shown a lady over the ship. In thanking him she said: "I am sorry to see by the rules that tips are forbidden on your ship."

"Lor' bless you, ma'am," replied the sailor, "so were apples in the Garden of Eden."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

"My teacher's name is Brown," said the first little girl.

"My teacher's name," replied the other little girl, "is Davis, but I don't know what color it is."—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

I love a pretty maiden;
  For her I fondly sigh.
Her face so sweet I seldom greet;
  Of me she's very shy.
I follow her day after dav
  'Mid scenes of strife and squalor;
If you would view this maiden, too—
  Look on a silver dollar.

—*Smart Set.*

A Danish paper compares "I love you" in many languages. Here are some of them—the Danish paper is our only authority for their correctness: The Chinaman says, "Uo ngai ni"; the Armenian, "Ge sirem ez hez"; the Arabian, very shortly, "Nehabeeck"; the Egyptian, similar, "N'achkeb"; the Turk, "Sisi sevejorum," and the Hindoo, "Main tym ko pijar karyn." But overwhelming is the declaration of love of an Esquimau, who tries to win the chosen one by the pleasing sound of the dainty little word: "Univifigssaerntdluinalerfimajungnarsigujak."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

AN auctioneer advertised on his office window for an assistant, and added a list of qualifications which showed that he expected his new man to possess all the virtues.

Many people read the notice and turned away, but at last a more venturesome individual entered the office and informed the auctioneer that his brother was just the man for the job.

"What's your brother like?" queried the auctioneer. "Is he quiet?"

"Oh, yes."

"Used to a long time stopping in one place?"

"Rather. Sticks to one spot like glue."

"Never gets into trouble through meddling with other people's business?"

"Never."

"Wouldn't answer back if I called him the hardest names I could think of?"

"He'd be as mum as a fish all the time."

"Jove! He's the very man I want. Where is he now, this brother of yours?" eagerly inquired the auctioneer.

"Couldn't say with confidence," dryly responded the man as he backed toward the door. "He's been dead for the last seventeen years!"—*New York Sun.*

The Independent

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We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

A Word with Our Readers

It will please our readers, we are sure, to learn that our subscription list has increased twenty-five per cent. in the last six months. Figures tell their story; and it is interesting to notice in what sections of the country the increase has come. New England has barely held her own, the States of Maine and New Hampshire showing a small actual loss. New York State has gained largely, numerically, but not so greatly on a percentage basis. The South shows steady gains thruout, and the Pacific States all give a good increase. The heavy gains, however, are in the Middle West and Texas. The last named State more than doubled its list of subscribers, and almost secured the largest numerical increase, altho that distinction goes to Ohio. Besides Texas and Ohio, the States gaining the most new readers were Illinois, Pennsylvania and Missouri, in the order named.

The western movement of our population is emphasized by these figures. Homes in New England are broken up, and the families take their magazines, like their household gods, with them. The spirit of progress in our great Middle West demands a full supply of the best literature. We hope that the good work may go on, and that next year we may be able to report to our readers another substantial gain.

Animal Photographs and Vacation Experiences

Again we throw upon our readers the responsibility for our Vacation Number, relying on them to see that we are supplied with plenty of attractive pictures and good stories of good times. Ordinarily our contributors are authors by profession or persons who do a great deal of writing for the press, but our Vacation Number, the first in June each year, is "Amateur Night," when anybody has a chance and everybody is welcome. For everybody, they say, has at least one good story to tell, and many of these pertain to the recreative period of the year, when the modern man and woman break away from their diurnal treadmill and go forth in search of the unusual. When a camping party sit in the evening on boxes, logs, rocks and blankets, and watch the camp fire burn down—do you build it in the log-cabin or the tepee form in your country?—and a story is demanded from each person in the circle, it is usually forthcoming, and one who sneaks away in the darkness to his tarpaulin just before his turn comes round is not so welcome to the firelight ring next night. That is the sort of gentle compulsion which we would impose upon all of our readers to induce them to break thru their natural modesty and reserve and tell us of the best time they ever had, or the worst time, which would be equally enjoyable to us. True stories, of course; The Independent is not a fiction magazine. Still, truth is a relative term, particularly when relating to one's own adventures.

"Here's my wisdom for your use, as I learned
it when the moose
And the reindeer roared where Paris roars
tonight;
There are nine and sixty ways of constructing
tribal lays,
And every single one of them is right."

What Kipling said of the tribal lays is true of the vacation story, but the professional authors have only discovered a

dozen or so of the sixty-nine varieties. That is why we look beyond them and appeal to the larger public outside the literary ring.

If you can send a photograph or a sketch to illustrate your vacation experience, so much the better. We will pay you $2 for it. But we want many more photographs than these, for there will be sixteen pages of solid pictures in that issue, and all about animals. Last year we had pictures of children. This year we will take in the rest of the animal kingdom, and if we get as many different kinds of animals and in as great a variety of postures as we got of children, you will find those sixteen pages worth looking over.

We want photographs of all kinds of animals, native and foreign, wild and tame, edible and inedible, the friends and foes of mankind; all sizes, from the elephant to the protozoon, from the comparatively harmless tiger to the malarial parasite which slays millions of human beings a year. We interpret the word "animal" in the good old way of the Game of Twenty Questions, as meaning everything not mineral or vegetable, so do not forget the birds and snakes, insects and fishes.

The vacation experiences should be told in a concise, graphic, personal and unaffected style; less than 400 words, unless you want to run the risk of their being cut down. For each story that we print we will, as last year, give two annual subscriptions to THE INDEPENDENT, of the value of $6. You can have your own subscription extended by two years or send THE INDEPENDENT to one or two friends, preferably the latter. This is worth trying for, since it costs only a postage stamp and a few minutes of pleasurable retrospection and transcription. For the most interesting and attractive photograph of animal life we will pay $10; for the next best, $5; and for all the others that we can use—and we can use a great many—$2 apiece. Put your name and address, as well as a descriptive title, on the back of each print and enclose postage, and we will return the unused prints. Manuscripts alone cannot be returned. All photographs and vacation stories must be in by April 15, 1910.

Yellow Dogs

IN the investigations which brought Governor Hughes into public prominence the term "Yellow Dogs" came to be applied to the blackmailing legislators whose "strike" it was to introduce legislation hostile to corporations, and squeeze money out of them by the threat of enactment if they were not paid for suppressing it. It is not this State alone that knows this breed of dogs which wins more rich prizes than any dog-show. There are packs of them, hunters of game and carrion; and they are particularly numerous about capitals in smaller towns of States in which there are large cities; at Albany, N. Y.; at Harrisburg, Pa.; at Springfield, Ill. At the investigation of the insurance companies in this State the trail of the pack was seen, but the yellow dogs themselves were not found. Now, for a wonder, the trail is hot and they are in sight.

The present case is a small one in itself; it was only a few thousand dollars a year; and when the demand rose to ten thousand dollars the bridge companies could not afford to buy protection at so high a price. They would be blackmailed no more. Think, then, what must have been extorted from the wealthy metropolitan corporations in the days when the "black horse cavalry" were in the saddle, for they were spoken of as a freebooting troop as well as a pack of dogs. Then protection as well as extortion was reduced to a system; a famous lawyer, or a shrewd business man was kept at Albany to provision the pack, and a fine house was rented for their kennel. All this came out a few years ago in the investigation of merely the insurance companies. In those days the cost of dog-meat was enormous, and it is almost a surprise to learn that the bones of the humbler corporations were not disdained.

In this investigation, at last, the very names are given us of those who received the bribes. Usually we would not speak of such a criminal charge until the defense had a chance to be heard; but in this case no doubt would appear to be left. Senator Conger himself testifies that he was the go-between. He received the threat. He reported it to the bridge companies. He went to Albany, himself

a member of the Legislature, with the man chosen to carry the bribe money. He pointed out the men to whom it was to be paid. He saw it safely given. Both men have testified fully and without contradiction, and everybody believes he has told the truth. To one man, now dead, four thousand dollars was given for distribution. To the Speaker of the House, Mr. Nixon, as testified to, one thousand dollars was paid, and as much to Mr. Allds. And this continued year after year, and men chosen, in theory, to make wise laws for the State, made trade of their office, and amassed fortunes. What worse crime, what more shameful perversion of a trust could be conceived?

And this system by which public trust has been made a private profit has not been confined to New York State alone. It has been developed in other capitals. Most fortunately we are trying to break up in California and Illinois and Pennsylvania and Missouri the yellow dog system. There is some improvement in legislative and executive morals. No place can be found to set up in Harrisburg the statue of the distinguished head of one such system. It is well that here in New York an investigation can go back beyond the reach of the statute of limitations, and not be confined within the criminalities of a current session. The sins of the dead rise against them. It is found that crime does not pay. A leader well versed in New York politics admits that Governor Hughes "is a wiser man than you or I will ever be," and all the politics he has is persistent, intelligent honesty. Let the scandals be digged up. That is publicity which only scoundrels can complain of.

Senator Conger will not allow that he was guilty of bribery—it was simple blackmail. Blackmail it was, but it was also bribery. There may be cases of doubt, but this was bribery. When Mr. Robert, founder of Robert College, visited Constantinople he objected strenuously to feeing the custom house officers, but was told by a very wise and good man that he must consider that he was paying them to persuade them to do their duty. But this is not Turkey. Our legislators are regularly paid their salaries. The yellow dogs are to be hunted, not fed. Exposure is the only duty. An attempt at extortion should be made public and infamous. Accordingly, with less guilt, it is true, the man who pays a blackmailer's bribe must suffer expulsion, tho with less shame, following the man who demanded it. And with blackmailing legislators let us not fail to couple the collectors of campaign funds who promise to sell protection for big contributions.

The Last Refuge

When a great popular movement for an important reform is ready to reach the stage of legislation, when every argument has been weighed and the balance is strongly in its favor, then the last refuge against it is loudly presented—it is not within the express grants of power to Congress under the Constitution. This objection has been presented over and over again, generally without success, tho occasionally, as in the case of the act taxing incomes, the Supreme Court has sustained the objection.

Just now it is the development of the Post Office that is suffering from this objection. The country wants what every other leading country has, postal savings bank service, and postal express service. Everybody knows we ought to have them as well as Great Britain, France and Germany, and even the little countries have them; but the big corporations object. They want their profit continued. Express companies are strong; so are banks; and they fear the loss of the profits which go to their big owners of stock individually, but which ought to go to the people as a whole. So as the last argument, an argument of despair when hope begins to fail, they tell us that the Constitution gives no such power to Congress.

The Constitution was not devised to stand in the way of the public welfare; in fact it specifically provides that Congress shall have power to provide for the "public welfare"; and in case of stress or necessity this power would and properly could be exercised. Indeed it has been exercised in the past, and it is only a question how great is the emergency, and whether it should be exercised. The word *centralization* has an ominous sound, and it is made much of as a bug-

aboo, but with the unification of the country by railroads, trolley lines, telegraphs, interstate commerce and the post office, State lines become obliterated and State interests identified, so that one cannot tell, from any social or political conditions, when he passes from one State to another. What differences of interest are there between New Hampshire and Vermont, or between New York and New Jersey?

So the claim of States' rights reserved under the Constitution becomes a difficulty, if not a menace, at times when it becomes desirable to adapt legislation for the whole country to conditions of civilization and commerce never dreamed of when the Constitution was framed. The control of corporations belongs to the States, but we had to take advantage of indirect and implied powers under the constitution when we enacted legislation to control them on the claim that they engaged in interstate traffic. In this case the Supreme Court sustained the law and routed the objectors.

Now it is the development of the Post Office that is in question. The Constitution puts the Post Office and post roads under the control of Congress; and we may as well admit that it never occurred to the framers of the Constitution that the Post Office could become a banking institution or a general express company. They thought of it as a convenience for transporting letters and a few newspapers. But as intercourse increases the meaning of the word *post-office* enlarges of necessity. The first Postmaster-General had only one or two clerks in Washington; now there are tens of thousands all over the country. If for the convenience of the people the Post Office could then carry a newspaper, why not a book; and if a book why not a pound of tea; and if a pound of tea why not a bag of flour or a day's marketing as in England? To be sure the Constitution says nothing about express business, and the express companies, with their enormous profit, remind us of it, but what difference is there in principle between carrying a newspaper for a man's convenience and carrying other packages? And when the rural delivery has been so enlarged, and the service is by wagons, why cannot the wagons carry packages with the letters and papers, for the benefit of the people and the profit of the department?

And so of postal banks. Already we have the money order system. But that is an initiatory banking system. A postal order is a bill of exchange, for which ten cents is charged. In these late financial disturbances not a few people, afraid of private banks, have used it as a bank of deposit, making the order in their own names, to keep their money safe. Why not extend the system so that this can be done regularly and with profit for the people? But the bankers complain of the payment of interest and the redepositing in other banks of money collected from the people. But if the department does a service for the people, it must be paid therefor; and it is no worse to sell bills of exchange, as is now done, and charge for it, than it would be to accept these deposits and pay a small interest thereon.

It is not respect for the Constitution, but regard for their own profits that the banks are concerned with. People that want a fair interest on their deposits will still patronize the savings banks. But over much the larger part of the country there are no secured savings banks such as we have in a very few Eastern States. In the West and South there may be a savings department in many banks, but they are far less secure than is the deposit in a true savings bank. The people need a place to put their savings that will be absolutely safe. It is to the public advantage that they have it. The word *post-office* is a bigger word than it was a century and a quarter ago, bigger the world over, as the country is bigger and the world is bigger. And even the Constitution has a broader meaning than it had, the Supreme Court being witness.

Causes of the Law's Delay

HERE and there some slight progress is being made toward finding and ending the causes of the intolerable delays of adjudication which have become one of the chief scandals of our civilization. Deferred decision has always been, and in the nature of things always must be, an efficient means of making the rich richer and the poor poorer; it makes the name of justice a mockery. Yet the courts

and the legislative bodies have for nearly a generation talked about it as a thing deplorable, instead of finding and taking steps to terminate it.

Something like decent attention to the business in hand has been exhibited by a Massachusetts State Commission, appointed on July 21, 1909, to investigate the causes of delay in the administration of justice in civil actions in that commonwealth. Not only has this commission in six months completed and submitted a report, but it has actually called attention to causes which really play some part in producing the evils under consideration. More remarkable still, the commission proposes that these causes be dealt with by measures that would diminish, if not make end of them, instead of by measures that would provide fat new jobs for respectable citizens in need of genteel situations.

For example, the commission does not recommend a multiplication of courts and the appointment of additional judges. The commission is of opinion that the situation ought to be relieved without increasing the burdens of taxation, and in disapproving of the proposal to constitute independent courts to deal with equity and divorce cases, it makes the curiously sane comment: "We know of no more prolific cause of delay than the necessity of resort to two courts to obtain what might be obtained in one."

Jurisdiction in divorce proceedings, the commission would hand over to the probate courts. It will be interesting to observe how the Bay Statites receive this suggestion, for we remember how reluctantly they consented some years ago to "lower the moral tone of society"—that was the fetishtic phrase used in the discussion—by handing over divorce cases from the Supreme Court to the Superior Courts. From the standpoint of common sense the probate court is the proper tribunal to deal with these cases, involving, as they do, the same sort of questions of family property and the interest of children which probate judges are otherwise concerned with, and upon which they are supposed to have or to acquire special knowledge.

But to pass to the chief causes of the law's delay. The commission finds them in two tendencies, to wit, one toward an accumulation of legal business in a few hands; two, toward a congestion of the docket with accident or employer's liability cases.

In Suffolk County alone, 1,637 cases on trial were found to be in the hands of only twenty attorneys or firms. It is well understood that in all large cities the independent individual lawyer is being driven to the wall by big offices organized on the department store plan, and employing cub clerks to do their work. These big concerns encounter little difficulty in getting their cases put over, and again put over, until it suits their convenience to try them. The Massachusetts commission recommends "that the power and responsibility shall be given to the court itself to establish rules of practice in this regard best calculated to meet the difficulties and abuses as they arise."

More important than any other cause of delay is the appalling number of cases marked for jury trial made up of tort actions for personal injuries. In Suffolk County, accident claims against street railways consume three-quarters of the time given to jury trials. There is just one possible remedy for this state of affairs, and the commission does not hesitate to make it plain. It consists in substituting a workmen's compensation act for the present resort to action for damages under the common law and employers' liability statutes.

The backwardness of American commonwealths in adopting the principle of workmen's compensation, which Germany and England have demonstrated to be not only feasible, but in every way as superior to the action for damages as the railway train is superior to the stage coach, is only one among a score of matters in which we lag behind the "effete" civilizations of Europe. Elemental justice demands that an industry should bear its own costs, and experience has proven that when this principle is accepted the costs enormously decrease. Under our present procedure, not only is the public mulcted and the business of the courts held up, but most of the injured employees ultimately fail to get compensation, preventable accidents are not prevented, and the bill for the relief of destitution

is swollen. A compensation act, as German and English experience proves, reduces the number of accidents by more than one-half, actually compensates the injured person or his family, relieves the court docket, and stops one of the great wastes of public money.

Touching on a minor cause of delay, the commission suggests the possible penalizing of needless litigation. The idea is an old one, but perhaps none the worse on that account. Article 1 of the Code of Hammurabi reads: "If a man bring an accusation against a man, and charge him with a capital crime, but cannot prove it, the accuser shall be put to death."

Corporation Tax Publicity

It is provided by the new law which imposes a tax upon the net incomes of corporations that the tax returns "shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and shall constitute public records and be open to inspection as such." But the cost of making the returns of 400,000 corporations accessible to the public would not be less than $50,000 a year, and there is no money legally available for this purpose. There is an appropriation of $100,000 for the expense of collecting the tax. All of this is needed outside of the District of Columbia, and even if it were not, no part of it could lawfully be used in the District to promote the publicity which was intended. A law twenty-eight years old forbids the employment of persons there by the Government unless there is a specific appropriation for such employment. Some think that the almost forgotten existence of this statute now gives much satisfaction to executive officers who have been annoyed by the protests of numerous corporations against a public exhibition of statements showing what their expenditures, receipts and profits are. However this may be, the old law is plain and it must be obeyed.

Congress has been asked to appropriate $50,000 for that publicity which the tax law requires. There are indications that it will fail to do so. There are members who do not care to offend the corporations in their States or districts. In the House neither the Ways and Means Committee nor the Committee on Appropriations is willing to act. Each of these committees insists that the appropriation should be reported by the other. It is asserted that in the Senate a majority against the proposed grant of $50,000 has already been counted. It is quite probable that the returns will not be open this year to public inspection.

Those who are accustomed to criticise the Administration assert that such publicity was regarded by the President and other supporters of the tax bill as highly important. In the exprest opinion of the President, we are told, the chief virtue and value of the tax lay in this provision that everybody should be free to read the statements turned in by the corporations. We do not find in Mr. Taft's messages and speeches a warrant for this. But he did say repeatedly that by means of the new tax "the Government," not the general public, would gain knowledge of the "real business transactions and the gains and profits of every corporation," and that this would be a "long step toward that supervisory control of corporations which may prevent an abuse of power." He had in mind the information which would be acquired by the Government, not that which could be obtained by the curious or by competitors of the taxed corporations.

We are not convinced that a public exposure of the financial statements of all corporations, a majority of them small concerns, statements showing their expenditures, their gross and net income, etc., would be wholly beneficial. We can see that in the cases of many small corporations it might be harmful to the innocent. At the same time, the possession of this information by the Government will serve the public interest. And, as we understand the laws and regulations, any of these returns—even if there be no appropriation for general publicity—may be exhibited to applicants who obtain permission to inspect them from the President or the Secretary of the Treasury.

There is some unjust discrimination in this tax law. For example, a small corporation competing in business with a partnership, it may be in the same city or even in the same street, is taxed, while the partnership is not. If the financial condition of such a corporation should

be laid open for the inspection of the competing partnership, the corporation might suffer some injury in addition to that which is due to the statutory discrimination. Many who think that full publicity for the statements of debts, receipts, profits, etc., is greatly to be desired, have in mind the great corporations or combinations, and especially those whose methods excite popular hostility. They do not give sufficient weight to the fact that a vast majority of the taxed corporations are small and comparatively weak. In some instances publicity would expose such companies to successful attack by the powerful and unscrupulous.

Work for a Nobel Prize Winner

THE Presidency of the United States is the most exalted national office in the world. The man who holds any other within the gift of the nation after having occupied it has a less opportunity for public service and a less honorable position. To rise higher than the presidency one must turn from the national to the international realm. What is the opportunity for service in the international realm?

By far the greatest is to work for the substitution of law for war to the end that universal peace may prevail. Peace based on law is now practically established in the fifty-nine nations of the world claiming to be independent. But in that international realm over and above each nation, in which each nation is equally sovereign, the only way at the present moment for a nation to secure its rights is by the resort to war.

The nations, in other words, are today at that stage of civilization where they claim the right of settling their disputes by a method they would put their own subjects to death for imitating. The problem, therefore, before the international statesman is to bring the nations under a federal law made, executed, adjudicated and sanctioned by the peoples of the world.

In an editorial last week on "Mr. Roosevelt at Christiania" we pointed out the great opportunity before our ex-President to do some effective peace propaganda in his forthcoming Nobel peace lecture. This week we venture some further suggestions of even more importance.

Mr. Roosevelt returns home in June after a well earned vacation. It is inconceivable that he should not wish to put his experience and ability at the service of his countrymen. Why should he not then be made chairman of the American delegation to the Pan-American Conference that meets in Buenos Ayres this summer? This is the New World Conference and holds the same relation to North and South America that The Hague Conference does to the world. The conference is in a sense the preliminary caucus of the American republics before they enter The Hague Conference. It can be depended upon to bring up some questions that will finally be settled at The Hague, just as the recent Rio de Janeiro Conference sent the Drago doctrine to the Second Hague Conference, which finally passed it under the name of the Porter proposition, thus constituting the first step taken towards the goal of compulsory arbitration. To go to Argentina will afford Mr. Roosevelt not only a splendid chance to test his powers of putting ideas thru a deliberative body, but also of becoming familiar with the practical workings of an international conference. Then after his return home, stopping of course at some of the principal Latin-American capitals en route, he might be appointed a member of the American delegation to the next Hague Conference, which is to meet in 1915. A period of four years is none too long for Mr. Roosevelt and the other members of the commission to study the history and philosophy of the peace movement, to brush up their French (hitherto a distressing weakness of American delegations) and to visit the chancelleries of the principal nations of the world to get in touch with the best peace thought in Europe and Asia.

The great weakness of The Hague conferences has been the fact that the delegations came more or less unprepared as to what they themselves wanted and what to do when new propositions were "sprung" on them. The only exception was the German delegation at the second conference, which had studied their case with so much thoroness that their influence on the final results was quite out of proportion to the intrinsic

merits of the measures they espoused or opposed.

A bill was a year or so ago introduced into Congress providing that our ex-Presidents be made permanent delegates-at-large to international conferences. It seems a happy solution of the problem of what to do with our ex-Presidents. If Mr. Taft will appoint Mr. Roosevelt a delegate to the forthcoming Pan American Conference and then a delegate to the Third Hague Conference, we are confident that Congress will provide the means.

Theodore Roosevelt is the best known and esteemed American abroad. He has received the Nobel Peace Prize. He has the prestige, ability, energy and youth. He could succeed where others fail.

Emerson says: "History is nothing but the record of the decline of war." Will Mr. Roosevelt be given the opportunity thus to become the greatest maker of history since the world began?

The Tillman Children

All will sympathize with Senator Tillman in the severe paralytic stroke under which he suffers, and which is likely to put him permanently out of public life; and those particularly will regret it who have found in his speeches the boldest defense of Caucasian rights against the dangerous encroachments of the negro race. Who will be left, in these worser days, to hold the fort but Senator Jeff Davis and ex-Governor Vardaman? Mississippi ought to send Vardaman to the Senate just to keep the Arkansas Senator from feeling lonely. And just before his illness the Supreme Court of South Carolina had decided against his right to hold his son's children against their mother's claim, by the radical device of calling the South Carolina law, which gives all rights over children to the father and none to the mother, not only against the Constitution of the State and that of the nation, but against all right and decency. That saves South Carolina from shame, and we commend the decision to the courts and legislatures of many other States which have a similar law. It is interesting to observe that in this decision the court of South Carolina does what has often been complained of, expands the scope of the Federal Constitution by making it apply to conditions that were never in the mind of its framers. That becomes necessary as conditions and public sentiment change.

Industrial Peace

A bill has just been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature intended to bring about industrial peace. It is modeled on the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which President Eliot has characterized as one of the most important pieces of legislation ever enacted in North America. The Canadian act requires that in the event of a dispute arising in any industry known as a public utility, it shall be illegal to resort to a strike or lockout until the matters in dispute have been investigated by a board appointed by the Minister of Labor on the application of either party. One of its members is named by the employer; one is named by the employees; these two choose a third, or, on their failure to agree, he is named by the Minister. The proceedings and final report are at once published extensively for their influence on public opinion. After the report, and not until then, the employer may lock out or the employees may strike, if either declines to accept the advice of the board. In the application of the principle of this act to Massachusetts, it is proposed to extend it to cover all occupations and also to have the controversy settled as the disputants may prefer, either by a board of arbitration whose decision will be final or by a board of investigation, as in Canada. This is a step in the right direction, altho many eminent students of New Zealand's compulsory arbitration law declare that voluntary arbitration which is resorted to before the case is appealed to the compulsory court has proved a complete failure. On the other hand, in the first two years of the Canadian law there were fifty-five applications for the appointment of boards and in only two instances did strikes follow their findings. Nevertheless, compulsory arbitration is based on the sound principle that industrial peace is as much the concern of society as of the disputing parties. We applaud, therefore, the Canadian and Massachu-

setts plan, but we are confident that the logical conclusion of the matter is compulsory arbitration, which must ultimately prevail, between warring economic groups in the community, just as it now does between individuals.

Use and Waste of Water Power

Reports from different parts of the country show that the utilizing of small water powers is on the increase among farmers. Omitting entirely all the large streams, there are thousands of small brooks, especially in the Eastern and Middle States, that tumble down hill without doing the slightest service, until the waters are accumulated in rivers that run factories. Every one of these streamlets might be made to furnish electricity, sufficient for lighting and in some cases heating adjacent farm houses, and barns, and for running machinery. This is the simplest solution also for the help problem. It is our little brooks and brooklets that can be transformed into unhired workers (almost costless power), to do our work for us. The power is not only very cheap, but much safer than that obtained from the ordinary oil lamps and lanterns that are generally used. An inexpensive dam across a brook will frequently secure power enough to furnish light for two or more adjacent farms. One recent report says that "Electricity has been secured sufficient to light a farm house from cellar to garret, and to lighten up every dark place about the property, including stables and barns." Another report tells of lighting all the farm buildings, and doing nearly all the farm work for four adjacent properties. It is a grand chance for co-operation. In many places a town can advantageously harness a larger watercourse for public use, and sell superfluous power to corporations and private parties. We look to see a very large share of town taxation paid by the utilization of town power. In France the canal system is so managed as to assist a large part of the population with cheap lighting for their houses and cheap power for their machinery. If our old canal system had not been mostly put out of use, it might now be made to pay its way from the locks. We have probably twice the values going to waste in the United States that we have turned to the supply of human needs.

Health of School Children

Superintendent Maxwell reports that a thoro examination of the children in the schools in New York City, made by competent physicians, shows that not less than two-thirds of them are in need of medical care. Most of these children are what would be classed as defectives. The defects cover nearly everything in the way of human ailments. As a single instance, it is found that trachoma alone (a communicable disease) excludes from school opportunities over 1,000 children, not counting over 50,000 cases that have not been excluded. There were also found among these school children over 3,000 cases of diphtheria, mumps, measles and scarlet fever. Nearly 12,000 school children were suffering from malnutrition, and 408 are reported as anæmic victims. Of course, we cannot take it for granted that this ratio of defective children will hold for the whole United States. A multitude of the cases are for bad teeth. It probably will come nearer to place the average at one-third than at two-thirds. Even that ratio is a terrible one to consider, if we are looking for a healthy American stock, capable of healthy ideas and fit for citizenship. There is no good reason why school life should not tend toward wholesomeness rather than toward enfeeblement. The trouble in these cases is ignorance or poverty at home, and there are communities in which the children's school luncheon is a means of health.

Tchaykovsky's Trial

The trial of Mr. Nicholas Tchaykovsky, the Russian patriot, has been set for the last of February. Three petitions have been sent to the Russian Government on his behalf. That from this country, signed by many eminent people, was forwarded some weeks ago. That from France went the last day of January, with the signatures of about forty of the leading men of that country, headed by M. Anatole France. The English petition also went last month, bearing the signatures of half a dozen

lords, as many bishops and twenty-five members of Parliament. It reads:

"To His Excellency M. Stolypin, Premier.

SIR—We had the honor in 1908 to address your Excellency on behalf of Nicholas Tchaykovsky, who was at that time a prisoner in the Fortress of S. Peter and S. Paul. We received the news of his liberation on bail with the highest gratification.

"Now, hearing that his trial is approaching, we venture to remind your Excellency of the international interest in his fate, and to express the hope that his case will be tried, according to your Excellency's assurance, before an open and competent court, and in accordance with the common principles of all civilized countries."

As Madame Breshkowsky is to be tried at the same time, there is all the more reason for hoping for a fair and open trial, since the world at large has a deep interest in the fate of that noble old woman. Russia should know that many lands are watching how she will treat these two prisoners, whom so many people of many lands respect and honor.

Old Age Pensions

The report of the Massachusetts Commission against old age pensions, made after two years of investigation, puts the matter in a clear light, altho the conclusion is unexpected. The commission recommends that this sort of work be left to corporations, urging that they pension their own employees, and that States, cities and counties establish a retirement system for public employees. A scheme of compulsory State insurance is not approved, altho the commission thinks that the ultimate solution of the problem will be found in some scheme of obligatory State insurance. Considerations of economy and efficiency demand the establishment of municipal pension systems. It would establish a system of compulsory instruction in thrift in public schools. It approves the old age pensions instituted already by our railroads and many industrial corporations. Its study of the subject as developed in Europe is illuminative. It shows that there is a wide difference between the economic conditions of the aged population in Great Britain and in the United States. The provisions of the English scheme would debar three fourths of our population. That this ends the determination to provide, in some substantial way, for the helplessness of second childhood, we do not believe. Modern civilization has come to a sincere and fixt conviction that old age shall not be left uncared for, after it is unable to care for itself.

When Mr. Belvidere Brooks was made general manager of the entire Western Union Telegraph Company's system the other day, some one asked him by what secret he had been able in forty years to rise to that position from being a messenger boy of eleven in the telegraph office of an obscure Texas town. He replied that it might have been luck, for he could think of nothing else except this:

"The only thing I ever figured out as having been continually with me since the first day I became a messenger boy may be termed a constant responsibility to my employers, a knowledge that my time was theirs, and that their interests were my interests. That has been my one thought. Another factor which maybe has had an influence on my life is that I have always told the truth. It takes a mighty smart man to be a liar."

That is explanation enough—faithfulness and truthfulness plus brains. He had not been a messenger boy more than six months before he was ticking off the messages. The boy was father of the man.

Even Cairo can suppress a mob and save a lynching. It did it the other day when some hundreds of the "best citizens" stormed the jail and tried to seize and kill a negro who was charged with some minor offense. The sheriff fired over their heads when they refused to disperse, and then shot to hit, and a son of an ex-mayor was killed and several wounded. The mob took that hint and dispersel. That sheriff knew his duty.

Think of it—this is the year 1910, and only now has the great State of Pennsylvania begun to enforce a law which, during January and February, has taken thousands of breaker boys under fourteen from its coal mines, boys that were, many of them, not able to read. A number of breakers have had to shut down till they could get men to do the work, and special schools have had to be opened in Hazleton and elsewhere.

Insurance

What Becomes of the Families?

Some time ago a careful examination was made of the records in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Rhode Island covering the estates of nearly 50,000 deceased persons. The result of this examination showed that less than 2,000 of the dead ones left individual estates, the value of which exceeded $5,000. The great majority were like butterflies that live brief lives, during which they flit from flower to flower, and in a moment they passed away and were forgotten. The most of these persons lived careless lives, tho there were some of them who were counted as successful. Certain of them were in business and had large transactions, but when their affairs were finally settled they had remaining less than $5,000. The average man is, it again appears, sadly lacking in thrift and foresight.

It would be humorous if the tragic element could be eliminated, but when the question obtrudes itself "What becomes of the families?" there is nothing funny about the 40,000 improvident ones. Think of it! only five men in every hundred conducted their affairs successfully enough or kept the money they had saved or made safely or had protected their families thru the medium of insurance so their dependents had at the last even so small an income as $5 per week or $250 per annum. If it be true that 90 per cent. or a percentage that approximates 90 per cent. of all business men fail in their enterprises, it is easy to understand the difficulty of building up a successful business. Only the few do it. Even when a man makes money it is uncommonly hard to keep it after making it. The avenues for getting rid of it are many and the streets leading toward the keeping of saved money until the end are few. Insurance fortunately is within the grasp of most men who will open their hands and take it, but so many keep their hands as clenched fists in this connection. It is time to think about this matter of insurance when all is going well, when the young man is rejoicing in his strength or whose viewpoint is that of a strong man who is about to run a race. If it is good political economy in time of peace to prepare for war it is far better for the average man to take out a policy of insurance even if it appears that he does not need it. Have you reasonably capitalized your earning power? Do you carry an amount of life insurance that will work and earn an income for your family against the certainty of your ultimate death or your physical and mental impairment and depreciation? Too few men take proper stock of themselves in this way. The investigations recently made confirm those previously made along the same line and sound a warning that may well be carefully considered by those who wish to make sure of what is to become of their families.

One of the unconsidered trifles that makes for the present high cost of living is the daily fire tax of $1,500,000 paid by Americans. The United States Geologican Survey gives these figures and their eloquence ought certainly to inspire every one of us to work toward fire prevention rather than against it. The man who hazards when he throws away his lighted match and knows not and cares not where it falls, as well as he who throws carelessly aside his burning cigar or cigaret, will please sit up and take notice.

During the consideration of the Federal corporation tax, when it was before Congress, unavailing efforts were made to obtain an exemption in favor of life insurance companies. There might easily have been some concessions of this kind since there is in some respects little if any difference between life insurance companies and savings banks. There should, of course, not be an unjust tax on either form of thrift.

Plans to make sure of a safe and sane Fourth of July have already been formulated in various parts of the country. The Independent has advocated something along this line for several years and earnestly hopes that those now actively moving in this matter will not forget all about it before the evening of July 3.

Financial

The Hocking Manipulation

MR. KEENE, the manager of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company pools, testified on the 14th in bankruptcy proceedings relating to J. M. Fiske & Co., one of the firms that failed when the manipulated stock fell from 88 to 25 in a few hours. His testimony threw much light upon the operations by which the pool speculators had lifted from 22 to 91 the quoted price of a stock that for years had paid no dividend. On the 16th the Stock Exchange's governing committee made known its decision concerning the firm of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., which had organized the pools. Saying that the failure of the firm had been caused by "reckless and unbusinesslike dealing," it ruled that Mr. Haskins, the firm's board member (and president of the Hocking Company) could not be reinstated. This is practically equivalent to expulsion, altho Mr. Haskins can sell his seat. In a published statement he afterward said:

"The object of the pools was to accumulate and keep, not distribute, the stock, and at no time was either pool closed out or profits taken. I and my friends believed and still believe in the dividend-paying possibilities of the property."

But Mr. Keene, who was employed as manager, had testified that after the stock had been worked up to 60 he sold out the first pool, giving those who had invested in it a profit of $254,000. Being greedy, he added, they insisted upon starting another pool at once, against his advice. The price was then too high, he thought. He would have got it down to about 40 before taking hold for another lift. They did not agree with him. After the operations of the second pool had raised the price to the neighborhood of 90, the top-heavy speculative fabric toppled over.

His frank testimony, pointing so clearly to manipulation designed to draw profits from a misled public rather than to accumulation for investment, evidently had much weight with the Exchange authorities. But their decision does not deal directly and plainly with the evil to which public attention has been drawn by the Rock Island and Hocking incidents. What are their views about such manipulation? Do they think that it should be prevented? If so, have they in mind any preventive measures? We presume that there is still some action to be taken with respect to firms affected by the Hocking collapse, and that thus there will be offered to the Exchange authorities an opportunity for an expression of their opinion concerning an evil as to which the general public opinion is sharply defined.

....Estimates made by the Geological Survey of Brazil indicate that the known deposits of iron ore in that country exceed 2,000,000,000 tons.

....The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered fifty electric locomotives for its tunnel service in New York. They will be the most powerful of their kind ever built, and are to be ready in July next.

....After his recent inspection of the United States Steel Corporation's property in the South, Judge Gary, chairman of the board, said: "The Steel Corporation can manufacture in Alabama, when its construction work now under way and contemplated is completed, steel and iron at a cost as low as in any place in the world." Since the Southern property was acquired about $6,500,000 has been expended for construction work, and $7,000,000 more for such work has been appropriated.

....Harvey Fisk & Sons offer $11,000,000 Hudson Companies (McAdoo Tunnel System) 6 per cent. secured convertible gold coupon notes, payable February 1, 1913, at par and accrued interest. These notes, a lien upon the system of tunnels under the Hudson River and associated railway property and real estate, are specifically secured by deposit, with the Guaranty Trust Company, of 150 per cent. of their face value in Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, exempt from taxes in this State. They are convertible at maturity or on any prior redemption date, at 100, into said bonds at 95 and accrued interest.

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Survey of the World

Economy in the Government's Business

President Taft made an address on the character and life work of Washington before the New Jersey Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati, in New York, on the 22d ult. The same evening he spoke briefly at the annual dinner of the Lieutenants of the New York police force. On the 23d he enjoyed an enthusiastic reception in Newark, N. J., where he spoke at the banquet of the Board of Trade, taking for his subject the revenues and expenditures of the Government. Introducing him, ex-Governor Murphy spoke of the attitude of the press. At the beginning of his address, the President said:

"Governor Murphy has said something about the newspapers. It is difficult, when a man is President and he has no other way of measuring public opinion but by the newspaper, especially when all the newspapers unite in hammering the Administration, in treating it with a hostile tone of contempt and a disdainful tone of patronizing friendship, to overcome the feeling that perhaps you'd better begin all over again. Such a welcome as I've had here tonight gives a little hope that perhaps the newspapers don't carry in their pockets all of public opinion; and that perhaps the American people are able to see thru something of hypercriticism, something of hysteria, and something of hypocrisy, and to have a real sympathy with the man that under a considerable responsibility is doing the best he can."

We had failed, he said, to adopt such a budget system as is found in every other civilized country, a system referring proposed expenditures and receipts to some single authority or tribunal which makes one side equal to the other. In Congress, revenues are provided by one committee, and expenditures ordered by others, sometimes without apparent reference to the available receipts. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, has in recent years been required to make a budget, with recommendations for revenue legislation. The President made a statement in detail as to the present condition of the Treasury and the prospect for the coming year, pointing out what might be the effect of large appropriations for rivers and harbors and new buildings, and showing why it was just that Panama Canal expenditures should be met by bond issues. A similar course should be taken with respect to great and costly projects for the improvement of inland waterways. He explained how the original estimates of the cost of the Panama Canal had been increased by the higher cost of labor and material, provision for greater width and larger locks, and other changes in the plans. Referring to the reduction of the annual estimates under his orders, he showed where the reduction had been made and that in some cases it meant only a postponement of needed improvements. Provision for two large battleships had been retained because we ought to increase our naval strength until the completion of the canal, in 1915. The canal would "so double the navy's efficiency" that expenditure for new construction could then be reduced. Speaking of the proposed appointment of a Congressional commission to reorganize the Departments and reduce the cost of administration, and of the assertion of Senator Aldrich that strict business methods could reduce it by $300,000,000 a year, he said he was confident that a president and fearless commission could make "a most material reduction":

"They will find opposition in Congress to every change recommended, because there is no branch or bureau so humble that it cannot secure its adherents and defenders within the legislative halls. But if, by the totals that it

shows, this commission shall justify its existence, it is probable that it can secure a majority sufficient to carry thru its proposed reforms."

As the Government had grown gradually, bureau had been added to bureau, and it had been impossible to avoid some duplication. The proposed commission would also seek to secure the utmost efficiency on the part of employees. It would propose methods to be used in the cases of superannuated public servants. He was convinced that these should be retired "on incomes sufficient to support them," and that this would promote economy. If the postal committees should not reach definite conclusions as to the question of postage on periodicals, this matter might well be left to the commission. The success of modern business had been due to the adoption of economies and the time had come for the introduction of such economies in the administration of the Government's business.

Pinchot Testifies Against Ballinger

In the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, Mr. Pinchot, the dismissed Forester, appeared on the 26th ult. as a witness. Before testifying he read a preliminary statement. It was his desire, he said in this, to relate his experience with Mr. Ballinger, and to direct attention to three matters of principal importance. Concerning the first, which was the policy of protecting water-power sites against the attack of monopolists, he undertook to show that Ballinger had taken office with a determination to make short work of it, had reversed the policy so far as he had been allowed to do so, and had not intended to withdraw again the sites made open to entry. When the witness had said to the President that Ballinger was an enemy of the conservation policy, the latter had given to the President a false explanation of his action. As to the second matter (the Alaska coal claims), witness believed that Glavis had told the truth and was a faithful public servant. Glavis's facts proved that Ballinger was unfaithful. In a letter to Mr. Taft, November 4, witness had exprest his conviction that Ballinger was a dangerous enemy of conservation. When this letter was submitted to Ballinger, the latter replied in a statement shown by documentary evidence to have been false in three essential particulars. He had wilfully deceived the President. The third matter was the attitude of the Government, under existing laws and practice, toward conservation. He desired to show how difficult it was for faithful officers to protect the people's interest, and how easy, and often how inevitable, was a betrayal of them. The laws and practice should be amended. The evidence would show, he added, that the people's interests were not safe in Ballinger's hands; the committee's verdict should be in harmony with the general conviction that Ballinger had been unfaithful both to the public and to the President. In his following testimony, the witness asserted that Ballinger in 1907 had protested against the creation of a forest reserve including the Cunningham claims; that in reversing Garfield's policy he had restored lands without making fresh examination of them; and that the second withdrawals were made only after witness's conversation with Mr. Taft in April, 1909. Dispute arose as to the admission of this conversation, and a decision was deferred. In the letter dismissing Glavis, witness said, reference had been made to a Comptroller's decision requiring abrogation of an agreement between the two departments as to forest lands. He denied that there had been such a decision, the inference being that some one had misled the President.——Secretary Ballinger speaks of Pinchot's "mendacious aspersions," and says the witness seeks to deceive the public, as he tried to deceive Mr. Taft.——The testimony of W. W. Barr was to the effect that Glavis, after his removal, assisted him in locating claims to certain timber lands, using his knowledge of land questions in this project, which might have yielded him a profit of $10,000.

Alaska's Coal Wealth

Senator Beveridge has introduced bills withdrawing from entry all public coal lands in Alaska and providing that they may be leased for thirty years, each tract not to exceed 2,560 acres, on a royalty basis. This is not to interfere with the patenting of the surface for agricultural purposes. He made an interesting state-

ment as to the value of Alaska's coal deposits. This statement was based in part upon testimony recently given before the Senate Committee on Territories.—— There came before this committee voluntarily two representatives of the Guggenheim-Morgan syndicate, these being Stephen Birch, the syndicate's manager, and John N. Steele, its general counsel, a brother of one of the partners in J. P. Morgan & Co. Their avowed purpose was to show that the syndicate's holdings had been exaggerated in various publications. It was true, they said. that the syndicate had taken an option on the Cunningham coal claims, agreeing to pay $250,000 for a half interest if patents should be obtained. This was done before the legality of the claims had been questioned. The claims probably covered 50,000,000 tons of coal, which could be mined for a profit of $25,000,000. They were in a coal field which probably contained 500,000,000 tons, having a gross value of $900,000,000 and a net value of $200,000,000. The syndicate's holdings were enumerated. It had spent $10,000,000 on the Copper River Railroad and was about to spend $5,000,000 more. It had nearly half of the stock of the Northwestern Commercial Company, which owned steamships and salmon canneries. It was interested in other canneries and owned one copper mine. There were about twenty-five independent steamships, it was pointed out, and the syndicate had no coal interests except the Cunningham option. The $1,359 to which Glavis referred had been paid by the syndicate to Cunningham for the expenses of an expert examination of the coal lands. The syndicate wanted traffic for its railroad. It was now buying coal in British Columbia at $12 a ton and sending it to Alaska because no one was permitted to mine the coal lying by the side of its railroad tracks.——Commenting upon this, Senator Beveridge said he judged that $2,000,000,000 was not too high an estimate of the value of Alaska's coal deposits. The Matanuska field was worth as much ($900,000,000) as the Bering River field, of which the Cunningham claims were the richest part. He thought these two fields held $2,000,000,000 worth of coal. The Geological Survey reports showed that there were other fields, the area of all being 12,867 square miles, and estimated the coal contents to be more than 15,000,000,000 tons, which might be worth $15,000,000,000. Under the present laws, Alaska coal lands in the public domain may be obtained from the Government for only $10 an acre. (There are about 5,000 acres in the Cunningham claims, said to contain 50,000,000 tons.) Mr. Beveridge urged that his bills should be passed. The coal lands in Alaska had been withdrawn from entry and sale in 1906 by President Roosevelt and a bill confirming this withdrawal had been introduced in Congress, where no action upon it was taken.

The Strike in Philadelphia

There was great disorder in Philadelphia thruout last week, but some improvement was to be seen, beginning with the 24th, when the State's mounted police, or constabulary, arrived in the city. On the 21st, C. O. Pratt, national organizer of the union and leader of the railway men on strike, was arrested for inciting the people to riot. This was regarded by many as a blunder. At the hearing in court practically no support for the charge was shown, and the arrest made Pratt a popular hero. On the 22d, a holiday, mob rule prevailed. The Fencibles, a local organization of militia, were required to aid the police; but the rioters attacked them, took away their arms and rolled them in the dirt. They were rescued only by mounted police, who charged the mob. In this collision twelve persons were wounded by bullets. On the 23d it was decided that order could not be preserved by the police, altho more than 3,000 special officers had been added to the regular force of 3,500. A call was sent to the State troopers, and the Governor was asked to hold in readiness the entire National Guard of 10,000 men. On that day 33 rioters were indicted and several were sentenced, one to be imprisoned for six years and three for two years. The clergymen of the city proposed a plan of arbitration. It was regarded with favor by the strikers, but rejected by the company. After the arrival of the 185 troopers there was much less disorder. On the 25th, John J.

Murphy, the leader of all the unions in the city, was arrested and then released on bail. The newspapers had published his remark that if one striker should be shot by the troopers, there would be a carnival of riot and bloodshed, because there were men in the Kensington district who could shoot straight. Up to this time Pratt had opposed a general sympathetic strike, but he now began to predict that there would be one. He also asserted that the company had used torpedoes on the tracks to discredit the strikers, and for the same purpose had destroyed one corner of a car barn with dynamite. Altho unions representing about 30,000 men had voted for a general strike, there was no final decision until the 27th, when a meeting of the Central Federated Union was held. After a long debate, resolutions calling for a general strike were adopted, but with the provision that action should be deferred until Saturday, March 5. Time is thus to be given for the exercise of influence to persuade the company that a compromise should be made or a settlement reached by arbitration.——Owing to strike riots in South Bethlehem, at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, of which Charles M. Schwab is the leading officer, one hundred of the State troopers were sent to that place on the 26th. Their duty was to protect the men whom the company has employed in the strikers' places. Having been attacked by a mob they charged upon the rioters. Two men were shot, and one, Joseph Szambo, died of his wound. He was struck by a bullet intended for a striker who had hit a trooper in the face with a brick. This strike began on February 4, when the machinists quit work because of a disagreement about pay for extra work. It is said that the company has on hand contracts involving $40,000,000 worth of steel armor and other products for our Government and Argentina.

The Revolution in Nicaragua

The news reports about the war in Nicaragua are conflicting. Two stories are told concerning every battle. One comes from the Government and the other from the revolutionists. Each side claims a victory, and there is great rejoicing, both at Managua and at Bluefields. It is quite clear that there was much sharp fighting last week on the neck of land which lies between Lake Managua and Lake Nicaragua. This tract is now the scene of hostilities, and it is within a few miles of the capital. Last week's most important battle was at Tisma, which is near Tipitapa. Madriz says that the revolutionists were soundly whipped; Estrada asserts that Madriz's army was destroyed. There were reports that Madriz had fled westward from the capital to Leon; other reports said that he believed the revolutionists would soon give up the fight. There were some indications, however, that altho Chamorro, leading the advance guard of the revolutionists, had suffered a reverse, the capital was really almost surrounded by Estrada's forces. Americans have been prominent among the revolutionists. One of them, Capt. Godfrey Fowler, of Texas, a grandson of Senator Reagan (Postmaster-General of the Confederacy) and a soldier of the war in the Philippines, is said to have died of his wounds. Another, Captain Conrad, has been sent to a hospital in New Orleans. Madriz has issued a proclamation asserting his belief that the attitude of the United States is one of neutrality.—— Judge Charles E. Magoon, formerly Governor of Cuba, in an address before the Commercial Club at Boston, last week, said the policy of the United States with respect to the Latin-American countries should be "a combination of the big brother and the big stick." Men holding office in the turbulent Central American republics should realize that there was a power that would hold them responsible for maladministration. But this power should be exercised only as a last resort:

> "If the Monroe Doctrine means anything, it means, and always has meant, the dominancy of the United States in the Western Hemisphere; and if this dominancy is to be maintained, the United States must see to it that the Governments of this hemisphere discharge their duties to their citizens, and their international obligations, and keep pace with the progress of the world. No other course is open to us."

——Officers of the Guatemalan Government deny that the national debt of Guatemala has ben refunded by financiers in New York.——By order of Attorney-General Wickersham, an ap-

peal has been taken by the Government from the decision of Judge Hough, who dismissed the Panama libel suit against the New York *World* for lack of jurisdiction. This is the case in which the *World* is accused of having libeled Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and others.

The British Crisis

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the new Parliament was the shortest ever delivered, but nevertheless affords abundant ground for discussion in its concluding sentences:

"Proposals will be laid before you with all convenient speed to define the relations between the houses of Parliament so as to secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons over finance and its predominance in legislation.

"These measures, in the opinion of my advisers, should provide that this house should be so constituted and empowered as to exercise impartially in regard to proposed legislation the functions of initiation of revision and, subject to proper safeguards, of delay."

The insertion of the clause "in the opinion of my advisers" is unprecedented, and was, it is surmised, insisted upon by the King in order that he should not be understood as personally approving of the attack on the House of Lords. The same sentence is also ambiguous in that the words "this House" refers grammatically to the House of Commons instead of the House of Lords, so if strictly construed it represents Premier Asquith as demanding the limitation of the powers of his own House. A plausible explanation of the blunder is that between the two sentences some definite proposals for the reform of the Upper House had been inserted, but had been later struck out, perhaps in conformity with the wishes of the sovereign. Mr. Balfour, as leader of the Opposition, spoke as follows concerning the proposals of the Government:

"When the budget receives the cold and chilly but numerically adequate support of this House it doubtless will become a law. I believe that the majority of the constituencies of Great Britain are prepared to support the budget, but it cannot be pretended that Ireland favors it. Ireland abstains from opposing the budget because it thinks that the interests of home rule override those of finance. If the budget were isolated from all other questions it would be rejected.

"If the Premier's home rule speech just before the election had been taken seriously in England as it was in Ireland all other questions would have been dwarfed. I have had 149 campaign speeches delivered by members of the Cabinet analyzed and in one only is there a voluntary reference to home rule.

"Not only the Lords themselves but all parties in the Commons desire that the Upper House be reformed. The Labor party wants to abolish it altogether. The English and the Scotch want the reform as an amendment to the Constitution under which we live; but the Nationalists wish it because they want to get out from under the Constitution altogether."

The Premier then indicated his legislative program somewhat vaguely as follows:

"Apart from matters of finance, the only question on which the Government has announced any legislative proposals is that concerning the relations of the two houses of Parliament. It is the intention to introduce nothing further till these contentions have been set at rest forever.

"Last year the Lords rejected the budget. It was a glaring breach of the unwritten conventions and of the Constitution. It was the climax of a series of acts which told more plainly than words that the Lords intended to override the authority of the popular chamber. The appeal of the Government to the country was to give them authority to end this state of things.

"I have said that we must have legislative safeguards, but some of my friends have said that I have talked about guarantees and the exercise of the royal prerogative. No one will deny that I am a man of my word. If I had said such a thing I would not be standing here now. I have received no such guarantees nor have I asked any such guarantees. I think that a responsible Minister so far as possible should keep the name of the sovereign and the prerogative of the crown outside of the domain of party politics.

"To ask in advance for blank authority or for an indefinite exercise of the royal prerogative in regard to a measure that had not been submitted to or approved by the House of Commons is a request that no constitutional statesman could make. The Government proposes to proceed in the first instance by resolutions which will be embodied afterward in a bill."

The statement of Mr. Asquith in regard to the legislative safeguards was attacked by John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Party, who declared that he understood and the country understood that Premier Asquith had promised to ask for guarantees of the exercise of the royal prerogative, and he reiterated the declaration made in his Dublin speech that he would not allow the budget or any other legislation to get thru until these promised guarantees were not only asked but got from the sovereign. The

Nationalists must be assured that a bill limiting the veto power of the House of Lords will be passed in spite of the opposition of that House before they will consent to support the Government. The dissatisfaction of the Irish Party was shown a few days later, when, in a by-election in the constituency of St. Georges in the east end of London, made vacant by the ministerial appointment of the Liberal member recently elected, Mr. Redmond issued a manifesto telling the Irish voters that he could not ask them to support the Liberal candidate. Since the Liberal member representing that district was elected by only 400 majority, less than the number of Irish votes there, this may cause the loss of another seat to the Government. William O'Brien, leader of the independent Irish group, attacked Mr. Redmond savagely on account of his willingness to vote for the budget, declaring that home rule with the budget would be a curse instead of a blessing to Ireland. James Kier Hardie, leader of the Labor Party, protested against any attempted reform of the House of Lords. It should be abolished as a relic of feudalism, an insult and outrage upon democracy, but, as the Labor Party could not get their own way, they would accept the second best course and support the Government in getting rid of the veto. Winston Churchill, now Home Secretary, stated that the Government would stake its existence upon the passage of the veto bill. A resolution embodying this principle would be brought forward promptly, and if there were to be a crisis and deadlock, it could not come too soon. The budget was regarded by the ministry, he said, as second in importance only to that of the veto bill, and its defeat would be accepted as a mortal blow. Austen Chamberlain, in the discussion of the Speech from the Throne, made a plea for a fiscal system that should afford first a preference to home productions so as to give employment to the people, and, second, a preference to British productions over seas, to the end that the Empire might be more closely consolidated. In the debate in the House of Lords Lord Lansdowne stated in regard to the veto question:

"There is no disposition on our part to shirk the discussion. We admit that there is a House of Lords question. But we say to you that we do not want a sham, tawdry House. We are ready to co-operate in dealing with the question, but if our co-operation is rejected we will at the proper time consider proposals of our own."

Lord Rosebery announced his intention to introduce on March 14 a resolution to the effect "that this House resolve itself into a committee to consider the best means for reforming its organization so as to constitute a strong and efficient chamber."

French Affairs

The apprehensions of an epidemic following the subsidence of the flood in Paris have happily proved unfounded, probably because of the precautions taken to drain and disinfect the cellars. The number of deaths in the city last week were 1,054, less than normally, for the average for this season is 1,120. The official estimate places the amount of direct damage done by the flood at $14,600,000, of which $10,000,000 was the loss in Paris.——Two important judicial decisions were delivered this week on questions now being hotly discussed. On account of the letter issued by the Catholic bishops condemning the books and methods of instruction in the public schools, the Public School Teachers' Association, backed by the Government, brought suit against Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Reims, for signing the episcopal letter, claiming $1,000 damages. The civil tribunal decided in favor of the teachers and condemned the archbishop to pay $100 damages.——Professor Hervé, Socialist deputy and the most extreme of the anti-militarist agitators, has been found guilty by the Assize Court of inciting murder and defending crimes in his newspaper, *La Guerre Sociale,* and has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of $200. He had savagely assailed the police of Paris on account of their efforts to break up the gangs of apaches or rowdies who are making the streets dangerous to peaceable citizens, and in particular had spoken in favor of the apache Liabœuf, who had killed a policeman and wounded others before he was hunted down. M. Hervé cited seventy witnesses to testify to the brutality of the police and quoted many utterances similar to his own by such

prominent men as Rochefort and Jaurès. ——An attempt at solving the vexed question of the rights of the unions of state employees has been made by the Minister of Public Works, who has asked the employees of the Division of Posts and Telegraphs to elect delegates to consult with him on matters connected with the service. Some of the unions are opposed to the plan, preferring an independent attitude with the militant policy, so the vote at the first election of delegates was not heavy. Only 48 per cent. of the agents and clerks voted, 32 per cent. of the sub-agents, 85 per cent. of the laborers, 60 per cent. of the wagoners, and 74 per cent. of the women employees.——The old age pension bill passed the Senate on February 13 and is now before the Chamber of Deputies for the consideration of the amendments of the Upper House. Since the bill has been in discussion in Parliament for over two years, it is probable that it will now be speedily passed in order that the Government may show part of its program practically accomplished before the coming elections. The bill provides for the pension at the age of sixty-five of all wage-earners of both sexes, except railway employees, miners, sailors who are on the reserve list of the navy, farmers and agricultural laborers. The pension fund is derived from three sources, the wage-earner, his employer and the Government.

The Flight of the Grand Lama

A startling change in Tibetan affairs has taken place on account of the arrival of the Chinese troops at Lhasa. The Dalai Lama has fled to British territory for protection and the Chinese Government has ordered his deposition. The series of events of which this is the climax began with the invasion of Tibet by a military mission under command of Col. Sir Francis Edward Younghusband in 1904. The Tibetans offered a feeble and futile resistance at several points, and when the Dalai Lama perceived that the British were determined to enter the sacred city he fled into the deserts of Mongolia. Here he wandered for four years, enjoying the hospitality of various monasteries, cities, tribes and courts in Northwestern China, being received everywhere with great honor and forwarded with great dispatch because the entertainment of the priests and servants, camels and horses, forming the long retinue of the incarnated Buddha, was a serious expense. In the fall of 1908 he arrived at Pekin, where he was received by the Emperor with the veneration due to his exalted rank, but was politely urged to return to Tibet. On December 25 his caravan reached Lhasa, but it was followed shortly by a force of Chinese troops for the purpose of enforcing the supremacy of China and frustrating any intentions the Lama may have had to declare his independence. The Chinese army was well armed and efficient, having been drilled by Japanese officers, and it had little difficulty in pushing its way thru the mountains to Tibet in spite of the resistance offered at several points by the tribesmen. According to the Tibetan version the Chinese have sacked the monasteries, desecrated the holy places and killed many of the priests. The Dalai Lama left Lhasa on February 12 and escaped to Darjiling thru Chumbi Valley, following the same route by which the first white men of this generation had invaded the Forbidden Land under Colonel Younghusband. The Chinese Government thereupon announced that the Dalai Lama had been deprived of all rank on account of his disobedience and rebellion. He is accused of being "an ungrateful, irreligious, obstreperous profligate who is tyrannical and so unacceptable to the Tibetans, and accordingly an unsuitable leader of the Lamas." The official Chinese version of the account is as follows:

"The Dalai Lama upon his arrival at Lhasa from Peking circulated, with the object of organizing a general revolt, these rumors: First, that China intended to exterminate Lamaism, and second, that British trade was injuring Tibet. The Dalai Lama then took measures to thwart this trade, whereupon China became alarmed and ordered 2,000 troops to go to Lhasa with the object of preserving the peace and affording protection. When the Dalai Lama learned of the action, the Pekin Government ordered the Chinese Resident to reason with the Dalai Lama, who refused to listen, and on the 12th secretly left Lhasa with his followers. The Resident searched ineffectively, whereupon China deposed the Dalai Lama, ordered the Tibetans to elect his successor, and issued a decree ordering the protection of Lamas and the strict observance of

the existing treaties with foreign powers concerning Tibet with the purpose of preserving the *status quo*."

Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, explaining these events in the House of Lords, said that the Grand Lama would be invited to proceed to Calcutta and occupy Hastings House, where he would be treated with the courtesy and respect due a ruler of high spiritual authority and an object of veneration to many millions of his Majesty's subjects.

Foreign Notes

The American Industrial Exposition, which was expected to open in June, in Berlin, has met with much opposition from German manufacturers on the ground that it would promote the much-dreaded "American commercial invasion of Germany," since native products would be excluded from competition. In response to an inquiry on the attitude of the Government toward the enterprise, Herr Delbrück, Minister of the Interior, stated that the Government was giving it "neither financial nor moral support." It was later explained by the Ministry that the word "official" was intended to be used instead of "moral." This brings the statement nearer in accordance with the facts, for Baron von Brandenstein, president of the German executive committee of the exposition, was, on his visit to this country to solicit exhibits, accompanied by an attaché of the German embassy, and Prince Henry of Prussia has consented to become honorary patron in chief.——The Russian Budget Committee announced to the Duma that, instead of the anticipated deficit of $42,000,000, there is a surplus of $1,850,000, the first time in twenty-two years that a balance has been shown on this side of the ledger. Extensive appropriations will be made for education, railroads and local reforms, and the construction of a new navy will be begun. The naval plans call for the expenditure of $500,000,000 in the next ten years.——A plan for the development of an army for Australia in accordance with the defense act recently passed has been prepared by Lord Kitchener. He recommends the establishment of an army of a peace strength of 80,000, divided into a garrison force of 40,000 and a mobile force of 40,000, all to be enrolled, organized and equipped in the same way. The army will consist of 84 infantry battalions, 28 light horse regiments, 224 guns, 14 engineer companies, and departmental troops in proportion. This force will be provided from trained men of from nineteen to twenty-five years of age. Trained men of eighteen and nineteen years old and of twenty-five and twenty-six years old are to be called up in war time, and to raise the strength of the force to a total of 107,000.——Baron Sonnino, Premier of Italy, has presented to the Chamber of Deputies an extensive program of legislation which contains, besides the railroad and merchant marine policies we have before mentioned, the following projects: A bill for further facilitating the rebuilding and recovery of Messina, Reggio and other places which suffered from the earthquake; the institution of a new bank of labor and cooperation of the same type as those which exist in Germany, Hungary and elsewhere for the assistance of co-operative societies, small industries and small holders of land; a bill to encourage the erection of model dwellings and houses for the working classes; a reform in the laws of reafforestation, to increase their efficiency and to extend the area of new plantations and reclaimed land; a reform of the tariff, with more attention paid to the tariffs of other countries in the imposition of maximum and minimum duties; a bill for taking a general census and other statistics; reforms in the civil and commercial code of law; military and naval reforms, including among others a change from the present system to a fixed two years' service for all branches in the army; the reorganization of the whole scheme of local taxation; a reform in the law relating to communal hospitals; a bill for giving further provisions for elementary education, for its improvement, and for the payment of larger stipends to schoolmasters. This last will involve an expenditure of rather over $5,000,000 during the next three years, which will be provided for by an increase in the tax on cigaret tobacco and on the production of sugar.

The Cost of Living.—IV.

[This is the fourth article in our series on the increased cost of living. Three issues ago Prof. J. Pease Norton, of Yale, discussed the question from the currency standpoint; two weeks ago Prof. Simon N. Patten, of Pennsylvania, wrote of it in its relation to the home, and last week Mr. Byron W. Holt considered it in its relation to the tariff. We shall continue the series next week with an article by Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia, and that will be followed by other articles equally authoritative. We shall close the discussion with a symposium of letters from our readers, a request for which is made in our editorial columns in this issue.—EDITOR.]

An Old-Fashioned Theory of Prices

BY FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

IN the United States it is bad form to admit that the experience of the human race before 1776, or east of Passamaquoddy Bay since that date, might have steering value for the American people. To suggest that in things commercial we could learn from mankind at large is "raw" or eccentric, and as for teaching an imported political economy, it is to blaspheme against our home-grown gods.

Instructed in these things from my youth up, I cannot plead ignorance of the quality of my offense in putting forth what I am about to write. Yet I hope to be forgiven, because I shall not try to convince or to convert. I am going to recall certain views on the subject of prices in particular and of economic well-being in general that are associated with the names of those quaint old gentlemen, the Rev. Thomas Robert Malthus, David Ricardo and John Stuart Mill. They were Englishmen, than which no greater misfortune can be imagined in—let us say—Pennsylvania or Ohio. Moreover, they were worse than Englishmen in ordinary; they were "classical" economists, and nothing else so entirely impossible could be portrayed to—let us say—a Home Market Club. To be classical is to regard form, to observe limits, to build on foundations, to rear structures of substance or of thought that present recognizable similarities to the intellectual eye. In America we have as many systems of political economy as we have Congressmen. I shall not so trifle with our sacred mores as to ask the American reader to take any "classical" doctrine seriously. I propose to call attention to the insular views of the gentlemen named only in a reminiscent and innocent way, to indulge myself in an odd conceit, quite absurd, no doubt, if weighed pragmatically.

So, just for the pleasure of it, I play with certain suppositions. Let us suppose that those classical economists had seen prices rise 33 per cent. or more in thirteen years, and the per capita circulation of money increase in the same interval 63.15 per cent. Let us suppose, further, that they saw the population of the world multiplying, notwithstanding a diminishing birth rate in many countries, and the margin of virgin land, upon which population had been steadily advancing for a century, nearly all at last brought under cultivation. What explanation of the rising prices would they probably have offered?

From a somewhat careful reading of their apparently sincere writings—we must remember that not one of them had visited America—I gather that they would not have been satisfied to say: "We have obviously a case of relation between supply and demand. Money is more abundant; houses and victuals also, and other things exchanged for money, are more abundant, but not so much more. Don't you think it's all quite clear?" No; I am sure that they would have gone behind the returns. They would have looked into the causes acting on supply and demand. They would

have sought to know what conditions were determining the production of human beings; what the production of food to fill them withal, and what the supply of "good red gold." And when they had carefully examined the available facts, each, I am sure, would have been confirmed in the belief that a certain discovery made or conclusion formulated by himself was a true and abiding contribution to the knowledge desired.

Mr. Malthus would have reported that it still remained true, as he had remarked on a previous occasion, that population tended to increase faster than the means of subsistence. Mr. Ricardo, concurring, would have added that the fluctuations of market price about a central point, or norm, are insignificant by comparison with the norm itself or "normal price," and that this is determined by the productivity not of mines, farming lands, mills and instruments of production in general, but by the marginal productivity of the least productive mines, lands, mills, and so on, to which it had become profitable to resort. Mr. Mill, concurring so far with both Malthus and Ricardo, would have explained that resort to less and less productive mines or agricultural lands is made necessary by "diminishing returns," the law of which in brief is, that on any given piece of land of specified dimensions, in any given state of knowledge and the productive arts, the application of larger and larger "doses" of labor and capital will not call forth, beyond a certain point to be experimentally determined, proportionately greater returns of the same specified product.

Now I let my imagination play more freely. Let us continue to suppose. This time we will suppose that while our classical economists were preparing their report, an up-to-date American philosopher got ready a searching examination of their antiquated doctrines.

"What possible meaning," I can imagine him asking, "can we attach to the proposition that population tends to increase faster than subsistence? To be sure, Mr. Malthus qualifies by saying that preventive or positive checks keep population actually within the means of subsistence. But how does this help the matter? Subsistence is meat, and grain, and vegetables. Do not cattle and swine, wheat and Indian corn, potatoes and cabbages multiply as rapidly as human beings? Do they then tend to increase more rapidly than *their* means of subsistence? How far back would Mr. Malthus desire to stretch the explanatory elasticity of his alleged law? And what is he prepared to say about the facts, the actual facts? Theory aside, population is tending, as every statistician knows, toward self-extermination. In France more people die every year than are born. We are facing the gruesome phenomenon of 'race suicide.' No. Mr. Malthus, your explanations do not explain. Food multiplies faster than population. Enough said.

"As for you, Mr. Ricardo, you caught a glimmer of the truth, undoubtedly, but your thought was crude and incomplete. You should have been acquainted with the writings of Cournot, then you might have anticipated Jevons, Menger and Von Wieser. You would have seen that 'marginal utility' determines value and that values determine cost of production. The theory of consumption is the thing. We decide what we want. We adopt a 'standard of living.' This distributes demand. It equilibrates the marginal utilities. Thereby the pressure to produce marginal increments of this or the other particular commodity diminishes. Marginal production ceases to have significance. Your carefully constructed theory, Mr. Ricardo, turns out to be a nightmare. Forget it.

"As for you, Mr. Mill, you have been sufficiently answered along with Malthus and Ricardo. But in order that no half-loyal American may hereafter be deceived, it may be well to demolish you also, separately. It is natural enough that you should 'take stock' in a law of diminishing returns, because you have never really seen the world outside of England and the south of France. If you had been born on the prairies of America, you would have known that when land will no longer produce wheat it is in prime condition for Indian corn, and that when the corn crop plays out, sugar beets, marketed under a protective tariff, are better than a gold mine. You would have seen, too, what can be ac-

complished by invention. Think of our gang plows and self-binding harvesters! You would have seized the significance of irrigation, and have caught the prophecy of agricultural education. With a properly instructed population, abundant capital, and improvements, we expect, one of these days, to take sixty bushels of wheat to the acre from our most abandoned farms. There are no diminishing returns. Mr. Mill, you have been misled."

Once more I let my imagination play. I try to think what Malthus, Ricardo and Mill might have said in rejoinder. I offer no apology for thus making Mill a contemporary of his predecessors. When one is imagining and supposing, one may as well imagine and suppose enough for his purposes.

I think, then, that retort would have been concise, and might have run somewhat like this:

"You acknowledge, my scientific friend," Mr. Malthus would have said, "that what I really taught was, that in the absence of the preventive or the positive check, population tends to outrun the means of subsistence. You ask if this law holds true of animals and of plants, as of mankind, and remind me that they multiply more rapidly than human beings do. Quite so. But, since each species of plants and of animals is a food supply to other species, the actual increase of each is restricted, is it not, by the operation of the positive check? The actual increase, then, of all the species that are a food supply for man is necessarily slow. Consequently, since the reproductive possibilities of mankind are greater than the possible increase of a food supply, which is kept down by the positive check, mankind also must inevitably encounter the positive check of famine unless he resorts to the preventive check of prudence. Now, you tell me that birth rates are declining, that in the most civilized countries the race does not even tend to increase rapidly. Is this because reproductive power has failed? Plainly you do not think so, for you use the term 'race suicide.' This means, if it means anything, that the nations in question have resorted to the preventive check. Why have they resorted to it? Do you know of any reason except that experience has shown that if they did not resort to it, the 'struggle for existence,' as you call it, would become not easier but harder? Suppose you think about this a while, and then ask yourself if it isn't a bit extraordinary to argue against Malthusianism from the major premise that Malthusianism is true."

Ricardo, in his turn, I think, would have said: "If it is so simple a thing to make your standard of living whatever you please and by distributing your marginal consumption to relax the pressure to produce at any given point, pray why don't you do it, and be happy ever after? Why do you complain of rising prices? If ten dollars of capital and a day's work will bring you as good returns when you are producing corn, or wheat, or lumber, as when you are producing gold, why don't you curb your desire for gold, and so 'equilibrate' your consumption of all commodities that prices shall remain stable? Why have you crowded into the mining camps until you have increased the annual production of gold from $202,251,600 to an annual production of $412,532,900 eleven years later? Do you really know of any simpler explanation of your conduct than the assumption that when you began to increase the output of gold, ten dollars and a day's work in a gold mine would give you more purchasing power over commodities in general than ten dollars and a day's work on the farm, or the ranch, or in the lumber camp? And do you really believe that you will change your habits until prices have risen to the point where other things are as profitable as gold mining?"

Mr. Mill, finally, I think, would have said something like this: "I foolishly believed that I had stated the law of diminishing returns with all necessary precision. Permit me to try again. We assume that at the beginning and at the end of our experiment, we are dealing with the same piece of land, or the same mine, or the same mill, and that the area of the land in question, or of the mine workings in question, or the floor space of the mill in question, remains unchanged. We further assume that the product with which we are experimenting is the same product. We are not talking about what may happen if we

raise Indian corn instead of wheat, or make fur coats of cowskin instead of mink. Finally, we assume that we bring to bear the same amount and kind of knowledge, and the same skill, and that we use the same tools or inventions. We are not talking about what will happen when we substitute technical training for happy-go-lucky habits, or steam power for oxen, or electricity for steam. We are inquiring what will happen when we quantitatively change two factors only—labor and capital. So stating the problem, we affirm, as a result of experiment, that diminishing return is a fact. Now, you tell me that by substituting one product for another, by adopting new inventions, by resorting to technical training, you can increase your returns. Quite so. But pray tell me one thing more. Why do you resort to technical training, why to substitution of product for product, why to invention? Why, indeed, for any reason that the human mind can apprehend, until you have run up against diminishing returns?"

Such might have been the rejoinder, I conceive, that our eminent English gentlemen, the classical economists, might have made to their advanced and "original" western critic. And when they had so disposed of him, they would have been gracious enough, very likely, to sum up their reflections upon our problem of rising prices in some such fashion as this:

"For more than a hundred years the population of the western world continually increasing in numbers, notwithstanding all checks, whether positive or preventive, has been exploiting natural resources with unprecedented eagerness and wastefulness. It has spread over the vast continents of America and of Australia. It has cut the forests and exhausted the fertility of the soil. Now, there are no more virgin continents to skin. To maintain an increasing production of food and other necessaries, it is necessary now to resort to knowledge, skill, invention and economy. The whole world, in short, and not merely one small part of it, has arrived at diminishing returns. Human quality and ability remaining the same, the cost of production must increase. If the cost of production is to be lowered, human quality must be improved and ability must enormously be increased. Meantime, supplies of new gold of hitherto unimagined extent have been discovered and are being cheaply turned into the money reservoirs of the nations. Price is a ratio depending upon the quantitative relation of something called money—rate of circulation and the use of credit substitutes being taken into account—to the sum total of commodities. At present standard money of gold is produced under conditions of increasing return. The raw materials of other commodities are produced under conditions of diminishing return. So long as these conditions last, prices must continue to rise."

I have promised not to be very serious, so I will touch but lightly upon the remaining question whether if this imported explanation of rising prices happens, by some whim of the gods, to be true, diminishing returns are likely to be met by the improvement of human quality, the increase of ability, and the application of fresh stores of wisdom to the problem of controlling nature in the interest of man. Possibly Patrick Henry's way of judging the future is now as discredited as the orthodox political economy of the English writers. I must therefore not add to my offense by attaching too much importance to the mere historical record of American experimentation with fate. It does not hold out to us an entirely cheering promise. We took possession of a continent sparsely peopled by what we chose to think an inferior and savage race. By gunpowder and legislation we reduced the red men to negligible proportions. Then, having an opportunity such as no people had had since time began to create and to develop a homogeneous nation, we proceeded to import a race that we despised, and to enslave it. When consequent political and economic disaster precipitated the Civil War, we further displayed our intelligence by resorting to such financial devices as paper money, and a wholesale creation of economic privilege. Meanwhile, without pretense of foresight, we permitted the destruction of natural resources. To the extent of our ability we devastated our heritage. Natural resources that could not immediately be destroyed we turned over to the monopolist. Rather than build

substantially and protect our property as slow-minded Europeans protect theirs, we bear an annual loss by fire of $215,084,700. Decade after decade we collectively and severally writhe in the agonies of financial panic, but take no steps to reform our currency and our banking system in accordance with those European experiments that have shown how these disasters may be mitigated. We are sufficient unto ourselves. We know our own business. We manufacture our own political economy.

What the American people may one day be politically and intellectually, what we may do for justice or for art, no mortal can foretell; what we already are materially, we vaingloriously boast. Our economic achievement is writ large and is soon read. For three hundred years we have been a herd of wild asses in the wilderness. There have been other herds, in other lands, in all ages, but no other has accomplished an equal amount of damage in so short a time.

New York City.

Great American Universities.—XV.

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

[This is the concluding article of a series on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States, which has been running in The Independent for the past fourteen months. It will be followed in the near future by similar studies of great foreign universities, beginning with four articles by Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve and author of "Education in the Far East," on the universities of Tokyo, Pekin, Cairo and Calcutta. In response to the inquiries of numerous readers we will add that the series on "Great American Universities" will be published in book form in the fall and that announcement of it will be made in due time in The Independent. —Editor.]

THIS article has been added to the series in order to make some comparisons, to draw some general conclusions, to remedy some omissions and to add some criticisms that ought not to fall upon a single institution. The comparisons, in so far as they can be made statistically, may be best presented in their simplest form, that is, in one dimension. Geometry is easier for all of us than arithmetic or language, for the human race has used this mode of thinking longest. The American universities have grown so rapidly in the last two decades that few people, not directly concerned, realize their size and present relative standing. In presenting the accompanying diagrams and statistics* I do not wish to be understood as giving them an exaggerated importance. The really important things are incommensurable and uncountable. Some one young man or woman among these units is better worth educating than a thousand others. But which is the one and what kind of training is best for him or her no man knows. When the psychologists become skilful enough to determine vocational ability by tests of reaction time and association of ideas, we may save money, time and metabolism of gray matter by confining higher education to the fittest. In the mean time it is best to throw out a wide net with a fine mesh.

Consequently we should not speak sneeringly of "mere numbers," and the size of a university is really a measure of one dimension of its influence. The age of a university is a factor not to be despised, as it sometimes is by the younger institutions. Age confers upon its graduates something of the honor, dignity and responsibility derived from the long line of illustrious predecessors. It gives to the institution prestige, stability and momentum, so it is able to ac-

*The figures used were received in most cases from the university authorities within the last month, but supplemented where necessary by reference to Professor Tombo's invaluable reports (*Science*, December 24, 1909, etc.), the Carnegie Foundation and the *World Almanac*. They are the latest and best I could obtain, but it is impossible to secure accuracy, for the systems of classification in use by different universities are so various as to be often incomparable. I should be pleased to be informed of any errors of fact detected in this or the preceding articles before their appearance in book form. The errors of judgment, tho doubtless more serious, are probably irremediable.

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THESE UNIVERSITIES, 1909-10.

Columbia, 6,132.
Harvard, 5,558.
Chicago, 5,487.
Michigan, 5,259.
Pennsylvania, 5,033.
Cornell, 5,028.
Illinois, 4,638.
California, 4,520.
Minnesota, 4,436.
Wisconsin, 4,245.
Yale, 3,297.
Stanford, 1,747.
Princeton, 1,400.
Hopkins, 725.

NUMBER OF LIVING ALUMNI.

Michigan, 20,205.
Harvard, 19,033.
Columbia, 17,832.
Yale, 15,428.
Pennsylvania, 15,000*.
Cornell, 9,350*.
California, 7,659
Minnesota, 7,183.
Wisconsin, 6,750*.
Illinois, 6,600*.
Princeton, 6,174.
Chicago, 4,915.
Stanford, 2,800*.
Hopkins, 2,000*.

*Approximate.

complish easily and quietly things which in a newer university can only be done with much fuss and nervous strain. Size and age together give a large body of living alumni and this has a practical value to the university in securing students and benefactions, and to the student by giving him friendly aid wherever he may go. The alumni list is in a way the measure of the influence of the university in current affairs. Wealth is also power, in education as elsewhere, and is best estimated by annual income rather than by endowment or property.

Some idea of the relative importance of the leading universities as contributors to the various professions may be obtained by a study of "Who's Who in America." This handy volume was never designed to serve as a basis for the many statistical edifices that have been built upon it, but with all its faults and inadequacies it is our most convenient measure of a certain degree of prominence in certain lines. The volume for 1908-09 includes 16,395 names of living men. Considering only the four or five colleges which have furnished the most names in the chief branches of activity, the following results are obtained:*

Harvard has trained the largest number of distinguished lawyers, 208. Next

AGE OF THE UNIVERSITIES, 1909.

Harvard, 273.
Yale, 208.
Pennsylvania, 169.
Princeton, 163.
Columbia, 155.
Michigan, 72.
Wisconsin, 61.
California, 49.
Illinois, 42.
Cornell, 41.
Minnesota, 41.
Hopkins, 33.
Stanford, 18.
Chicago, 17.

INCOME FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Columbia, $2,207,501.
Chicago, $1,899,755.
Harvard, $1,827,789.
Illinois, $1,693,898.
California, $1,443,500.
Cornell, $1,417,304.
Michigan, $1,289,482.
Minnesota, $1,266,392.
Yale, $1,204,208.
Wisconsin, $1,165,543.
Stanford, $750,000.
Princeton, $560,690.
Pennsylvania, $540,624.
Hopkins, $317,000.

*These figures were compiled by the *Yale News* and published December 9, 1908.

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGES OF ARTS, 1909-10.

Harvard, 2,720.
California, 1,827.
Michigan, 1,770.
Wisconsin, 1,617.
Minnesota, 1,567.
Chicago, 1,464.
Yale, 1,229.
Princeton, 1,164.
Columbia, 1,145.
Stanford, 996.
Cornell, 943.
Illinois, 913.
Pennsylvania, 441.
Hopkins, 157.

stands Columbia, with 132, and then Yale and Michigan, with 108 each.

Of the men prominent in education, Harvard has produced 204; Yale, 178; Michigan, 93, and Johns Hopkins, 76.

In the ministry, Yale stands first with 83; followed by Harvard, 58; Wesleyan, Conn., 40; Princeton Theological Seminary, 36.

Of distinguished men of letters, Harvard has produced 133; Yale, 91; Michigan, 32; Princeton, 31.

The greatest number of governors, diplomats and other national officials were educated at Harvard, 29. Next stand Yale, 16; Columbia, 13; University of Virginia, 11.

ENROLLMENT IN GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS, 1909-10.

Columbia, 797.
Chicago, 441.
Harvard, 423.
California, 414.
Pennsylvania, 407.
Yale, 396.
Illinois, 272.
Wisconsin, 259.
Cornell, 253.
Hopkins, 178.
Michigan, 161.
Princeton, 134.
Minnesota, 93.
Stanford, 84.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, 1909-10.

Pennsylvania 544.
Illinois, 520.
Michigan, 354.
Harvard, 312.
Columbia 597.
Cornell, 182.
California, 181.
Minnesota, 176.
Johns Hopkins, 390.
Chicago, 146.
Yale, 124.
Wisconsin, 48.
Stanford, 7.
Princeton, 0.

In medicine, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia stands at the head with 119 graduates, followed by Pennsylvania, 104; Harvard, 75; Yale, 35.

Of men prominent in research, Harvard is credited with 133; Columbia, 80; Yale, 50; Cornell and Johns Hopkins, 39 each.

In engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute stands first, 35; Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are second with 25 graduates each; then Yale, 22; Harvard, 21.

This indicates the past rather than the present standing of the universities for most of those who are being "Who's Who'ed" now received their collegiate education more than twenty years ago.

Still further in the past are the sta-

SCHOOLS OF LAW, 1909-10.

Harvard, 760.
Michigan, 760.
Minnesota, 376.
Yale, 352.
Pennsylvania, 345.
Columbia, 318.
Cornell, 260.
Chicago, 199.
Illinois, 180.
Wisconsin, 149.
California, 118.
Stanford, 42.
Hopkins, 0.
Princeton, 0.

SUMMER SCHOOLS, 1909-10.

Chicago, 3,253.
Columbia, 1,968.
Harvard, 1,377.
Wisconsin, 1,333.
Michigan, 1,225.
Cornell, 889.
California, 819.
Minnesota, 452.
Stanford, 59.

tistics obtained from Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography,"* published in 1888. Of the 15,142 names included in this work, about a third are college educated, and of these the following universities have contributed most: Harvard, 883; Yale, 713; Princeton, 319; Columbia, 198; Pennsylvania, 175; Cornell, 20; Michigan, 16.

A more exact study of a more limited field is made by Professor Cattell,† from which I quoted in the Harvard article. He found by ascertaining the universities in which the thousand most eminent men of science in America had pursued their graduate studies that Johns Hopkins had excelled chiefly in chemistry, physics, zoology and physiology; Harvard in zoology and botany; Columbia in zoology, botany and mathematics; Cornell in physics and botany, and Michigan in botany and pathology.

An analysis of the membership of the National Academy of Science throws light upon two interesting points, namely, which universities have contributed most to the education of the eminent American scientists of our day and which now have most of them enlisted in their service. Out of one hundred members, 27 received their collegiate training in Harvard, 18 in Yale, 4 in Michigan, 3 in Cornell and in Columbia, 2 in Princeton and in Pennsylvania and 1 in Wisconsin, in Johns Hopkins and in California. The rest were educated in other colleges or have not reported to "Who's Who" on this point. It is impossible to determine their present affiliations with a rigid classification, but it seems that Harvard has 20 of them as regular professors; Yale, 12; Johns Hopkins, 8;

*Here also I am indebted to the *Yale News*, February 13, 1909.
†*Science*, November 23-December 7, 1906.

SCHOOLS OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, 1909-10.

Cornell, 1,724.
Michigan, 1,291.
Illinois, 1,206.
Yale, 959.
California, 918.
Pennsylvania, 823.
Wisconsin, 783.
Columbia, 666.
Minnesota, 590.
Stanford, 475.
Harvard, 96.
Princeton, 13.
Chicago, 0.
Hopkins, 0.

DOCTORATES CONFERRED, 1888-1906.

Chicago, 448.
Columbia, 436.
Harvard, 418.
Yale, 394.
Hopkins, 360.
Pennsylvania, 286.
Cornell, 237.
Wisconsin, 119.
Michigan, 86.
California, 47.
Princeton, 36.
Minnesota, 32.
Stanford, 10.
Illinois, 14.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARIES.

Harvard, 850,278.
Yale, 575,000.
Chicago, 470,856.
Columbia, 434,194.
Cornell, 369,051.
Pennsylvania, 300,000.
Michigan, 258,609.
Princeton, 257,800.
California, 240,000.
Hopkins, 144,000.
Wisconsin, 135,000.
Minnesota, 135,000.
Illinois, 134,298.
Stanford, 120,000.

Chicago and Columbia, 7 each; Pennsylvania and California, 4 each; Cornell, Princeton, Wisconsin and Michigan, 2 each, and Stanford, 1. Of the rest about 14 are to be counted as in the Government service at Washington.

Thru the passage last week by the Senate of a bill incorporating the National Institute of Arts and Letters we have a similar test to apply to the other half of the faculty. The list of distinguished men of letters, selected originally by the American Social Science Association, contains 115 names, not counting the artists and musicians. Of these, 27 had no college training. Of those who attended or graduated from the fourteen universities here considered, Harvard furnishes 34; Columbia, 10; Yale and Princeton, 6 each; Johns Hopkins, 4. and Wisconsin, Chicago and California, 1 each. (Honorary degrees are not included, but counting second degrees from another institution brings in a little duplication.) Many of the members of the Institute are lecturers in one or more universities, but 34 appear to be sufficiently identified with particular universities to be counted as part of their regular staff, and these are distributed as follows: Harvard, 9; Columbia, 8; Chicago, 3; Yale and Princeton, 2 each; Cornell, Johns Hopkins and Minnesota, 1 each.

If we consider the more select body, the Academy of Arts and Letters, elected from the membership of the Institute, the supremacy of Harvard becomes still more evident. Out of 31 in the literary group of the members of the Academy, 10 were educated at Harvard, 3 each at Yale and Princeton, 2 at Columbia and 1 each at Wisconsin and Chicago, while 5 had no collegiate education, and 1 each was graduated from Union, Amherst, Earlham, Williams, Washington and Lee and the Naval Academy.



THE MUSEUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Of course it may be objected that the membership of these two Academies does not represent the highest scholarship of America. The same criticism has been directed at the French Academy for 275 years. Still it would be difficult for any one to draw up a list which would be more generally recognized as satisfactory, and if we had such a list the relative standing of the leading universities would not be materially altered.

It seems to me likely that a closer analysis of these figures would show that the representation of the different universities in the Academies is roughly proportional to the number of men they were graduating at the time when these academicians were being educated. If this is true, it indicates that men of exceptional natural ability are pretty evenly distributed thruout the undergraduate student body of the United States, in spite of the fact that certain families noted for their number of eminent men send their sons to Harvard, Yale or Princeton generation after generation, and also that these have the extraneous advantages of wealth and influence in their careers.

The difference between the universities in regard to their undergraduate work is greatly exaggerated, while the difference in their graduate work is insufficiently recognized.

The question "Which college for the boy?" is not of such importance as it is popularly supposed to be. All the universities here considered, and a host of others, provide substantially the same facilities for the cultural and ordinary vocational courses in at least the first two or three years. The ratio of good teachers to poor does not vary much the country thru. All the libraries have more books than the undergraduate can read. Anywhere he can learn more than he wants to. Everywhere he will be subjected to the same temptations. He will find in any of the large universities a sufficient number of associates of any desired moral, cultural or intellectual qualities. So far as social influences go it makes more difference which fraternity he joins than which university he attends. The reports of the Carnegie Foundation show that there are enormous differences in the average expenditure per student in the different universities, but I do not believe that there is any such difference between the quality of the instruction given or the opportunities afforded, or even any direct relation between the two, so far as undergraduate work is concerned.

On the other hand, too little discrimination is commonly shown in the selection of the institution for advanced work. The differences between the universities increase as one goes up the grades. In the field of research and specialized professional work the general reputation of a university is no safe guide. Yet too often the general reputation is the deciding factor. For example, a man from California may go to Harvard or Yale for his graduate course because of their high renown, yet it may happen that Chicago or Cornell has far superior facilities for the particular work he wishes to undertake. The undergraduate is often blamed for his propensity for electing professors instead of subjects. I am inclined to think he is not altogether wrong in this, but, at any rate, the graduate should elect a professor instead of a university. The graduate student, before he begins his dissertation work, should make diligent inquiry for the most able man in the country in his chosen field and then go after him wherever he may be found. Nothing would do more to raise the standard of the graduate schools everywhere than such a disposition on the part of research students. A new fledged doctor once suggested to me that this effect could be attained most simply by putting the name of professor under whom the research was carried on in place of the name of the university in the title. "For instance," he said, "Ph.D. (Pickering) or Ph.D. (Wilson) means much more than Ph.D. (Harvard) or Ph.D. (Columbia)."

The graduate's trend of thought and life work are largely determined by his research professor, the man who sets his course for his first voyage into the unknown. If the young man realized how much depended upon the personality and perspicacity of his pilot he would take more pains in the selection. As it is, he is apt to choose his research professor as carelessly and unpremeditatedly as he chooses a wife. One of the benefits that would result from a greater discrimination on the part of graduates would be to give the lesser universities a more even chance to do advanced work of the highest order and to retain their best men. If students would flock from all parts to a man of superior attainments wherever he might be, his honor in his own country would be enhanced and the importance of his work

better recognized. The drawing power of the great university is not so much a higher salary or a bigger laboratory as it is the chance to multiply one's efficiency by the aid of a devoted band of able young disciples.

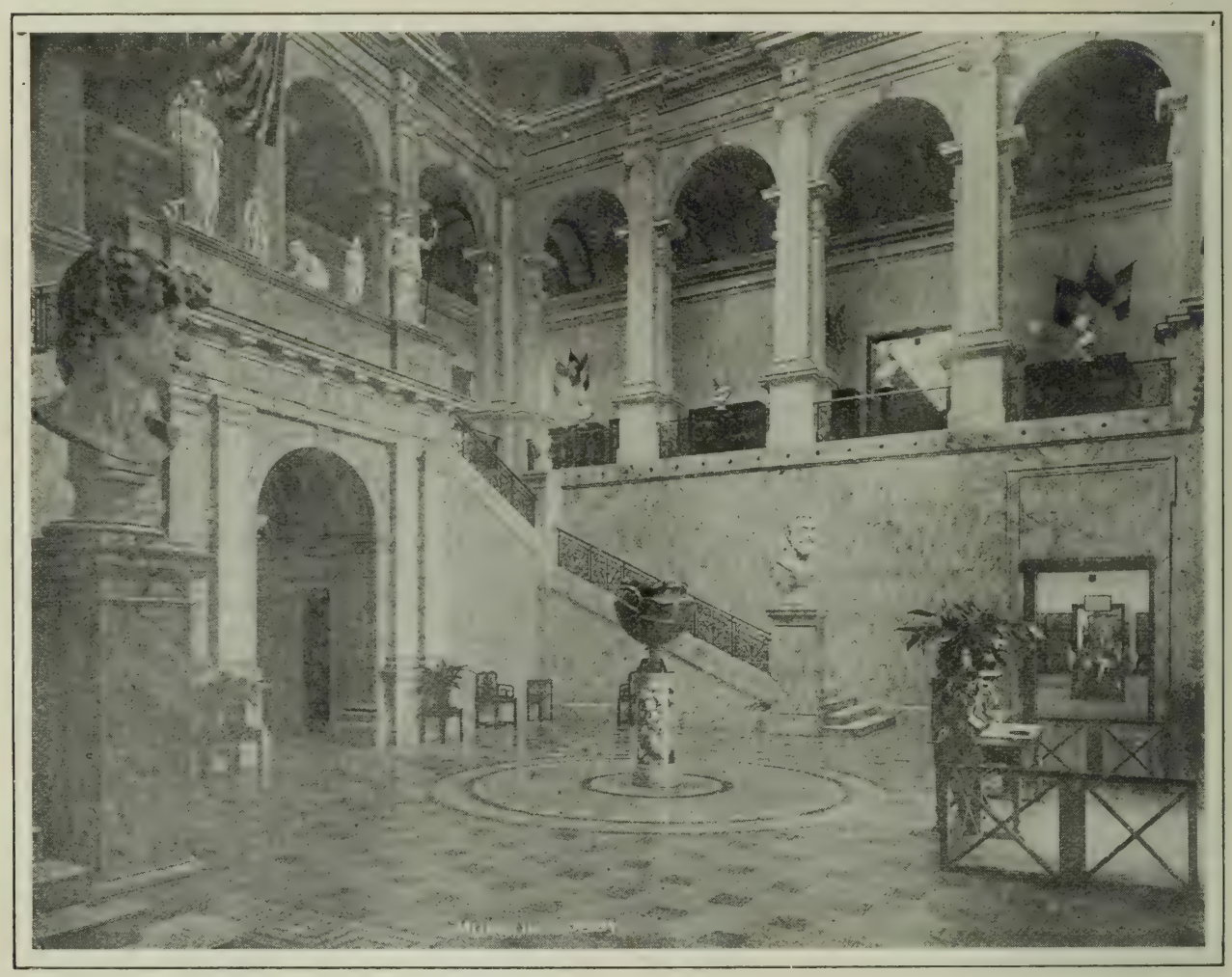
At present the great universities are willing enough to promote migration, but not circulation. Yet we may look for a greater reciprocity to come from the increasing cooperation and comity now being developed thru the national associations of universities. As the requirements and courses become standardized there will be less reluctance to grant mutual credits. Then a student, even an undergraduate, could take a term or two in another institution of a different part of the country without loss of standing. The change from Eastern to Western, from Southern to Northern, perhaps to Canadian institutions, and vice versa, would be stimulating and liberalizing. Could not an American university make an arrangement with some German *gymnasium* by which an undergraduate student from this country could take a semester in Europe and return home without being punished for it. German professors come to us on a *Gastspiel* and we send ours to Berlin and Paris. Similar exchanges have been arranged for teachers in the public schools of the United States and Prussia.

Personally I am inclined to think that after a student has spent two years in one college the law of diminishing returns begins to apply and that he would be likely to grow faster if transplanted to another environment, but I find few agree with me on this point. Many, however, will agree that six, seven or eight years in a single institution is too long for the best results.

The attendance at the schools of law, medicine and engineering is given in the tables. But there are other professional schools not so commonly found in these universities which must here be mentioned. Three universities have divinity schools; Chicago with an attendance of 174, Yale with 108 and Harvard with 48. Besides these there are theological seminaries in close proximity to Princeton, Columbia and California, which, tho independent, are so intimately associated as to obviate the need of such a department. The leading schools of dentistry are Pennsylvania, 435; Michigan, 212; Minnesota, 196; Illinois, 105; Harvard, 86, and California, 57. Of pharmacy are Columbia, 290; Illinois, 173; Michigan, 93; Minnesota, 81, and California, 78. Of architecture, Pennsylvania, 407; Cornell, 139; Columbia, 128; Illinois, 103. Of agriculture, Illinois, 526; Cornell, 507; Wisconsin, 310; Minnesota, 278, and California, 171.

The influence of the different professional and graduate schools and the number and character of the men they have trained may be inferred from the various lists of prominent men which I have anyalyzed above. Doubtless the relative standing of the universities has changed somewhat since these men were educated, but I have no statistical and objective measure of it, and it would require more daring than I possess to venture to give their rank at present. And if it could be determined for today it might not hold good for tomorrow. It is so largely a matter of personality that the removal of a single man from one institution to another may upset the balance of power. In fact, if any university should by some unprecedented luck or foresight happen to get and hold half a dozen men of the highest ability as investigators and teachers on its faculty at one time, it would soon go ahead of all the rest, whatever the odds against it in the matter of location, income and plant. The field is open and the handicaps are not so great as they appear. We are assured by the president of one of our greatest universities that the superiority of the educated over the uneducated man consists in the power to discern genuine worth and exceptional ability in other men. This possession of any such superior discernment is not, however, always obvious in presidents, trustees and other educational authorities For example, Mr. Carnegie, who had not the advantage of college training, ascribes his industrial success to having been able to pick out for his lieutenants young men of unusual talents and enterprise. He founded the Carnegie Institution for the purpose of doing in science what he had done in the steel business, that is, to discover the exceptional man wherever he might be and

set him at the work for which he was peculiarly fitted. But the Carnegie Institution, under the exclusive control of college men, has practically abandoned the search for diamonds in the rough and mute inglorious Darwins buried in country colleges, and is devoting its revenues chiefly to the support of a few permanent establishments for systematic research. I do not say that this is not a more profitable way of promoting science than the endowment of individual gen-



ENTRANCE OF THE MUSEUM OF LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

ius, but it is a very different thing. The patron we have always with us, but the form of the patronage changes. Formerly the duke or king gave his stipend to a certain person whom he knew and thought would make him a good poet, playwright, painter, engineer, alchemist or astrologer. In spite of the capriciousness and tyranny of the patron and the sycophancy of the retainer, the system did produce some great names. Nowadays we put faith in institutions rather than in individuals, and our modern Medici subsidize sciences instead of men of science.

The scores of different degrees granted by our universities have mostly lost their significance, those that ever had any, but fortunately the most important of them, the doctorate of philosophy, has a fairly well defined meaning in any particular field. Between different departments of the same university, however, there is apt to be wide variation in its requirements. In the sciences, for example, it stands for creative ability, for the power to produce whatever one has been studying about. It must be admitted that not all the doctors in science give any convincing evidence of such ability after they get away from their alma mater, but while there they are supposed to have done some original work. In the literary departments there is not even a pretense of any such standard. The candidate for Ph.D. in literature is not expected to produce a book, only to learn about it or about something more or

less remotely connected with it, such as the printer or the printer's blunders, or the author, or the author's house or his wife or his manservant or his maidservant or his ox or his ass or anything that is the author's. He is not required to discover something hitherto unknown, but merely to dig up something that had been forgotten. He is not even expected to discover a new author. He simply explains why some celebrated author was worth discovering and how he came to be discovered in spite of the opposition of the academic circles of his day. If one of these candidates would apply his talents and training to the exploration of an unknown field, say the reading of the thousand volumes of new poetry published in 1909, to pick out all the verses that show originality and genius, he would do us all a service and demonstrate the possession of a certain degree of critical insight and esthetic taste. This would correspond in science to work in taxonomy such as going over the herbarium specimens of a particular genus or family in search of a new species, a humble but creditable branch of botanical research which, if successful, might be deemed worthy of being rewarded with a Ph.D. The origination and propagation of a new species by cross-fertilization would, however, be regarded as more completely satisfying the requirements of the degree. At any rate, the doctor in botany knows a flower when he sees it. But I am acquainted with some doctors in literature who not only could not write a good poem, but do not know what poetry is, have no idea what poetry is for and would not be able to detect it in an unlabeled package.

It is not probable that any reputable department of chemistry would grant its doctorate to a man who presented a dissertation on "The Family, Friends and Formative Influences of Amadeo Avogadro, Conte di Quadregna," however long and arduous a research this might have involved. No, the chemist has to imitate Avogadro to the best of his ability, not study about him. He must discover a new law, work out a puzzling reaction or make a lot of new compounds, not find them, but invent them. It is the same in applied science and the fine arts. For an advanced degree in engineering a man must, for instance, be able to construct a bridge, one that will not fall down a-building. The school of architecture will not certify to the competency of a student until he can design a Carnegie library or a triumphal arch. The doctor in music must compose an original symphony or something of the kind.

It seems to me that it would be only fair to require of every candidate for Ph.D. in English literature the writing of a successful novel, a volume of good essays, a poem of distinct merit, an acceptable play or some contribution to belles-lettres that will meet with the approval of the judicious if not of the public. Even the requirement that the candidate should have a ghost story accepted by *The Black Cat* or a feature page by a Sunday newspaper, would serve to weed out a considerable portion of that teeming department. That is, if literature is a science it should require original contributions to knowledge like the other sciences. If it is an art it should require craftmanship like the other arts. If it partakes of the character of both, it should meet both requirements instead of dodging both by keeping in between. I do not mean to say that the dissertations now presented in literature are necessarily valueless, tho it seems to me they often belong more properly to other departments, such as history, sociology or pure philology. The subject on which a friend of mine worked for some years in one of these universities, "The Use of Sense Adjectives in the Minor Poets of the South," belongs, I should say, in psychology, if anywhere.

Now, this lowering of the standard would not matter so much in any other department. If, for example, the departments of astronomy should cease to require original research, in the sense that this is understood in the other sciences, it would not have much effect upon the university as a whole. The intrinsic difficulty of the subject would prevent its being sought by the leisure class and even if professors of astronomy should in the future not have the zeal for discovery now so characteristic of

them it would not seriously impair the faculty and student body. But all the students go thru the English department and there they are apt to come under the influence of men who have other ideals than most of their colleagues, who are not doing, and are often not capable of doing, original work, who are not making literature of the day as other men in the faculty are making the philosophy, the politics, the art and the science of the day. They are critical rather than creative. Their ideal is impeccability rather than originality.

This, I think, is partly accountable for the decline of the literary society and the literary magazine in colleges. It is remarkable that at a time when new magazines by the hundred are appearing, and books in every department of literature are sold in unprecedented editions, the literary activity of college students seems to be declining. I doubt if there is a literary magazine in any of our universities which could be called prosperous or popular, as they were a generation ago. In some of the universities, in spite of the increase in size and wealth, the literary monthly has ceased to exist or appears only fitfully, always in distress for want of contributions. Looking over the files, as I have in many cases, I do not find that there has been any noticeable improvement in the literary quality of the contributions to these magazines in the last twenty years, notwithstanding the greater attention now paid to training in English.

Good work of its kind is being done by the students on their dailies and humorous periodicals. Apart from this the only form of literary activity that seems to have attraction for the college student of today is playwriting. If the great American drama does not appear within the next decade it will not be for lack of ambition and earnest effort. Usually there are one or two of the English professors who interest themselves in the student dramatics and journalism, but for the most part it is spontaneous and independent. So, too, the musical department rarely has anything to do with the training of the glee clubs or the art department with the photography and sketching of the annuals.

The degree of doctor of philosophy is imperiled by its popularity. Its financial value is too great. College and even high-school authorities are disposed to ignore the application of any candidate not having this appendage. They insist that all their teachers shall be doctors, oblivious of the fact that all doctors are not teachers. We have got far away from the original meaning of the title. If those trustees and presidents who regard a Ph.D. as indispensable would take the trouble to go thru the catalogs of Harvard, Columbia and Yale they would be surprised to find how many names there are, some of the highest renown, which are not followed by these magic letters; in a few cases not even by a modest A.B. or B.S. But since Ph.D. is regarded as a necessary teaching degree it will be sought with persistency by those who have no other qualifications for it. And persistency here, as elsewhere, is apt to attain its object. After a while the professors get tired of seeing a man hanging around the seminar or laboratory and will give him a degree to get rid of him.

The most effective check on the tendency to lower the degree is the printing of the dissertations. This ought to be done in all cases and promptly. If delayed, as it often is, for months or years, some other graduate is likely to put down a prospect hole on the same lead and lose his labor thru the prior claim. If not deemed worth printing, it may be questioned whether it is worth accepting. By printing it other people will have a chance to form an opinion as to whether it was worth accepting. The requirement of having it in type before the degree is conferred would work little hardship were it not for the insistence upon the bodily presence of the candidate, for no other apparent purpose than to grace the triumphal procession of the president on Commencement Day. Otherwise the candidate could complete his research, take his final examination and go home or to his new field of labor, assured that his diploma would follow by registered mail whenever his dissertation was published. Under such circumstances its publication would not be unduly delayed or indefinitely postponed, as it often is at present.

But the doctors we are turning out

now are not so apt to be deficient in the knowledge of their specialties as they are in that general culture and broad-mindedness that are properly regarded as belonging to "a gentleman and a scholar." The making of doctors is looked upon too much as a departmental, even as a personal, affair. If the major professor is satisfied with him nobody else feels inclined to interpose very emphatically. This would be all right if the doctor bore the name of the professor as part of his title, but he does not. He stands as the representative of his alma mater in his community and if he is not a man in whom the university can take pride it is because the university as a whole has refused to assume the responsibility for him.

To correct this, I suggest that a preliminary examination be given after the candidate has been working a year or so in the graduate school, about the time when he begins to settle down on his specific research. Some of the universities are now requiring an examination at this point if for nothing more than to ascertain if he has a reading knowledge of French and German, but I have in mind something more thoro and extensive, a long and informal conference attended by representatives of all the principal departments, to test the candidate's personal fitness for the honor, his range of ideas and his command over them. If the professor of political economy and the professor of philosophy find that the candidate for Ph. D. in botany cannot converse intelligently with them on their own ground, they should exercise their veto power. If, on the other hand, they find that they cannot converse intelligently with him on botanical subjects they should resign and go into the insurance business. Nowadays, when the civil service examiners expect mail carriers to know the distance from the earth to the sun, and policemen the capital of Sweden, it is not too much to require of doctors—and of professors—a corresponding extent of information. The university authorities may believe that they are certifying only to a man's knowledge of "The Intracellular Enzymes of Penicillium Camemberti," but the outside world interprets the degree differently, and in five years the specialist in moldy cheese may be arbitrating a strike or teaching pragmatism. We have to allow for the fact that the American system of interchangeable parts is held to apply also to social machinery.

It such a preliminary examination were held the final one could be confined to two or three related departments, as now. I have attended the oral examinations of doctors whenever I happened to be in a university during the season, and it was interesting to see the variety of ways of conducting them, even in the same institution. Some are very ceremonious; some quite the reverse. The board of examiners varies in number from three to twenty-five. Sometimes the candidate's research work is the main subject of inquiry; sometimes it is not mentioned. In some departments outside specialists are called in to assist in the examination; in others all persons except the committee are excluded. Prospective candidates may be encouraged or may be forbidden to attend. Personally I am in favor of a greater publicity. If professors and advanced students from the same and especially from other departments would attend freely it would be of great educational value to them and would not materially increase the embarrassment of the candidate. I suggest also that it might be advisable to make it a rule to invite the attendance of a representative of the same department of some other university to take part in the oral examination and vote on the candidate's qualifications. This, even more than the publication of the dissertation, would tend to keep up the standard. Of course, there is the danger, in greater publicity, that the examination would become a mere ceremony, as the disputation became in Germany, and the candidate would merely be put thru his paces by his trainer to the admiration of his friends and the wonder of the public.

In the preceding pages of this series I have told some of the things that I found out in my tour of the universities. It may be of interest to refer to some of the things that I failed to find out. Two queries in particular that I had on my list on starting out proved to be absurdly impossible. I wanted to find out what the college students of today were read-

ing and thinking about; what were their unofficial favorites among authors, and what sort of philosophy they were working out for their own guidance thru life. I was disappointed in the quest because I had overlooked the fact that the years which had passed since my graduation, few and short as they seemed to me, had put me outside the barrier which conceals the workings of the adolescent mind.

The query as to the undergraduate taste in reading was suggested by a stray aphorism which I happened upon, that "what the college student is reading today all the world will be reading in ten years." As a preliminary test of its validity, I applied it to my own experience, and it seemed to have some truth in it. Harking back to my school days I recollected that the authors we were reading in our rooms at night were Browning, Ibsen, Kipling, Whitman and Omar Khayyam. We were not agreed in our admirations, but each of us was crazy about one or more of these authors and zealously proselyted among such of his friends as he esteemed worthy of being initiated into the cult. By the end of a decade, however, it was, even in Kansas, no longer a distinction, but rather the mark of a bourgeois mind, to express a fervent admiration for Browning, Ibsen and the rest. The lights we had followed from afar had become fixed stars, by which all the world was oriented.

Now, I thought, I will get an advance tip on the coming rage by ascertaining what new authors, unappreciated by me, have been sighted by the keener eyes of youth. But I was disappointed. The class book questionaires on literary preferences give no help, for in them "Three Weeks" and "The Vicar of Wakefield" are likely to be tied for first place. The librarians and professors of English whom I consulted generally asserted that the college boys read nothing but the required books and talked nothing but athletics. The news stand men told me that the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Ladies' Home Journal* were most popular. In the week at my disposal I could not get into the confidence of the students enough to form any reliable conclusion as to the prevailing literary taste. Still, I managed to get access to one or more coteries of genuine book lovers in each institution, and from them made out the following list of favorite authors: Kipling (but they can't have him; he belongs to us by right of discovery), Stevenson, O. Henry, H. G. Wells, Jack London, Shaw, Chesterton, Churchill, George Ade, Richard Harding Davis, W. J. Locke, F. Hopkinson Smith and Frank Norris. From this one would judge that the college students of today keep to the list of best sellers and do not go nosing for truffles, as we used to. They may have their esoteric literary cults, as formerly, but I was not able to discover them. The only marked deviation from the popular taste of the day was the extravagant—no, I will not call it extravagant, for I agree with it—but the unusual admiration exprest for the author of "The Octopus." Whenever I got a group of students to talking books, some one was likely to burst out with "If Frank Norris had only lived!" which was the signal for a chorus of eulogy.

My other query, as to what the students were thinking, was started by Chesterton's remark:

> "There are some people—and I am one of them—who think that the most practical and important thing about a man is still his view of the universe. We think that for a landlady considering a lodger, it is important to know his income, but still more important to know his philosophy. We think that for a general about to fight an enemy, it is important to know the enemy's numbers, but still more important to know the enemy's philosophy."

In my time and environment (to be specific, 1887-90, University of Kansas) theological speculation, pure and simple, had lost the zest it had for a previous generation, but the controversy over evolution had not quite died down, and the rise of sociology and experimental psychology was starting new questions in religion, ethics and politics. Spencer, Mill, Huxley, Hartmann and Bellamy were our heroes or antipathies, to be fought over with that whole-hearted enthusiasm which is characteristic of college students—or used to be. Has hero worship gone out of fashion? If not, what are the magic names that the boys of today grow red-faced and choked up over? To what gods not in the official pantheon do they burn



ARCHITECT'S PLANS FOR THE SOUTHERN FACADE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
The Harper Memorial Library in the middle, flanked by the buildings for History and Philosophy on one side and for Classics and Modern Languages on the other.

incense in secret? Which of the world's riddles do they scrap about in their rooms and on the steps? Has the spirit of partisanship been dissolved in a tepid ocean of universal toleration? What new messiah do they discern, or what false prophet is leading them astray? I could not find out. I mentioned the name of Nietzsche. No reaction; at which I breathed a sigh of relief. I tried pragmatism, mysticism, spiritualism, anarchism, new thought, Haeckel, Eucken, Maeterlinck, anything, anybody, that I suspected might catch the fancy of the rising generation, but I could not strike a live wire. Eugenics? They had not heard of it. I inquired about socialism. A bored look came into their faces. "We had that last term," they replied. Perhaps here lies the explanation of their indifference. The instructors may be so quick to seize upon every new thing that the students cannot get ahead of them, and when a subject gets into the curriculum it ceases to have an emotional interest. All the questions the students might ask are answered authoritatively in advance. All their wants are prevised. "The wonders of science" is a meaningless term to this generation. Biology is no more of a revelation to them than bookkeeping. Research is a business like any other, and the philosophic and humanistic aspects of their science do not interest them. So it seems to me, but I have no right to express an opinion, for I realize that I did not succeed in finding out what the college student of today is reading and thinking. A smooth-faced detective entering Freshman and working up might get at it.

Among the omissions are two conspicuous tendencies in American university life to which I have merely referred in the preceding articles; that is, the growth of ritualism and of athleticism.

The first I have not discussed at length as I should have liked to because I felt that the ritualistic movement might be trivial and certainly is irresistible. All the churches, even those which were established as a protest against liturgy, have succumbed to it. Fashionable society is extending its imperious rites over a larger circle. The universities merely obeyed the dictates of the *Zeitgeist* in taking it up. It is a spontaneous and popular impulse. Often it is the students themselves who force the caps and gowns upon a reluctant faculty. It was earliest and strongest felt in the exclusively masculine colleges of the East, so it cannot be ascribed to the feminization of university life. There is no serious opposition to it anywhere. Some of the scientific and technological men in some places do not like it, but they conform, not deeming it worth making a fuss about. I am, therefore, forced to conclude that my repugnance is mere personal prejudice, due to three centuries of inbred Puritanism. Whenever I attend commencement exercises I take care to select a seat that is screwed down, lest, as the academic procession appears, I should be seized with that divine frenzy which inspired good old Jenny Geddes in St. Giles' Church to throw the stool that purged Scotland of prelacy forever.

"Some praise the fair Queen Mary, and some the good Queen Bess,
And some the wise Aspasia, beloved of Pericles;
But o'er all the world's brave women, there's one that bears the rule,
The valiant Jenny Geddes, that flung the three-legged stool.
With a row-dow—at them now!
Jenny, fling the stool!"

But this was written years ago, and Professor Blaikie is dead long since, and I rarely find a man who shares my feeling in this matter. There is no consolation to be derived from the saying, "One with God is a majority," for when one finds himself quite alone he begins to be afraid that God himself has gone over to the majority. So it is with self-distrust and pure despair that I dismiss the subject after recording my personal opinion that a dozen mortarboards on the campus are more of a menace to democracy than a million-dollar endowment from a trust magnate. For no man can tell what is going to be done with his money after he has let it slip out of his own hand, but a widespread spirit of exclusiveness and arrogance, such as finds expression in ceremonies and costumes, cannot be eradicated.

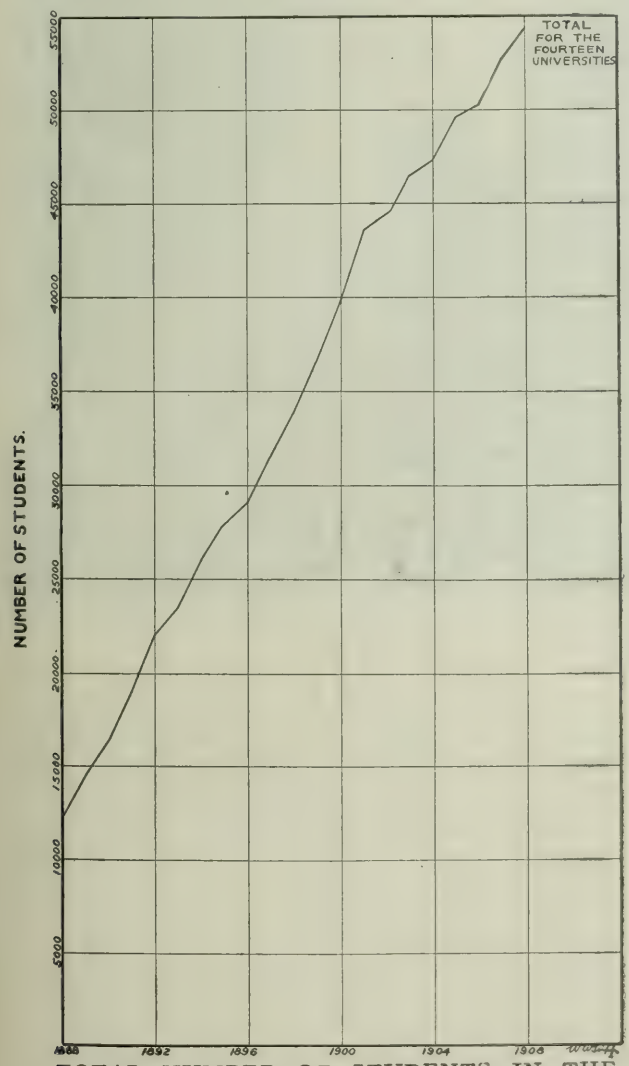
On the other point, opposition to intercollegiate athletics, I am happy to be able to use the word "we," instead of "I." We are in a minority, but it is not a hopeless minority. University presidents, with few exceptions, express approval of intercollegiate contests, alumni give them enthusiastic support, students vent their displeasure upon any who presume to question their value, and the outside world encourages and applauds, but in every university there is a considerable, and I believe, an increasing number of the instructing staff who are profoundly dissatisfied with the athletic conditions of today, tho they are not always free to express their opinions on the subject. I was appealed to more often than on any other matter to expose the practices of neighboring institutions, their illicit players, their brutality and foul play, their venality and extravagance. But when I went on to the next university I learned that the one I had just left was really the worst in the country in these respects. This was confusing, so I had to throw away my copious notes and confine myself to a few general conclusions. These are, that athletic contests do not promote friendly feelings and mutual respect between the colleges, but quite the contrary; that they attract an undesirable set of students; that they lower the standards of honor and honesty; that they promote dissipation, gambling and extravagance; that they corrupt faculties and officials; that they cultivate the mob mind; that they divert the attention of the students from their proper work and pervert the aims of education.

The amount of physical exercise obtained at an intercollegiate contest is inconsiderable. A little pushing with the elbows in entering and leaving the ground, some exertion of the lungs in yelling and a test of endurance of the transverse compression of the larger muscles of the lower limbs—that is all the exercise gained by the thousands of persons who assist—in the French sense of the word—at one of these contests; hardly enough physical benefit to compensate for the cases of pneumonia contracted thru exposure to inclement weather. That twenty-two young men on the gridiron are over-exercising does not compensate for the fact that five or ten thousand are under-exercising on the grandstand. What happens to the men on the team does not matter so much, because they are comparatively few. I object to football on Puritanic grounds, not because it gives pain to the players, but because it gives pleasure to the spectators. There is only one new rule needed to reform football and only one that will do it; that is, the abolition of the grandstand. Let the students play football as much as they like and stop when they get tired, according to any rules or none. If there is nobody watching them they will not injure themselves much and others not at all. The evil of a prize fight lies not in the fight, but in the prize.

The real value of an athletic contest may be represented by a fraction whose numerator is the number of players and whose denominator is the number of watchers, present or absent. As the latter number increases the game degenerates into a sport, the sport into a spectacle, and the spectacle into a gambling device. For every man who takes part in an athletic contest personally there are a hundred who take part by proxy, and a thousand *in absentia*. To the multitude watching the game from a distance the numbers appearing on the bulletin board, the ticker or in the papers might as well be produced by a roulette wheel. This, in fact, may be expected as the next step in the evolution of the game.

As the fox hunters have dispensed with the fox, and the produce exchange with produce, and the policy shops with the lottery wheel, so the football of the future may be conducted without players. This will save some thirty lives a year and a great deal of misspent energy, and would afford just as good an opportunity for the display of college loyalty thru the staking of desires or currency.

An athletic contest between two colleges indicates nothing whatever as to their relative standing in physical culture. If Harvard beats Yale in rowing it does not prove that the average physique of the Harvard students is superior to those of the Yale students. If there could be devised a contest to show this, say a tug of war with every student hold of the rope, or, better, a comparison of gymnasium records showing the strength, symmetry, endurance and health of the entire student body, then



TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE FOURTEEN UNIVERSITIES, 1888-1908.

the spirit of emulation might be productive of improvement in their physical condition. As it is now, those who need exercise least get the most of it.

In my fourteen weeks' course in American universities I had the unusual experience of attending more than a hundred class exercises in different subjects conducted by as many different instructors. It was an interesting experience, and valuable. If I had had it before I would not have spoiled so many roomsful of students in learning how to teach—and how not to. Coming back to the classroom after having left it for five years, and so viewing it from the standpoint of an outsider while retaining a sympathetic comprehension of the difficulties of a teacher, I was struck by the waste of time and energy in the ordinary collegiate instruction. The scholarship of the profession in all its grades is doubtless higher than it ever was. There is no lack of industry, devotion and enthusiasm on the part of the teachers, but the educational results are not commensurate with the opportunities afforded and the efforts expended. There is too much "lost motion" somewhere in the process. It would be well if the teachers did not know quite so much, if they knew how to tell what they did know better. It is a principle of hydraulics that the flow of water depends on the character of the outlet and the head, and not at all on the amount of water in the tank. In many cases it has seemed to me that the instructor has come into the room without the slightest idea of how he is to present his subject. He rambles on in a more or less interesting and instructive manner, but without any apparent regard to the effect on his audience or the economy of their attention. The methods of instruction are the same as those used in the universities of the thirteenth century. There is no general appreciation of the fact that the printing press has been invented since then, also the camera, the typewriter and the mimeograph; and that for this eye-minded generation there are many more effective methods of conveying an idea than the spoken word. "The power of the spoken word," about which we hear so much nowadays, depends unfortunately upon

who speaks it. Born orators are few in our faculties and trained orators are fewer. Many lecturers do not even take pains to speak distinctly enough so they can be heard in their small classrooms without strained attention. Many introduce matter which cannot be conveyed thru the ear. I have heard long columns of figures read off to a class, tables of boiling points and the like; also descriptions of complicated apparatus and machinery, details of analytical processes, useful for inspiration and demonstration, but not for information. Facts and figures that the lecturer cannot keep in his own head for fifty minutes are not likely to get into the heads of the students.

The scientific professor has an advantage over his colleagues in being able to use experimental illustrations, but he does not always make the most of his advantage. This is due to the general adoption of the self-denying ordinance, "Use the simplest experiment that will



THE CAMPUS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

dimensions of ancient buildings, lists of names and dates, references to readings, sometimes read in such a hurried and indistinct manner that they could not be taken down, sometimes slowly and laboriously written out on the blackboard. Such data, wherever necessary, should be given to the students in printed or typewritten syllabi, and the university authorities should see that such facilities are freely provided for their instructors and utilized by them. The lecture is illustrate the point." If simplicity means lack of complexity, this is a good rule, but if it is interpreted as "the most modest and inconspicuous experiment that will illustrate the point," it is false pedagogy. We have gone too far in the avoidance of grandstand plays, forgetting that college students are human beings, and as such are imprest by bigness and noise. I believe that the spectacular experiment can be used with advantage in our large lecture rooms, even tho it

seems like a return to the much contemned "Wonders of Science" epoch. Pouring a jar of carbon dioxide down on a dozen candles undeniably makes more of an impression than pouring it on one candle, and the game is worth the candles. A professor of chemistry was once commiserating the professor of mathematics on the fewness of his students, and the latter, resenting the implication that popularity was a proof of good teaching, replied: "The trouble with mathematics is that nothing ever happens. If, when an equation is solved, it would blow up or give off a bad odor, I would get as many students as you."

I have heard of a professor of English in one of our universities who evidently felt that his department was under the same disadvantage as mathematics. Finding that his scientific colleagues were getting appropriations of astonishing liberality for illustrative apparatus, he put in his annual report a request for $5,000 for an aviary. When the president asked him to explain, he said that it was impossible for him to teach poetry properly unless he had an aviary connected with his classroom. "Then," he said, "when the class is reading Shelley's 'Skylark,' I reach my long-handled net into the cage, catch a lark and hold it up to them. And when we are studying 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner,' my assistant will be stationed in the gallery with a crossbow to shoot a real, live albatross on the platform, thus giving the students opportunities for observation that doubtless Coleridge himself never had."

The literary faculty has borrowed and misapplied so many of the methods of scientific research and instruction that it is impossible to say that we may not come to this yet. At any rate, the project shows a commendable enterprise and appreciation of the desirability of stimulating the interest of the students by bringing them into closer contact with reality If the lectures could be made more inspiring and stimulating they could be made fewer and shorter. A flash of lightning makes a more lasting impression than a 16 c. p. incandescent running all night. But the students have not sufficient resistance to stand shocks of lightning for eighteen hours a week, nor could the instructor keep up the necessary voltage. There are few really eloquent and inspiring speakers in the universities, not enough to go around, and they are often poor drillmasters and inefficient administrative officers. Their gift could be utilized to the best advantage by having them address large classes once or twice a week and in several different institutions during the year. Then the ordinary and stationary instructors could devote themselves to working with the students at close quarters. That is, should not there be recognized in university work the distinction of function which, in some form or other, has always been made in the ecclesiastical work, the distinction between prophet and priest, revivalist and pastor?

As it is, the professors give too many lectures and the students listen to too many. Or pretend to; really they do not listen, however attentive and orderly they may be. The bell rings and a troop of tired-looking boys, followed perhaps by a larger number of meek-eyed girls, file into the classroom, sit down, remove the expressions from their faces, open their notebooks on the broad chair arms, and receive. It is about as inspiring an audience as a roomful of phonographs holding up their brass trumpets. They reproduce the lecture in recitations like the phonograph, mechanically and faithfully, but with the tempo and timbre so changed that the speaker would like to disown his remarks if he could. The instructor tries to provoke them into a semblance of life by extravagant and absurd statements, by insults, by dazzling paradoxes, by extraneous jokes. No use; they just take it down. If he says that "William the Norman conquered England in 1066," or "William the German conquered England in 1920," it is all the same to them. They take it down. The secret is that they have, without knowing anything about physiological psychology, devised an automatic cut-off which goes into operation as they open their notebooks and short-circuits the train of thought from the ear directly to the hand, without its having to pass thru the pineal gland or wherever the soul may be at the time residing and holding court.

One of the unfortunate results of the lecture system is that the professors get so used to talking that they cannot stop. Faculty, departmental and council meetings are apt to be unduly extended, and in the end the wisdom of the whole body is not equal to the sum of its parts. On account of their ineffectiveness as a branch of administrative machinery, the tendency is to curtail their power and throw more responsibility upon the president, who is, like the Speaker of the House of Representatives, forced to become an autocrat. According to my experience and observation, the deliberative bodies of universities, small and large, have substantially the same method of procedure, and I suggest that if the following rules were framed and hung on the wall of the faculty room, it would save time now wasted in discussing the proper order:

ORDER OF BUSINESS AT FACULTY MEETINGS.

1. Present motion.
2. Pass it.
3. Discuss it.
4. Reconsider it.
5. Amend it.
6. Amend the amendment.
7. Discuss it.
8. Move to lay on the table.
9. Discuss it.
10. Refer to a committee with power to act.
11. Discuss it.
12. Adjourn.
13. Discuss it.

In these articles I have preferred to discuss the wider movements and tendencies of the universities, both good and bad, in connection with the particular institutions in which they happened to be conspicuous, rather than reserve them for the end. This has, I am aware, placed an exaggerated emphasis on certain features in each case and given to my criticisms an unfair incidence. But when the novelist describes the nose of one of his characters, the teeth of another, and the hair of a third, he expects the reader's imagination will credit these personages with the other customary features of normal size and function. I ask a similar indulgence. When I do not have occasion to mention, say, the department of French, the Y. M. C. A. or the gymnasium in any case, it is to be assumed that they are present and doing their proper work. If the reader wishes a complete and authoritative description of a university, with each department given its due space, he should read the catalog instead of these articles.

After all, these universities are very much alike; more alike, doubtless, than they claim to be; more alike, probably, than they should be. For a wider field could be covered if the different universities were more specialized and diversified in their professional and graduate schools. The American university tends to a specific type, very different from that of England, Germany or France. This type has now been authoritatively defined for us by the National Association of State Universities at its thirteenth annual meeting.* The "standard American university" must require for entrance to its college department a high school course of four years or its equivalent; it must give in its college of arts and sciences two years of general or liberal work, followed by two years of more specialized work of university character; it must have adequate facilities in at least five departments for three years of graduate work leading to the Ph.D. degree; it must have at least one professional school, such as law, medicine or engineering, requiring for entrance two years of college work. It will be seen that this is an ideal rather than an average. A strict construction of the detailed specifications would come near ruling out some of the fourteen which I have selected as the greatest of American universities, particularly in regard to the collegiate requirement for the professional schools.

Such differences as exist in the character of these universities arise more from their history and environment than from any difference in their aims. Thus Harvard and Yale are in common parlance coupled together and set in a class by themselves, chiefly because they have, for more than two centuries, been the chief contributors to the intellectual life of the nation. Notwithstanding their present inequality in numbers, they are alike in many respects, such as the eminence of their faculties, the high quality of their graduate work, and the size and importance of their colleges of liberal

*For full details of the requirements see the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, 1909, page 89.

arts. A marked distinction between them has now been made by the action of Harvard in placing all its professional schools above the college, while at Yale they remain as rivals of the college. The Johns Hopkins University, while rivaling Yale and Harvard in research work, is in the most decided contrast to them in that it is a young institution and that its undergraduate department is relatively insignificant. It has only one professional school, the medical, but that is of the highest rank. Princeton and Stanford may be conveniently classed together, notwithstanding their difference in age and the distance between them. Both are comparatively small institutions, chiefly undergraduate, admirable in architecture, and being situated in the country, they have a distinctive form of student life. But Stanford is as predominantly scientific as Princeton is classical. Princeton, like Yale, is now much concerned over the question of how to develop the graduate and professional training demanded by modern conditions without destroying the unity of the college, which has been its chief pride. The State universities of Michigan and Illinois are also located in small places; the former the oldest and the largest of the State institutions, possessing very popular law and medical schools; the latter now rapidly developing on university lines, with its strength mainly in engineering and agriculture. The State University of Wisconsin has been distinguished by its successful efforts to be of service to the Government and the people of the State, and the University of Minnesota, in a similar environment and in close proximity to the capital, seems likely to develop in the same way. California and Cornell, tho about as far apart as they could be, have some points in common. Both have strong agricultural and engineering departments and both attract many students from Asia and South America. Columbia, Pennsylvania and Chicago universities, being located in large cities, have similar fields, but while Chicago recently came into



CALIFORNIA HALL.
The first of the new buildings of the University of California.

being full grown, the others have developed slowly thru a long process of accretion, and their life is intricately involved with that of the city. All three pay special attention to the needs of teachers, Columbia and Chicago by means of independent professional schools of high grade. Columbia is at present advancing most rapidly and is likely soon to outstrip all the other universities, both in the number of students taking regular work and of other persons receiving instruction in special studies.

In devoting so much attention as I have to the novel and spectacular features of these universities I have not done justice to the faithful work done in the more ordinary and more essential departments. Notwithstanding that the average professor receives relatively less remuneration and less honor from the community than in past generations, there never were more competent and earnest men engaged in university work. And when we consider how many of them have turned aside from opportunities to make money because they preferred teaching and research, it is hard for them to be sneered at for incompetency because some of the men they have trained are getting bigger salaries than they. Our universities are "under fire" just now from many quarters, but more often because they are in advance of the age than behind it. They are more efficient in their methods and more ready to meet and even anticipate the needs of the community than ever before. On the whole they fully justify the liberal support they are receiving in all parts of this country.

It was necessary for me to limit my study to a few universities, and I have chosen the more prominent ones because they have the most points of interest and present some novel problems. But it should be understood that there are scores of other institutions in the United States that do just as good work in collegiate education and often in advanced and specialized studies as those here mentioned. I can find no words that more exactly express my conclusions than those used by James Bryce in his "American Commonwealth":

"If I may venture to state the impression which the American Universities have made upon me, I will say that while of all the institutions of the country they are those of which the American speaks most modestly, and indeed, deprecatingly, they are those which seem to be at this moment making the swiftest progress, and to have the brightest promise for the future. They are supplying exactly those things which European cities have hitherto found lacking to America; and they are contributing to her political as well as to her contemplative life elements of inestimable worth."

New York City.

Great American Universities.—The articles of this series appeared on the following dates:

1	Harvard University	Jan. 7th, 1909	8	University of Minnesota	Aug. 5th, 1909
2	Yale University	Feb. 4th, 1909	9	University of Illinois	Sept. 2d, 1909
3	Princeton University	March 4th, 1909	10	Cornell University	Oct. 7th, 1909
4	Stanford University	April 1st, 1909	11	University of Pennsylvania	Nov. 4th, 1909
5	University of California	May 6th, 1909	12	Johns Hopkins University	Dec. 2d, 1909
6	University of Michigan	May 27th, 1909	13	University of Chicago	Jan 6th, 1910
7	University of Wisconsin	July 1st, 1909	14	Columbia University	Feb. 3d, 1910

The first four issues are entirely out of print, but any of the remaining numbers will be mailed for ten cents a copy.

A March Idyl

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," Etc.

IT is bedtime for country folk, and every one in the house has quietly slipped away into his or her own room. There is nothing quite like the uttermost peace of these bed hours. You have to listen sharply to detect any report from the outside world, and I only know by half instinct that my two collies have taken their stations, each at a corner of the house, for night guardianship. They have scraped together pine leaves enough for comfortable couches, and somehow they will manage to make this world wonderfully safe for their helpless masters and friends.

I am sitting before my fireplace, enough disrobed to feel the heat soothingly and dreamily pulling me to sleep. Little flamelets are playing on the outside of the front stick, and big rollicking flames are shooting up the chimney, snapping their fingers at me as they dash up and out. There is all the time a concert of pleasant sounds, and a deal of harmony; sounds joyous and companionable, but constantly varying. There is lots of history in this decomposing of the sticks of a two-hundred-year-old pine. They do not seem to be sad about it; just moving on into other compositions and other obligations. What could we have done but for this easy combustion of oxygen and carbon, and this heat as a mode of motion business?

This world, after all, was not made, dear folk, just for you and me. Everything is going ahead. Out of doors the pines are making way for the oranges, and the little native persimmons are full of the grafts of huge Japanese sorts; so we are all of us on the road of betterment. My back-stick has gone to ashes, my front-stick has broken in two, and I am nodding. Sweet day! Good night!

At the North the first of March is just at the jointure of winter and spring; here it is almost summer. Perhaps you have already heard one bluebird, 'way up in the clear thin blue of Massachusetts, or New York, singing his way northward. A robin also may have whistled somewhere among your maples, but the hegira of birds homeward has not yet started. They are gathering, however, all about us. Robins are everywhere, sitting on every stump, clipping thru the woods with a startled cry, and all of them seeming to have a concert of action. In the bayheads they are so numerous that they constitute almost a solid flock. It will not be many nights before, just at sunset, they start in innumerable companies northward. They will fly all night, drop down into some Carolina or Virginia orchard for breakfast, and then on again. I do not think they will reach you this year before the middle of March.

A mocking bird waked me last night, calling out of the big pines and gurgling a bit of joy; for the night, altho cool, was glorious. I heard frogs in the little meadow by the lake, playing mandolin and concertina. They are great athletes, these Florida frogs, and you should see a lot of them put their forefingers together and their hind legs out behind, for a spring into a little pond that the lake made some day when it was high. Their music of a February evening is not at all bad—very vibrant, and just as independent as if they could fly up into the tops of the trees, to tell their loves and joys.

Toward morning, and all thru the groves and orange orchards, rose that strange accompaniment of civilization, the good morning of chanticleer. It is strangely cheering, altho the melody is not always tuneful. I take it that it is only our own good morning, in poultry language. I wish you well! says chanticleer. You may smile at my simplicity, but there are few things I like better than to hear hen-talk. If you will take pains to talk with them in their own

nicely modulated language, you will find that it is a very capable speech. But when break of day really comes (that is at half-past five down here, March 1st), the first call that you will hear will be that of the mourning dove. Beautiful creatures! They spend their days I do not know where, but at night they flock to a grove of young pines or orange trees and sleep in company. Their mourning call is at first rather sad, but I have come to love it for its simplicity. They are falling a prey to the destructive fury of the man with the gun; the man who has no other pleasure but to kill something. A minister down here, "resting," as he calls it, has put in most of his time in shooting these defenseless creatures. Elder Cole, who does some of my plowing, says, "Dere ain't no use trying to calculate on de kind of piety dat comes with these wanderin' tourists."

Bobwhite calls next, and after the first of March he leads his family right to my door. How he finds out so quickly or instinctively that the shooting season is over I do not know; but he does understand it, and while before he was hid in his coverts, he now is as bold as the robins. Birds are beginning to mate, and the wonderful tinkle, tinkle, of the red-winged blackbirds (a sort of Swiss bellringer) comes out of the pines. These are the only birds that I know of that sing in chorus. It is a marvelous performance.

The water turtles have begun to come up out of the lake, to lay their eggs in the sand. Queer, clumsy fellow, carrying his house with him, he waddles across your lawn, or you come upon him in your garden, round a loquat bush. Jerking his head into his shell he defies you. Togo and Hector poke him over, and then stand back for a study and consultation. They are puzzled, for really, what can a dog do about it. He cannot bite thru those shells. Evidently it is a case for a museum; and dogs do have museums. The leather-backs or snapping turtles are different, for they are aggressive, and the dogs will soon learn something new, if within their reach. Hanging on, these wretches become worse than a tin kettle, or a bunch of firecrackers tied on by a city Arab. Gopher turtles are of the same type, only they live in the sand, eat our vegetables, are good for soups, and are as interesting as they are troublesome.

A real grievance, without much compensation, is the pocket gopher — a ground squirrel, with pockets in his cheeks, with which he brings up dirt from his burrows. In a single night one of these fellows will throw up a dozen mounds, each as big as a half bushel. Sit still, and you may be able to see one coming up with his pouches full of sand, and heaving it outside. When the heap is done he carefully closes the hole, carrying his tunneling in another direction. Yesterday, with a trap, we caught a white one—as great a novelty as a white elephant in Africa.

As for alligators, they are getting so scarce that we are proud to have one in our lake. They are harmless creatures as we know them, altho I should not care to bathe in a lagoon full of such saurians. Our "'gator," as the black fellows call them, is now buried in the mud, and will not be up before the end of the month. I have seen one mosquito this winter, but the fireflies are plentiful. There are no malarious conditions here for mosquitoes to multiply and make dangerous.

Most intelligent of domesticated animals, says Professor Shaler, is the hog. Half the history of Florida, for the last thirty years, has been a battle for human rights against this animal. He could roam our streets, root up our gardens, and there was positively no defense under the law. If I were a poet I would sing a pean over his departure—for the Legislature has at last recognized at least our equality. Last fall, as I was entering the State, an old sow with several pigs came to the steps of the car at Palatka, evidently desiring to mount the steps. The colored porter took a broom and cried: "Shoo there, you black beast! This ain't your car nohow." Evidently, if advancing civilization has outlawed the pig, it owed her free passage into the Everglades and in the negro car. At all events, the razorback is a thing of the past.

Today we have 'possum for dinner; queer fellow, with a snout like a pig and a bark like a dog. He will allow no pet-

ting, and has the meanest eyes I have ever seen in any animal. We have had him in a long box, eating oranges and sweet potatoes, and trying to civilize him —in vain. He shows his teeth at once, and is evidently of a low stage of animal evolution, morally as well as structurally. Rolled in sweet potatoes and a plenty of bacon he makes a roast that becomes historic. This fellow was a Christmas present, and is the only specimen I have seen since coming to Florida.

The boycott does not affect us to any appreciable degree, because the vegetable kingdom around us is so marvelously fecund. There is not a butcher shop within twenty miles, and fresh meat comes into town only once a week. We live mostly on eggs, sweet potatoes and oranges, with a plenty of cows' milk and Gladys's bread, both wheat bread and corn bread. I will tell you more about that bread some other day, for of all treasures that this world holds, nothing is better than a good cook in the family. There is considerable instinct and heredity in it, altho the schools can do something.

It is curious how soon one gets to care little about the fleshpots and the beefsteaks—if he can have for breakfast a big grapefruit only for picking it up (two if you prefer); then a dinner led off with oranges eaten in the orchard, followed by baked sweet potatoes and boiled eggs and a mulberry pudding. *Mem.*—Always pare your orange in the orchard with a sharp knife, and eat it as you would an apple. *Mem.* —Mulberry pie is Southern for blackberry pie, and they are equally good. After a dinner of this sort, take your siesta on a broad veranda in a hammock, and you will be ready for work by two o'clock, thermometer at 85, and the sun just on a slant thru the pine tops. Fish? To be sure! The ocean is close by, and the Gulf a trifle closer; then the St. Johns River is thick with bass and catfish, just at your elbow. Some of our little lakes are full of bream and trout; and as for Lake Lucy, we publish nothing. Oysters are easily got, and they are almost as good as those on the Virginia banks.

We have signs up at every corner of all fields, forbidding shooting. We desire to make this a bird paradise, a home where our feathered allies can be as safe as we are ourselves, and as happy. This would come about much faster but for the occasional tourist, who comes South to regain his health by destroying everything that he can hit, even our robins and bobwhites. I do not know of anything more thoroly disagreeable than one of these homeless, wandering, aimless fellows called sportsmen.

The slow but steady approach of civilization is fascinating. Five years ago we followed trails thru the pine woods, but now long lines of fences, with barbed wire, of course, show us the way and keep us in. My colored plowman says: "For sure, suh, I like best to drive under the trees, and in the shade; but you Northerners mighty uncomfortable 'thout straight roads, and fences on both sides of you." This winter the rural telephone reaches us, and I can give orders two miles to a grocer. An automobile load came in yesterday, from Orlando; itself an innovation, but bringing me a greater, that is, the best of all modern innovations, a woman preacher; a liberal, of course, full of verve and nerve and life. I remember the shingle of the first American female doctor. I knew well Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. Livermore; but these were not quite ordained of men—only of God. I have yet to find one of them who smokes, or in any other way forgets that example is better than precept. The automobile took fairly well to our sandy roads, but fortunately our hills are not very high.

Wonderful stuff this sand, and sometimes a little provoking; but we are building cottages with concrete just now, and we do it with the sand that we dig out for cellars. I own sand enough to build a small city. Florida can spare all her pine and oak and yet go on making beautiful homes. Splendid concrete blocks of a rich stone color can be turned out in any number, at ten cents apiece. We must learn to build our own houses, and build them fireproof. The future American, like the early American, will build his own house, make his own shoes, and raise nearly all of his own food.

Everybody and everything is at work

here; there is no longer any discount on labor in the sunny South. I do not see anywhere a sign of the lazy worm, or its consequences. Winter brings no let-up, as it does at the North. Deciduous leaves fall in November, and pine needles are always shifting more or less, but there are wood violets in blossom in January, and the bees skip very few honey-making days. While you are at zero we hunt eggs in the grass. We are quite content to make our own ice, while Nature makes our oranges. Nor do I see that summer heat is either depressing or debilitating. There are simply more showers, and one has to be sharp about it to get his haying and his harvesting done; it is what we call in the North catching weather, all thru June, July and August; but the people are good natured about it.

So you see that the Fourth Commandment is easily kept down here, at least so far as the first half of it is concerned. There is enough to do to fill up the six days; as for the seventh day, possibly working is as good as the preaching—and quite as safe. It is a good thing that the Bible orders work before rest. What right has any one to a full day off out of every seven unless he has put in his best efforts for the six? My colored plowman says: "It's mighty easy keepin' Sunday for some folks. Any lazy lubber can do that part of the commandment; but six days to deserve the Sabbath rest, that's another thing. What Sunday good for, when you haven't earned it? Cain't fool the Lawd calling that religion, no how."

February shows the last of our woodland fires. A curious state of affairs, when the people deliberately burn up everything that God and Nature has made for them thru the whole year; then go and buy commercial fertilizer to try and make up the deficit. These fires are kindled mostly on Sunday, and some of them will sweep over hundreds of acres in a very short time. Pine trees do not often catch fire, unless they have been tapped, and these are hoed about. If a tree is kindled it is a torch eighty feet high, and a fearful sight. It is in this way that our folk down here burn the raw material for their soils, and they wonder that we are so blind as to fence in our acres and surround them with fire lines. Our pines are being tapped to death, so that the Northern blizzards cannot be hindered from sweeping over the State, while the accumulation of soil is prevented by this fool habit of annual firing. However, a change is coming about very rapidly and very surely.

Peaches are in blossom, and for that matter, some varieties have been in blossom since New Year's. A few of these will get frosted possibly, but May is peach month. Mulberries are also in blossom, and they will ripen before the end of March. It is a wonderful fruit, as big as your finger, and the trees are so full that whole flocks of blue jays, mocking birds, cardinal birds, and we humans all together cannot exhaust them. Hens greedily eat all that fall, and I have yet to find a single creature that scorns the mulberry. It is the most wholesome fruit, and so juicy that in mulberry month the black stains are everywhere.

Roses blossom all winter generously, and even this extraordinary winter of 1909-10 has not quite prevented the great golden buds of Marechal Neil. Camelia japonica buds are just opening, and cannas are getting a good ready, after a very short rest. And you should see my judas trees, a mass of lilac bloom. Note, too, that the bushes, such as hawthorns, hang their limbs, instead of holding them erect, as in the North. In this soil those shrubs are surest of survival that droop their limbs to shade their roots. Sand conducts heat rapidly, and if not shaded at noonday, the fine rootlets are likely to get scorched. We mulch everything heavily, especially our Northern fruits and shrubs.

I have told you already about my preacher at the plow. His wit is artesian and his spirit is reasonably cosmopolitan. "Some people's religion, suh, like a lightnin' rod set up over their haids to keep them from gettin' hit. Guess the good Lawd fin' some way of fetchin' them when he get ready."

The negro is surely a fine asset in this country, and he will be appreciated at his real worth before long. The blunder has been in expecting of him traits that do not belong to his race, and in failing to appreciate the qualities that he really possesses. My elder says: "Well, suh,

you caint naturally make of a black man a Anglo-Saxon, suh, no more than you can make a white man into an African. Let 'em alone, to be their own saives, and they will do a heap better." The trouble down here has been the white folks imitate the black too much, and they expect the black man to imitate the white.

The Cracker is a man with a lot of suppressed power. He has never been brought up to the modern ways of doing and thinking, but he is proving himself adaptable. Think of a race, or a breed, or a class, if you chose to call it, coming on as late as into the fore part of the twentieth century without railroad or telegraph or telephone, with eighteenth century schools, and newspapers, and preaching. The best farmers that I know in Florida are Crackers. They are fresh-gaited, while too many Northerners have become fagged and jaded with fast driving and fast living before they get here. I mean that the children of the Puritans have had a whole continent to conquer, while slavery hemmed in these Southern whites and smothered their activity. It will not do for those who have failed in Northern enterprises to come down here and expect to surpass. If worn out and unable to adjust themselves to conditions at home, they will surely fail here. The Cracker is immensely inquisitive, and that enables him to pick up new notions easily. It was good stock to start with, and it will do its work yet. He buys new tools, likes machinery, is good at detail, and there is no question about there being in him the elements of progressive civilization.

We are already under full headway with 1910. Potatoes are six inches high, melons are planted, cars full of celery are moving northward, and we can get half our living out of our gardens, and the rest out of the orchard. Orange trees are blossoming, and the perfume blends with pine, to fill the air. Bees are happy and birds are laughing their delight. The fringes of half a dozen blizzards just brushed us during the winter, but they have done no permanent damage. The trees are uninjured, only the ground is covered all over the State with oranges picked off and flung down as worthless. They are unfit to ship, but the loss will not be felt seriously, as the market was already badly overloaded. Good always comes out of ill, and we are content. With a climate always genial; with a sky that almost always smiles; out of the reach of grippe and zero, we are content to accept a boat ride on the lake in the place of a sleigh ride over the hills of central New York.

SORRENTO, FLA.

The Eve of the Deluge

BY FREDERICK E. PIERCE

THE sun set clear and red;
Birds trilled on bough;
"God is a myth," men said,
As men do now.
Beneath the Eternal's frown
Loud reveled king and clown;
Blood flowed in field and town,
None questioned how.

The dripping chaplet tied
The harlot's brow;
Grave statesmen planned and lied,
Secure as now.
As eyes of tigers gleam
Who racked with hunger dream,
Shone the great ocean stream
Round cape and prow.

Night came; no face was pale,
No prayer, no vow;
God stood behind the veil
As He does now.
Strange tints the heaven tinged
Like light from doors unhinged;
And the wild panther cringed,
And bird on bough.

Bards harped in halls impure,
Slaves forged the plow;
Earth dreamed she should endure
As long as now.
Next morning swam the whale
O'er throne and altar-rail.
'Twas an old Hebrew tale,
But read it, thou.

WEST HAVEN, CONN.



PORTRAIT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Painted by Sir William Beechey (1753-1839). From the Thomas Lowndes Collection, Essex County, England. The picture was painted and signed in 1823. Now on exhibition in this country for the first time at the Ehrich Galleries, Fifth avenue, New York City.

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Frank Harris Hitchcock, Postmaster-General.

ILLUMINATING his genial eyes with that irrefragable smile, President Taft turned them upon his big, blond Postmaster-General and said to the rest of us: "I'm studying; trying to learn a little about politics." The Postmaster-General blinked under his bushy eyebrows, spread his broad shoulders, stood very straight — which makes a particularly tall man of him — and "hemmed" quietly.

It was not a startling confession, for no one has doubted who stood as the President's political mentor—tho some there be who wish that we might have an out-and-out Department of Politics, the portfolio to fall as a recognized perquisite to the successful Presidential campaign manager, relieving the newly elected head of the nation from the present necessity of disposing of him in the Postmaster-Generalship; and in a way, without the slightest disrespect to Mr. Hitchcock, relieving the Post Office Department from duty as a political machine, while filling a long felt want by giving it instead a man of practical business ability equal to its gigantic proportions and able to devote that ability to the necessities and possibilities of this largest single business institution on the earth, covering more ground, employing more men, and handling close upon four thousand million dollars a year. Parenthetically, it seems a pity, to some, that this colossal business enterprise, in the interests and for the interests of the people, at present run at an average daily loss of about $50,000, where millions upon millions could be saved by wise management, while increasing instead of curtailing the service—it seems a pity that its chief importance should be its capacity as the great political machine of the nation; with business efficiency and economy secondary considerations, to be taken up at odd moments, superficially touched along immaterial lines which will endanger no political situations, then laid aside again to run on at the same old—only increasing—deficit. But so it is, and Frank Harris Hitchcock, born in Amherst, Ohio, forty-three years ago, son of a clergyman, from early boyhood brought up in Newton, close upon the skirts of Boston, Mass., graduate of Harvard University, a lawyer by admission to the bar, triumphant manager of the Taft campaign, is the Postmaster-General whom we watch with peculiar interest in the pres-



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,
Postmaster-General.

ent complicated conditions, as the political tutor of the ever-smiling President.

No one doubts that Mr. Hitchcock is amply able to do most anything reasonably falling to the lot of man to do. But few are they who can do most *everything,* and do it all at once and do it well. Mr. Hitchcock is making great efforts to accomplish impossibilities, and possibly making some mistakes. He is working hard—so hard that some Congressmen, when more interested in the Post Office than politics, have com-

plained that he could not even find a moment, days in and out, to discuss Post Office affairs with them. He works early and late, and with seven-leagued boots he flies about the country, oiling the wheels of the machine. He had good preparation for his peculiar position, for he was under the tutelage of Cortelyou the Silent—George B. Cortelyou. He was one of Cortelyou's own; and to be one of Cortelyou's is to be one admirably adapted to the position for which Cortelyou prepared him. Hitchcock was under Cortelyou in the Department of Commerce and Labor. He was assistant secretary of the Republican National Committee, under Cortelyou, thru the great Roosevelt campaign. He was First Assistant Postmaster-General, under Cortelyou, when the war was over. He was an apt student under an able tutor, and some things which even Cortelyou did not teach him Hitchcock has taught himself. Then followed the Taft campaign with Hitchcock at the head of it: so that now he is Postmaster-General, and tutor to the President.

Hitchcock is of the silent school—silent as Cortelyou, almost. He follows the old lines of "machine politics," with steam-roller attachments of his own device, and firm convictions that it should be made as uncomfortable as possible for those whose fingers get caught near the cogs.

Hitchcock is a fine specimen of a man—tall and strong, a college athlete, boxing champion of Harvard '91—quick to see and act if some advantage can be gained; but slow, even to timidity, about starting things, if there is nothing doing. He is thoroly attractive, good company and a bachelor. His very light hair, light eyes and smooth-shaved face, in spite of his size and bushy eyebrows, give him a boyish appearance, strongly indorsing an apparent innocence and diffidence which frequently prove confounding to his antagonists.

Victor Murdock, Member of Congress.

Another blond, well up before the public eye at the present, is Victor Murdock—the one and only Victor Murdock, of the insurgent brigade, and incidentally of Kansas. Murdock says that Speaker Cannon has not spoken to him



CONGRESSMAN VICTOR MURDOCK,
Of Kansas.

for years. Albeit, that may be the Speaker's loss. At any rate, Murdock has hosts of friends who find pleasure in speaking to him and in joining him in his morning walk to the Capitol, as he lopes down the avenue, as much a part of a cigar as is the Speaker, his face always wreathed in smiles, always ready with a cordial Kansas greeting and a hearty handclasp for friend or foe. Murdock is not afraid of any one, nor half so black as he is painted by those who would hang him as a King Insurgent—nor half so red-headed, either, for that matter. He is simply one who cannot easily be bought, borrowed or kidnapped, which renders him unattractive to the opposition. His face is full of mischief—his eyes fairly scintillate with it—and half of the trouble into which at sundry times Murdock has plunged Uncle Joe and his cohorts is really the outgrowth of this spirit of mischief, aiding and abetting the deepest convictions which have controlled his political career, convictions that The Rules and the auto-

cratic power of the Speaker are a combination which ought not to be. If these convictions, with the courage of them, mean insurgency, then Victor Murdock has been an insurgent since before he ever came to Congress. And no one knows him but knows as well that he will remain an insurgent to the end—whether it be in a victorious brigade or holding the field stark alone. One could as easily imagine Victor Murdock with black hair as to imagine him a "regular," while the Rules and Committee on Rules remain. He is on the firing line "for keeps," and has plenty of friends who are ready to cheer his efforts whether they agree with him or not, he is so magnificently sincere about it. And behind it all, Victor Murdock is a right good fellow, quite capable of solving his own problems without following established solutions, and of standing by his conclusions, without fear or favor.

It is not all smoke with him, for in the course of his Congressional career Murdock has accomplished some important reforms which will forever stand to his credit. Among them, the one which always comes first to mind is his discovery of what he kindly called "an error in bookkeeping." He was a member of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads when he unearthed the fact that the railroads, as mail carriers, were getting the best of the Post Office Department and of the people to the extent of about five million dollars a year. The legal method of arriving at the daily average weight is to weigh the mails every day for a week, at fixed periods, and when no mails were carried on Sunday the result of the six days' carrying was divided up by six for the average. When mails began moving on Sunday, the weights were taken for seven days, but the same old divisor, six, was still in use, when Murdock came to Congress. Simple as the proposition seems, there were "complications"—the same kind of complications which today result in millions of dollars' loss to the people thru the Post Office Department — which forced Murdock into the fight of his life before he could get the system set right. His efforts in this direction, at least, resulted in a saving to the people of over five million dollars a year.

Murdock is a tall man, solid and strong, with tight curling hair, a genial face and a voice which can be heard above a tornado—whether it ever succeeds in "catching the Speaker's eye" or not. He is thirty-nine years old, a pure and unadulterated product of Kansas. At ten he was learning the printer's trade, during vacations. At fifteen he was a reporter. At nineteen he married —on nine dollars a week—securing for himself, by the way, a lovely and loyal wife, with the addition, today, of two charming daughters. At twenty-three he became managing editor of the *Wichita Daily Eagle,* and at thirty-two he came to Congress. But his heart is still in his profession. He says he constantly looks forward to the turn of things which shall take him back again to the editorial desk.

Edward Dana Durand, Director of the Census.

Taking the census is a different matter today from what it was when the constitutional duty of taking it every ten years was imposed. In 1610, the total



E. DANA DURAND,
Director of the Census.

white population of the original area of the United States was 210 people. In 1800 there were close upon five millions. In 1900 there were seventy-six millions. It is fairly assumed that this census of 1910 will give us a good margin over ninety millions of people. Machinery must be made rapidly to keep pace with such staggering development, but the machinery has been rapidly developing.

Since the last census the permanent Census Bureau has been established, with a dozen or more heads of departments and some six or seven hundred regular employees, doing many kinds of statistical work along the lines of the census while preparing to cope more scientifically, swiftly and accurately, as well as in a much broader way than ever before, with all which is to be included in the herculean task of taking the census in 1910.

The entire enumeration must be finished within two weeks from the start, in all towns which at the last census had a population of five thousand or over, and within four weeks in all other areas. During that busy season over seventy-five thousand men will be at work. Then the reports of this army of census takers must be compiled, reduced and classified by the Census Bureau.

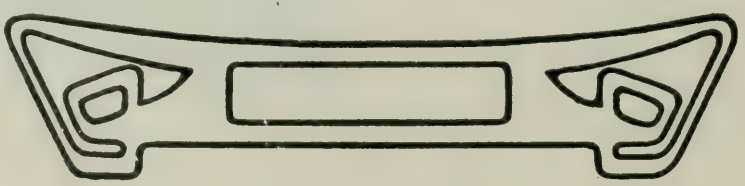
The cost of taking the last census was about $13,000,000, and by a fair estimate from the past, the present census would cost the country not far from nineteen millions. Whatever reduction there may be will stand to the credit of an established Census Bureau and to the efficiency of the new Director, Edward Dana Durand; but the simple reduction in expense is far from all that it is hoped will result.

Efficiency, rapidity, accuracy, are Mr. Durand's watchwords, and, besides, he plans securing a much wider range of statistical detail, which will prove of great importance, beyond the gratification of our inherent passion for bigness, by affording data for the solution of many problems essential to intelligent national progress.

The man at the head of this work is a most important factor to its success, and in Mr. Durand it is easily obvious that the right man for Director has been secured; while a glance at his record convinces one that better preparation could hardly be imagined. He is only thirty-nine; a product of Michigan for the first eleven years of his life, then of South Dakota, on the very frontier, where his father "staked a claim." After graduating from Oberlin College he took a post-graduate course in political science, economics and statistics, in the Cornell University, where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1896. He has been assistant professor of political economy and finance in the Stanford University, secretary of the United States Industrial Commission, and instructor in economics at the Harvard University. He served in the Census Office and as Deputy Commissioner in the Bureau of Corporations before his appointment as Director of the Census. In the mean time he has done considerable valuable literary work along the same lines.

In education, experience and inclination Mr. Durand is particularly well equipped for this work. He is not a large man, but is well built for endurance, and every action is expressive of the energy and zeal which have placed him among the foremost statisticians in the world. He has a fine forehead for the necessary machinery, and eyes that are peculiarly suggestive of ability to look well into the depth of things. He is thoroly unassuming, quiet, cordial and democratic—the kind of a man one remembers and is always glad to have met. He is deliberate in speech and action—one who looks before he leaps and lands where he intends to. He is one of those who will be well watched thru the coming year by a nation eager for results, and also one who is quite likely to make good.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Literature

The Gospel of Matthew

In view of the current International Sunday School Lessons two new commentaries on the Gospel of Matthew are timely and helpful contributions to the elucidation of a book which Renan called "the most important book of Christianity." The critical work on the New Testament is only beginning to yield its proper fruitage, and these new books, accepting critical results, help to fill the somewhat barren gap between scholarly investigations and the pious homiletical helps written in a spirit hostile to literary and historical treatment. When Mr. W. C. Allen's "St. Matthew," in the International Critical Commentary, was published, many regretted that the writer should have limited his work so largely to the scientific and literary sides of his subject, discussing only occasionally historical and religious questions. So far as he went Mr. Allen did a thoro and fundamental work, and now Dr. Plummer, the general editor of the International series, has written a "sequel" to Allen's commentary[1] "to supply, if possible, some of the elements which he has passed by, or has treated very briefly." This purpose has largely determined the method and scope of the present book. On the critical work of Mr. Allen Dr. Plummer builds his historical and theological interpretations. The book is marked by thoro scholarship and vigorous expression, but dogmatic motives often warp the historical judgment and bias the answers given to questions raised. The polemical and apologetic tone is continually in evidence, and at times Dr. Plummer seems bent on showing his readers how they may accept the results of literary criticism and still believe implicitly in the historicity and religious authority of the Gospel. Nevertheless, the book will be of great service and marks a noteworthy conservative advance in its unreserved acceptance of critical conclusions in regard to the Synoptic problem and in its fearless tho faulty application of the historical and literary method. The discussion of the relation of Matthew to the "Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs" is a valuable addition to the Introduction and opens a fruitful field of investigation.

Considering the limitations imposed by the series of "Hand-Books for Bible Classes," Mr. Anderson's work[2] deserves high praise, and may be unhesitatingly commended as the best book of its size on the subject. The writer is scholarly, sane and openminded, with a crisp incisive style and a keen insight into the purpose and thought of the Gospel. A careful selection of significant and valuable material and a fresh, attractive form have resulted in a commentary not "tedious to read."

Both commentaries regard the Gospel as a compilation made from various sources, principally Mark and the Logia of St. Matthew, and date the completed work from about 75 A. D.

[1] An Exegetical Commentary on the Gospel According to St. Matthew *By the Rev. Alfred Plummer, M. A., D. D.* London, 1909. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

[2] The Gospel According to St. Matthew. With Introduction and Notes by *Rev. Edward E. Anderson, M. A.* Edinburgh, 1909. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 75c. net.

Lincoln and His Contemporaries

Mr. Clark E. Carr, in his *Life of Senator Douglas*[1], makes out a better case for his hero than the casual reader would imagine could be made. Certainly he ignores or minimizes a good deal of what is known as political "trimming" on Douglas's part; but his account of Douglas's attitude after the election of Lincoln is a strong and convincing presentation. Douglas hoped to avert war, and he strove desperately to effect some compromise. The Congressional compromise offered by the Republican majority during the winter of 1860-61 was in great measure due to him. But when the South refused all overtures and be-

[1] Stephen A. Douglas. His Life, Public Services. Speeches and Patriotism. *By Clark E. Carr.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

gan preparations for war, he took an unflinching stand in favor of the Union. When Sumter was fired upon, he called upon Lincoln and immediately afterward dictated in the office of the Associated Press his historic telegram calling upon every friend of his thruout the country to aid and support the President. No single act could have done so much to unite the North. It is said of Southern Illinois, which had given Douglas 20,000 majority over Lincoln, that it furnished to the Union army proportionately more men than any other region in the United States.

Mr. Putnam's volume[2] is a reverential tribute to Lincoln as a leader. There is a good deal of personal reminiscence, for Mr. Putnam was a soldier. Exceptionally valuable is the reproduction of the Cooper Union speech of February 27, 1860, with the notes supplied by Cephas Brainerd and Charles C. Nott, when the speech was printed as a pamphlet. The book contains, however, several more or less questionable statements. The references to breech-loading rifles (p. 146) leaves out of consideration Wilder's famous brigade and its Spencer rifles. The assertion (p. 137) that the troops attacking Missionary Ridge "were under the direct command of General Sherman" is a woful error. Sherman had nothing to do with Missionary Ridge. Thomas was in immediate command, and Grant was present and gave the first order to charge the lower rifle pits. The account of the test question put to Douglas by Lincoln (pp. 32-34), tho it follows an old and hallowed tradition, has been shown by Mr. Carr to rest on a mistake. Lincoln at Freeport did certainly ask the question of Douglas regarding the power of the people in a Territory to exclude slavery. But Douglas's reply was not new nor unexpected, nor in answering did he fall into a trap set for him. The reply was, as he said at the time, what "Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times from every stump in Illinois." Douglas's general attitude did indeed assure his election as Senator and his defeat as President; but the importance of the Freeport declaration has been magnified out of all proportion.

The eloquent addresses of Judge Speer[3] are prefaced with an introduction by Dr. Charles Ray Palmer. The Lincoln address is a graceful and touching tribute of a Southerner to the moral greatness of the martyred President. "In vain may the search be made thru the reports of all the speeches, and thru all the writings and correspondence of Mr. Lincoln, to find one syllable of depreciation or unkindness toward Southern men."

Mr. Hill's little book[4] is a reprint of the articles published in the New York *Times* in February, 1909. These articles were written for school children; but they are of that sterling worth which makes them profitable reading for every one.

Mr. Gilder considered Lincoln[5] in two aspects—as a leader of men and as a master of noble expression. "Because he was determined to be understood, because he was honest, because he had a warm and true heart, because he had read good books eagerly and not coldly, and because there was in him a native taste, as well as a strain of imagination, and an inborn sense of the beautiful in English prose,—its proper flow and rhythm,—he achieved a singularly clear and forcible style, which took color from his own noble character, and became a thing individual and distinguished." Since the appearance of Alonzo Rothschild's excellent volume, there has been little left for others to say of Lincoln as a master of men, but Mr. Gilder expressed his own estimate admirably. Mrs. Jenning's book[6] is a rather formless tribute, interspersed with anecdotes and excerpts from Lincoln's writings and speeches.

The Man of Destiny[7] is by confession a novel, and the hero, Samuel Burton, is none other than Ulysses S. Grant. We

[2] ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The People's Leader in the Struggle for National Existence. *By George Haven Putnam.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

[3] LINCOLN, LEE, GRANT AND OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL ADDRESSES. *By Emory Speer.* New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $2.

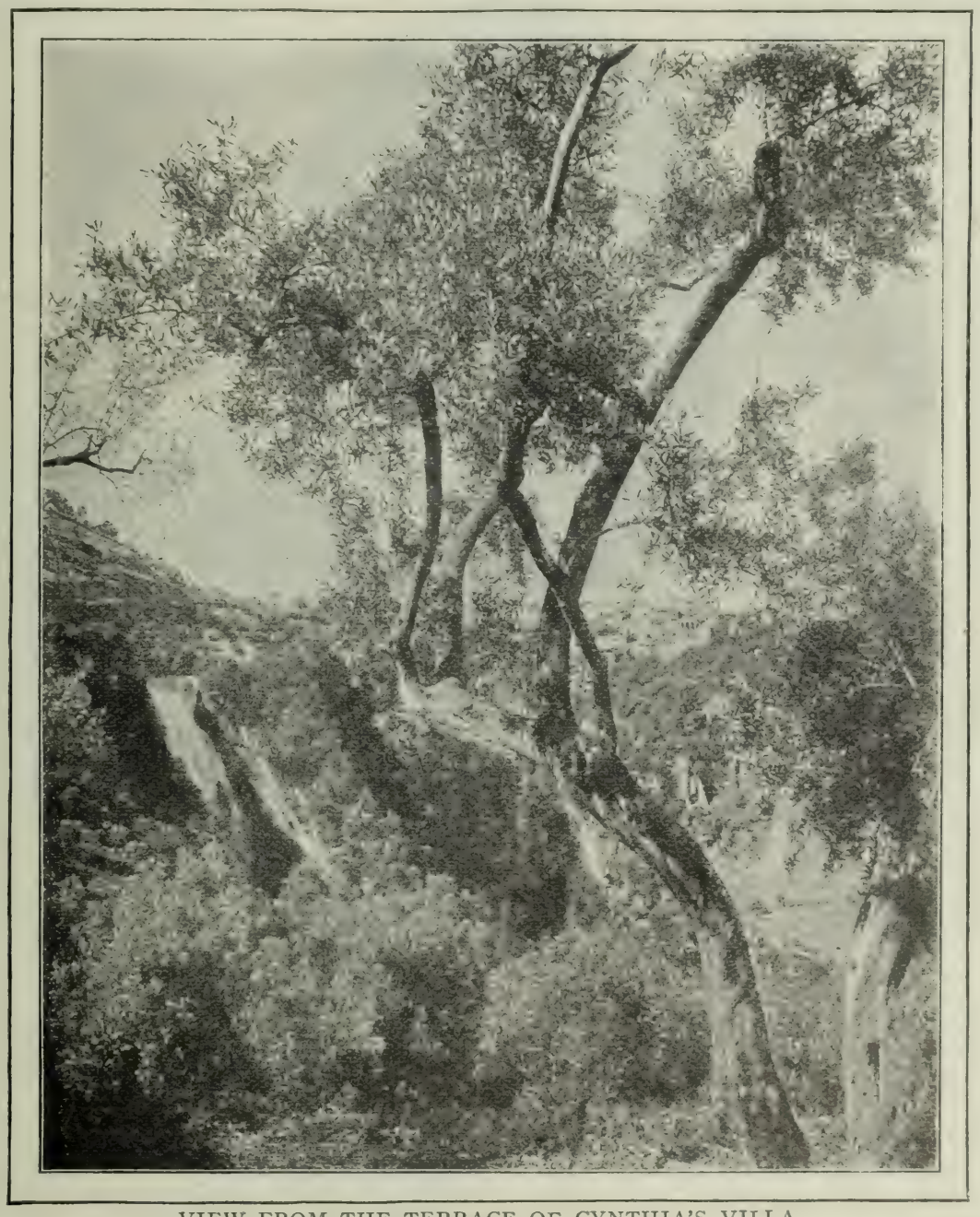
[4] LINCOLN'S LEGACY OF INSPIRATION. *By Frederick Trevor Hill.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

[5] LINCOLN THE LEADER, AND LINCOLN'S GENIUS FOR EXPRESSION. *By Richard Watson Gilder.* New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

[6] ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE GREATEST AMERICAN. *By Janet Jennings.* Madison, Wis.: Cantwell Printing Co.

[7] THE MAN OF DESTINY. *By Thomas Gold Frost.* New York: The Gramercy Publishing Co. $1.50.

do not think that fiction can be tied to history in just this way. One may invent all sorts of minor characters and connect them as he wills with historic personages. But it is rather preposterous to weave fantastic romance .about the careers of men the details of whose lives are known to everybody. Grant as the ardent wooer, the voluble letter writer and the baffled lover who again meets his long-lost sweetheart after the triumph of Appomattox, fails to convince. The author provides an ingenuous prefatory explanation of his aim in so mingling history and fiction, and he hopes thereby to forestall "well-intentioned criticism." But perhaps he would prefer criticism to silence.

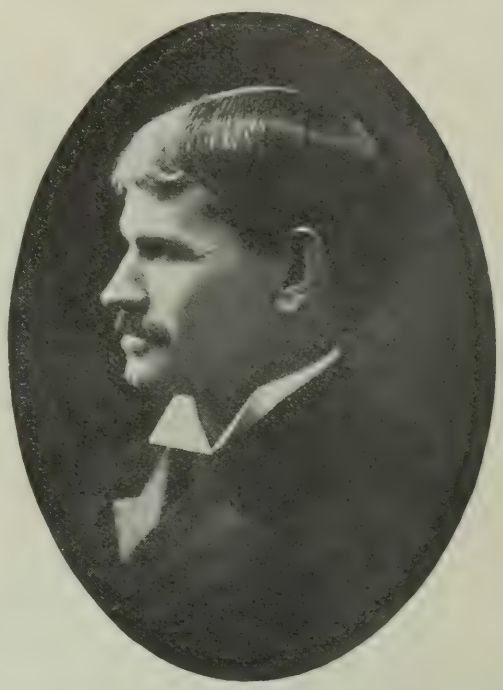


VIEW FROM THE TERRACE OF CYNTHIA'S VILLA.
From Lanciani's "Wanderings in the Roman Campagna." (Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

Wanderings in the Roman Campagna. By Rodolfo Lanciani. .Profusely illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii-378. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. $5 net; postage, 35 cents.

For those who do not know Italy we may explain that the Campagna is that fascinating, swampy, mosquito-infected region about Rome, thirty miles wide and forty long, which has slain its millions with fever, and which is now being recovered to settlement by the modern ways of destroying the anopheles. It was a healthy region once, but about 200

B. C. became deadly until in the better Roman times by cultivation and drainage it became a home for villas owned by the wealthy citizens. Here Cicero and Virgil and Mæcenas had their winter homes, and all this region has been studied faithfully by Signor Lanciani, who is the first archeological authority and has the gift of making archeology and history interesting. In reading his pages we seem to live again in the times with Horace or Hadrian or Gregory the Great, while the illustrations give one the scenes we all wish we had visited. We learn how the old priests contrived their oracular responses, where and how wonderful statues were found, where the old poets lived, how Cicero gathered his treasures of art, and what was the salon which Cynthia, the mistress of the poet Propertius, held at her villa at Sant' Antonio. This very attractive volume belongs to a series of books of travel issued by the publishers, who have in this volume given a worthy setting to the admirable text.



BISHOP E. H. HUGHES,
Author of "Teaching of Citizenship."

Tremendous Trifles. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

The title of this collection of sketches might well apply to all of Mr. Chesterton's books, as to his upside-down genius trifles are the only important things and important things are only trifles, to be played and juggled with as a conjurer tosses balls. *Tremendous Trifles* does not belie its name—it is made up of everyday incidents that have suffered a sea-change. "The world will never starve for want of wonders; but only for want of wonder." That open-eyed and child-hearted wonder Chesterton supplies and it is only just to say that his method of finding the interesting in the common requires a finer art and a more original and inventive genius than to discover the unusual and the extraordinary and to exploit them in order to regain the primal zest. All of the tremendous trifles in the book are entertaining, but we confess to a partiality for "The Dragon's Grandmother," a whimsical defense of fairy tales; "The Twelve Men," a dissertation on jury duty, and "The Diabolist," which is pure Chestertonian and unlike anybody else in the world.

The Teaching of Citizenship. By Edwin Holt Hughes. Boston and Chicago: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.25.

This little volume by the ex-president of De Pauw University and now one of the brilliant young bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is neither an oration, sermon or essay, but all three in one. It is a straightforward plea for patriotism and good citizenship, and tho somewhat platitudinous, as must necessarily be the case with a book intended primarily for the young citizen, it will doubtless prove of value to many teachers in impressing upon the minds of their pupils the elementary principles of patriotism, justice, democracy, order and respect for law.

A Lady of the Old Régime. By Ernest F. Henderson. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

There is no end to these lives of French ladies of rank, for the gossipy French memoirs and letters supply no end of material. They are always interesting, too, and as important to a knowledge of the past as details of battles and the texts of treaties. *The Lady of the Old Regime* is Madame the wife of Monsieur, who may be further identified as Philippe de France, Duc de Orleans, brother of Louis XIV, a perfumed and stilted gentleman, decidedly uncomfortable to live with, if we may take a wife's word for that. Mr. Henderson weaves in very skilfully the necessary biograph-

ical and historical threads with Madame's own lively comments on the life of the court where extravagance and filth, splendor and discomfort were so strangely commingled.

Canada: The Empire of the North. By Agnes C. Laut. New York: Ginn & Co. $1.75.

In a style happily suited to her subject, Miss Laut narrates the romantic and adventurous happenings which make up the history of Canada. She is at her best, of course, in the earlier periods; no one can picture to the reader as can she the explorers and *voyageurs,* the La Salles and Radissons. She carries the history down to the beginnings of Confederation, in 1867. A trans-Laurentian account of the Canadian part of the Revolutionary War and of the War of 1812, with its battles of the Thames, of Lake Erie and of Lundy's Lane, cannot hope to be wholly satisfactory to the American reader. But Miss Laut has done this work with fairness and understanding. The book itself is narrative history; the introduction is a pean to the future of Canada. The nation is pictured as one of unlimited possibilities, just now at the threshold of its career of greatness and glory. The book is copiously illustrated.



COUNT FRONTENAC.
From a statue at Quebec. From Laut's "Canada." (Ginn & Co.)

Masterman and Son. By W. J. Dawson. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

This is the story of a London architect, who had the misfortune to rise in the world by illegitimate business methods and the doubtful good fortune of having a son with a sprouting conscience. This conscience grows to such proportions that the two separate and do not unite again until the father is in the midst of his disgrace. The young man returns and plays a dutiful rôle to the Master Man until the end. The narrative element in the book fails to conceal the fact that it is nothing more than a graphic sermon, that would have been more effective if it had not been burdened with details which, whatever may have been their purpose, do not dramatize the problems of the story or the people who discuss the problems.

Poems. By William Whitman Bailey. 16mo, pp. 185. Providence, R. I.: Preston & Rounds Company.

There is no reason why a professor of botany, such as the author, who holds the chair at Brown University, should not be a writer of rimes. Indeed, we imagine he might properly put "Poetry" in "Who's Who?" as his chief recreation, for the search of the flora of Rhode Island may well give him all the physical exercise needed. This volume is nearly half devoted to pæans of Nature, many of them of single flowers, and nearly another half to college and Greek letter society occasional verse. The poems are rather pleasing and familiar than inspired, and will chiefly seek a local or personal clientele. We like best those that are suggested by the bloodroot, anemone, lady's slipper and other flowers.

Literary Notes

....In view of Secretary Knox's circular to the Powers suggesting that they invest the Prize Court with the functions of a court of arbitral justice, a pamphlet just issued from the press of the American Peace Society, 31 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., by James L. Tryon, entitled *The Proposed High Court of Nations,* is most timely.

....The 505 pages of Volume VI of the *New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge* includes the subjects from "Innocents" to "Liudger," or half thru the series. While based on German scholarship, and many articles written by German scholars, very competent American scholars are on the editorial board and we see their work constantly appearing. The tone is conservative, but not stiffly so. (Funk & Wagnalls Co. $5 per vol.)

....The first volume has appeared (in German) of C. F. Lehmann-Haupt's *Armenia, Past and Present,* covering archeological investigations from the Caucasus to the Tigris and Ligranocerta. Important discoveries were made. American readers will note with pleasure the interest taken in the American mission at Urumiah, and the assistance there given him. The present condition of the Armenians receives particular attention. (B. Behr, Berlin Zehlendorf).

....Miss Esther Singleton, whose "Guide to the Opera" has attained to a considerable popularity, has now issued, thru Dodd, Mead & Co. ($1.50 net), a supplementary volume called *A Guide to Modern Opera,* in which she tells the stories of those newer operas which have gained international audiences in recent years, from Smetana's "Bartered Bride," produced at Prague in 1866, but performed in America for the first time in 1909, to Richard Strauss's "Electra," produced at Dresden last January, and recently heard on this side of the water. The plots of some twenty-six operas are narrated with sufficient detail, but without any distinction of style or much grace of manner. Those operagoers who have the earlier volume, of course, will want this second hasty book for hurried readers.

....Ten quaint and picturesque tales of feudal fighting men of "long, long ago," make up a delightful little book called *Warriors of Old Japan and Other Stories,* by Yei Theodora Ozaki, author of "The Japanese Fairy Book" (Houghton Mifflin Company, $1.25). Mme. Ozaki, daughter of a Japanese father and an English mother and now the wife of the Mayor of Tokyo, a few years ago served as amanuensis to the late Marion Crawford, who first suggested to her that she write and publish the stories of old Nippon with which she used to delight his family circle. She has performed the work of adaptation with rare skill, clothing the sometimes rather bald outlines of the original material in good idiomatic English and at the same time imbuing it with the right admixture of local color and exotic flavor. Her book has value for the student of folklore as well as charm for the lover of things Japanese.

Pebbles

JONES—"That young man who plays the cornet is ill."

Green.—"Do you think he will recover?"

Jones.—"I am afraid not. The doctor who is attending him lives next door."—*Tid Bits.*

THREE months after facing the parson together they were seated at the tea table.

"Do you love me still?" queried the young wife, after the manner of her kind.

"Of course, I love you still," he answered. "Now, keep quiet while I read the paper."—*Chicago News.*

"So you are writing stories," said the friend.

"Not exactly," answered the cynical littérateur; "I am merely furnishing a certain amount of text to keep the illustrations from running into one another."—*Washington Star.*

SPRING LAMBS.

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was shorn;
The hallowed place where little lambs
Come peeping in at morn;
The playful bears and friendly bulls
Who wisely counseled me,
And where I bought at 88—
And sold at 23.

STILL TIME.—A long-haired man walking along the street met a little boy, who asked him the time.

"Ten minutes to nine," said the man.

"Well," said the boy, "at nine o'clock get your hair cut." And he took to his heels and ran, the aggrieved one after him.

Turning the corner, the man ran into a policeman, nearly knocking him over.

"What's up?" said the policeman.

The man, very much out of breath, said: "You see that young urchin running along there? He asked me the time, and I told him 'Ten minutes to nine,' and he said, 'At nine o'clock get your hair cut.'"

"Well," said the policeman, "what are you running for? You've got eight minutes yet.—*Hapgood's Opportunities.*

OF Whistler, the famous American painter, an artist said at the Grolier Club in New York, according to the *New York Times:*

"I knew and admired Whistler in the early days of my career in Paris. He lived luxuriously; I lived in a garret. Tho he liked me none the less for that, he did not permit any false delicacy to keep him from joking me about my poorhouse ways.

"One day, in a very shabby suit, I was strolling in the Boulevard des Italiens when some one hailed me from the rear. I turned and saw Whistler hastening toward me in his tall hat and his lemon colored gloves, waving his long black cane."

"'Ah, said I, rather flattered, 'so you recogized me from behind, did you, master?'

"'Yes,' said Whistler, laughing maliciously, 'I spied you thru a hole in your coat.'"

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The Cost of Living

WE ask our readers to give us in brief letters something which we may add to our series of contributed articles about the high cost of living and the causes of it. In these articles, of which there are more to come, college professors, legislators, tariff experts and others are showing the course of prices during the last few years and pointing out by what, in their judgment, that course has been affected and determined. It seems to us that light would be thrown upon the subject by statements of personal experience, expressions of individual opinion, comments and the like from persons so intelligent and thoughtful as our readers are.

We want to know how the question in its practical aspects looks from their points of view, what they have learned about it, what possible solutions of the problems they have thought of, what are the causes as to which they have personal knowledge. It is a question about which the average householder, housewife, father, mother, clergyman, teacher, workman, business man or philanthropist must think. We want you to give us some of the fruits of this thinking in letters which should not contain more than 350 words. We should like to have them shorter, for then we could print more of them. Those which we are unable to use we cannot return to the writers. All that are sent in answer to this invitation should be in our office on or before March 24.

National Economy

WITH respect to a reduction of national expenditures, the President can show for himself something more substantial than mere expression of opinion, for it was under his direction that the estimates sent to Congress by the members of the Cabinet were so cut down that they were less by $43,000,000 than the appropriations made least year. But the appropriation bills already passed show that Congress is not inclined to follow this example. So far as reduction of annual expenses depends upon the action of Congress with respect to appropriations, little can reasonably be expected so long as the present distribution of authority and functions in Congress remains unchanged. But reform in Congressional methods, probably in the direction of the balancing of income and outgo by means of a budget, would undoubtedly be recommended by a competent commission, which would also so reorganize the executive departments, and so promote the efficiency of employees that a great reduction of the permanent annual cost of administration would be effected. Senator Aldrich has said that a commission could make an annual saving of $100,000,000, and that a reduction of even $300,000,000 could be caused by a thoro application of the most successful methods used in private business.

It appears, therefore, that he would expect much more from a business dictator with a free hand than from a commission. This is so because he had in mind a commission composed of members of Congress. The resolution reported by him provided for a commission three members of which (one-third) should be appointed by the President. The other members were to be Senators or Representatives. But after the discussion which the resolution ex-

cited, he gave notice that the provision for the appointment of three would be withdrawn. That is to say, the commission would be composed exclusively of Senators and Representatives.

The work of such a commission would not be ideally satisfactory, because of the attitude of Congress toward appropriations and expenditures, and the influence exerted in Congress, as Mr. Taft said in his speech at Newark, by bureaus that might be in danger if a reform policy should be rigorously enforced. A commission created for the very important work which the President and Mr. Aldrich have in mind should not be composed exclusively of members of the Senate or the House. There should be in it experts of national prominence who are not connected with Congress. We might almost say that such men should be a majority. But Congress is jealous of its prerogative and authority, and it might not regard with favor the recommendations of a commission not directly representing itself. In the past, reports of such commissions have not been treated with distinguished consideration. To accomplish anything, therefore, it may be expedient to place the work in the hands of a Congressional commission. It must be remembered that the enforcement of any reforms that a commission might recommend would depend upon the action of Congress.

We are not saying that a Congressional commission could not be made that would be competent, with the aid of such experts as any commission would employ, or that the average member of Congress is constitutionally and unalterably opposed to economy in expenditure and administration. But we have in mind the desire of the average member to procure for his district or State its share, or a little more than its share, of the appropriated money, his approval of methods and committee arrangements which facilitate a somewhat free distribution of benefits, and his objection to a reduction of the number of his friends or constituents who may be employed in duplicated bureaus or unnecessary offices. His attitude toward these questions is not necessarily inconsistent with complete integrity and a fair allowance of enlightened public spirit, but it makes an atmosphere in which projects of cold-blooded reform and strict economy do not thrive; and the work of a Government Business Commission created in such an atmosphere and made of such material must leave something to be desired.

Why the Senators Cheered

It was utterly against the sacred rules and the sacred customs that within the staid and dignified walls of the Senate Chamber Senators of the United States should interrupt with applause an address by one of their number. Such an occurrence had not been known for years. And yet when Senator James Gordon, whom they hardly knew, the *ad interim* member of a month, appointed for a vacancy by the Governor of Mississippi, made his first and his valedictory speech, the Senators came flocking in from the committee rooms, put aside the letters they were writing and the law books they were reading, and listened—and cheered! How could they so forget themselves? Why was not the Vice-President's gavel lifted?

Only in part because the Senators were in good humor over the news that Mr. Vardaman had been defeated as Senator from Mississippi, and that a reasonable and progressive man had been chosen. That was something to be happy over. The Senate has had the man with the pitchfork from South Carolina, whose personal, frank likableness atones in part for his truculency; and it has had, and has not learned to like, the bull-roarer from Arkansas, and it could not well stand another representative who must make up by bluster for his lack of Confederate military service. The Senate was in a happy mood.

Partly because it liked the gentlemanly ways of the old soldier Colonel or General James Gordon, who had fought his best at the bidding of his State in the Civil War, had taken the oath, and was thru with the fighting and glad to be a loyal lover of his country. He was an old man who looked forward, not backward; who believes the country has a future that will be better than its past; who does not fret and grieve and scold

the cruel fates, but hopes and believes the best. He is the kind of a man that grows young as he grows old; would give a fair chance to every man; and that kind of a man is very welcome from Mississippi. It is good to have such a man in the Senate for a month, and it is good to know that there is another such man, a younger man, to fill out the term.

But that was not all. There was something unusual and peculiar about Colonel or General James Gordon. It was his beautiful simplicity and his affectionate good will for everybody, which made his valedictory seem as if an Apostle John had dropped down into the wrangles and rivalries of the Senate and was spreading out a benediction over them all. How simple was the story of his five-year-old childhood, when he spun the teetotum till it would fall on one of the "virtues"; and when it rested on the picture of the Capitol his mother told him he should be a Senator there when he was a man. How delightfully he told how he was born to be a millionaire, but got rid of the encumbrance as a gentleman should; how he thinks well of Mr. Rockefeller, but is sorry for him, and would be glad to have his pipe line run thru his land. Then he turned to Senator Heyburn, who did not want General Lee's statue in the Capitol, and said:

"I am an old Confederate and you, perhaps, an old Union veteran. We disagreed. You are the victor. But we each still think our own generals good people. That is all that there is to it, tho we have with us yet some blabmouthed fellows who ain't worth cussing.

"We were conquered and took the oath of allegiance. I can raise my hand and say that I have never violated that oath, and I never saw an old Confederate who had violated it. There is no North or South. I stand here in my fathers' house, and I am proud to be in it. As for our generals, you may as well try to storm the hights of heaven and pluck the diadem from Jehovah's crown as to take away from either of them any of the glory of the records of the two men who stood under the tree at Appomattox and brought the war to a close.

"I will stand before the statue of General Grant and you before General Lee. And I will take off my hat and yell for Grant, and I think you will admit that Lee was a pretty good fellow. As for General Grant, I love him, I love everybody; I am a happy man. But I am old, and, tho my hair is still on, it is a-falling; I leave here before it drops out. I shall be succeeded by a legal genius, Mr. Leroy Percy."

Is it strange they cheered? Even hardened and impenitent millionaire Senators love all-embracing good nature and good will when they see it in other folks. They admire it when it appears a rarity or even an oddity. Senator Heyburn came up and shook hands. Senator Depew declared the address unique in the literature of the Senate and exprest the universal regret at his departure. Whether the notorious Senator from Arkansas shook hands the reporters did not tell; perhaps he thought the retiring Senator's language reflected too hardly on him. The old saying, "Except ye become as little children," sometimes has public verification.

An American Justinian Needed

THE condition of American law vitally concerns every citizen. While those untrained in law cannot probe the mysteries which confuse the administration of our judicial system, the general public sadly realizes the tedious machinery which paralyzes that speedy justice which is essential to the life of a free people. One of our most prominent financiers recently declared: "The greatest risk in business is the legal risk."

The *Green Bag,* a leading law magazine, in its February issue, draws the curtain aside and presents a graphic picture of the chaotic condition of our jurisprudence. It sets forth with merciless logic the confusion which results from a Federal Congress and forty-six State legislatures adding to and changing, without system or co-ordination, our inherited common law judicature. This confusion is worse confounded by as many State and national supreme courts, establishing by their precedents tens and hundreds of thousands of precedents, printed as authorities, and cited by the bar and the courts as binding precedents, but which have never been adequately analyzed or organized so as to present a complete system of principles. Yet lawyers must examine and marshal them as best they can in the presentation of causes, altho they well know that "a precedent can be found for almost any proposition of law, no matter how erroneous." Little wonder is it that liti-

gation is tedious, uncertain, unsatisfactory and expensive.

This is the fundamental cause for most of the criticism of our courts. Lord Bacon said truly: "A country in which the laws are indefinite and uncertain is in iron servitude." Jurists well know the condition stated by Justice Day, of the United States Supreme Court:

"The confusing mass of precedents which now embody what may be called the American Common Law renders it often impossible for counsel to give legal advice competent to guide their clients in doing what the law sanctions and approves and refraining from disobeying the law, which, if litigation follows, they are presumed to know."

The confidence of the people in the general integrity of our courts is not at all impaired; but they have lost their faith that a just decision will surely be reached in every case. If such are the conditions now, what will they be when, in a century, our population will be counted by hundreds of millions, and legal decisions numberless?

George W. Kirchwey, dean of the Columbia University Law School; James DeWitt Andrews, long the chairman of The American Bar Association's Committee on Classification of the Law, and Lucien Hugh Alexander, of the Philadelphia bar, present in the current *Green Bag* a plan for the solution of this problem from the pen of the latter. After analyzing the conditions and showing how the problem has baffled the profession for more than a century, the plan is unfolded. It provides for organizing the best brain power of our bench and bar for the preparation of a complete, philosophical and adequately co-ordinated statement of the American *corpus juris,* by which is meant the entire body of our law, national and State. The plan includes the organizing of a board of editors, composed of seven of the men best qualified to engage in such an undertaking. They are to be supreme in every editorial matter. Then it is proposed to form a board of collaborators of about twenty of the ablest law professors, who are specialists in their particular subjects, each of whom would write a part of the work. In addition to this, an advisory council and board of criticism are urged, the former to embrace some twenty-five of the strongest men on the bench and at the bar, who would be unable to devote their time to the actual preparation of the text, and the board of criticism to consist of a group of one to two hundred lawyers especially qualified to criticise particular parts of the work when submitted in manuscript.

As is said by Chief Justice Clark, of North Carolina, the project is *a proposal "to do for this country what Justinian did for Rome and Napoleon for Western Europe."* He adds:

"It is for many reasons a far greater work and more difficult. Of its value and of its necessity, there can be no two opinions. Fame and fortune will wait upon those who shall confer such a boon upon the present and future millions of our country."

To secure talent of the high character proposed—and none other should be employed upon the work—will require the payment of adequate compensation, sufficient to induce such men to devote their time to it. The proponents of the plan estimate the cost at upward of one million dollars. They make clear that the project cannot be carried thru solely as a commercial venture, and an appeal is made for the establishment of a million-dollar foundation for the advancement of jurisprudence. With such a foundation, it is believed the ablest talent could be secured, and that the entire body of principles controlling the administration of our law could be exhibited in approximately twenty volumes of a thousand pages each, not as a code nor an encyclopedia, but in the form of a well-balanced and proportioned body of legal principles.

It is apparent that this work, when published, would be a necessary part of the equipment of every judge and practising lawyer. "It would be," as the late James C. Carter declared, "the one indispensable tool of his art." Such a statement of principles would be cheap at any price, yet the point is made that a sale of but five thousand sets at the usual price per volume for law books would restore the foundation and make it available for the maintenance of a skilled and permanent staff for the improvement of the law.

The plans have been submitted to a

large group of the ablest lawyers in this and other lands, and have been enthusiastically approved. Among those endorsing the project are Justices Brewer, Day and Moody, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judge Dillon, the Nestor of the American bar; John G. Milburn, Senator Root, Alton B. Parker, Governor Hughes, Joseph H. Choate; Ambassador Bryce and Sir Frederick Pollock, of Great Britain; William B. Hornblower, Senator Manderson, Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary of War Dickinson, Solicitor-General Bowers, United States Circuit Court Judges Gray, Dallas and Grosscup; the deans of the Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Yale and other law schools, and many chief justices of the different States. It is doubtful if such a galaxy of professional opinion has ever before been exprest upon one subject and with so much enthusiasm.

The success of the project is contingent upon the establishment of the suggested foundation for the advancement of jurisprudence. Here is an opportunity which should satisfy the highest kind of altruism. Greater service can hardly be rendered to our nation or civilization.

The Human God of the Monkey People

Once upon a time a young monkey of India, dissatisfied with the marriage options afforded by his native land, wandered across the snowy rampart of the Himalayas to the northward, and there fell in love with the daughter of a demon. It might have been expected from what little we know of heredity that the offspring of such a union would not turn out well. But here the eugenist would miss his guess. This was one of the matches which are made in heaven. It had, in fact, been instigated by no less a personage than the Compassionate Spirit of the Mountains. He was, or is, a Bodisat, a sort of super-Buddha; one of those rare beings who having worked his way up thru a long series of incarnations until the gates of Nirvana were open before him, refuses to enter and returns to earth again that he may help his fellow men to attain salvation, thereby postponing his own entrance into a state of blessed nonentity for ten thousand years.

The monkey father and demon mother had abandoned their six children, and they grew up in a garden where they lived on fruit. Then the Compassionate Spirit of the Mountains came to their rescue and broke the bonds of their evil inheritance and their ignorance by bestowing upon them the five grains. The effect of this change from a frugivorous to a granivorous diet was miraculous. Their tails began to grow shorter, their hair to disappear. They learned how to talk, and, as the ability to gossip developed, they found it necessary to make themselves garments of leaves.

From this it will be seen that the theosophists were right in saying that the wisest men in the world live in Tibet. If Darwin had only been content to sit at the feet of the lamas he could have learned about the descent of man without having to work for thirty years over cirripeds and pigeons.

But the Compassionate Spirit of the Mountains was not satisfied to start his favorite Tibetans on the path of civilization, he has ruled over them since 1641 in the form of the Dalai Lama, being perpetually reincarnated as a newborn babe as often as he died. This was often, for the death rate of these Grand Lamas has been something appalling. What is more remarkable they have generally died at the age of eighteen, that is, as they attained their majority. It must have been very disappointing to the Regents, after having brought up the boy to manhood and just as they were about to throw off the cares of state upon his young shoulders, to lose him and have to search the country over for his divinely appointed successor. All the male infants born in Tibet shortly after the time of the death of a Dalai Lama were examined by the priests for the secret marks distinguishing the incarnate Buddha. If, as has been usually the case, many such qualified candidates were discovered, they were reduced to three by the conclave of leading lamas meeting at Lhassa, and then, in the presence of the Chinese Resident or Amban, the three names were put into a golden urn

and the Regent drew from it with a pair of golden tongs the name of the lucky child. The other two were given a consolation prize of 500 pieces of silver. Probably when they grew to be men they thought themselves the lucky ones in having escaped the golden tongs.

But for a time the young Dalai Lama leads a happy life, if happiness comes from being envied and worshiped. The letters he receives are addressed:

"To the pure toe-nails of His Holiness, the Victor of Death, the Grantor of every Wish, the Omniscient, the All-Seeing Peerless One, the Protector, Friend and Patron of the Angels and all living things."

He has the satisfaction of knowing that the clippings of his hair and nails and the threads of his cast-off clothing are sold in the markets from Sikkim to Sze-chuen, and that 4,000,000 people say their prayers to him. More than that, the wind and the waters adore him, for with a more than Yankee ingenuity the Tibetans keep their prayers going day and night by means of waterwheels and windmills. Everywhere is heard or seen the magic formula:

Om ma-ni pad-me Hung
"Hail! Jewel in the Lotus-Flower!"

the "Jewel in the Lotus-Flower" being the Compassionate Spirit of the Mountains who, in the form of a young man, resides in the Red Palace of the Forbidden City of Lhassa.

Or, rather, did reside, for now he is a fugitive, lost in the passes of the Himalayas, chased by Chinese soldiers, and seeking a shelter among the British who were the first foreigners to invade his sacred land. The vicissitudes of his short career are hardly to be matched in any tale of men or gods. His father was a poor woodchopper who, when his son's name was drawn from the golden urn thru the favor of fortune, Providence, or the Amban, became a duke of the Celestial Kingdom, was decorated with the button and peacock feathers of a mandarin of next to the highest rank and given a palace, as befits the Father of a "Living God." So the "Eloquent, Noble-Minded T'ub-dän" became the Dalai Lama which, being interpreted, means the "Lama Whose Rule is Wide as the Sea." His birthday was in 1876. His death day was in 1894, but he did not die. Strange to say it was the Regent who died at that time. The young Dalai Lama thus made good one of his titles, "Victor of Death."

He not only refused to die according to precedent but took the Great Red Seal in his own hands. It was history repeating itself; the revolt of a *Roi Fainéant* against his Mayor of the Palace, the rise of a Mikado above the Shogun. The Government at Pekin issued a peremptory edict demanding that the Dalai Lama relinquish the temporal power he had seized, but the Amban who represented the Chinese Government at Lhasa was induced by a heavy bribe not to interfere. China was in no condition at this time to enforce its titular sovereignty over Tibet, for Japan had seized Korea and invaded Manchuria.

The young Dalai Lama, in taking advantage of this opportunity to throw off the allegiance of the Chinese Emperor on the East, had the choice of seeking the protection of his powerful neighbors on the North and the South, Russia and Great Britain. Under the influence of a Buriat or Russian Buddhist he chose Russia and sought an alliance with the Great White Czar. That the Russians should thus take possession of the Roof of the World whence they could look down on India was intolerable to the English, but they bided their time, meanwhile getting good maps of the Forbidden Land by means of Buddhist pilgrims who recorded their paces instead of their prayers on their beads. But that is another story told by one Kipling, and entitled "Kim."

The time came to use these maps in 1904 when Russia was engaged in war with Japan. Colonel Younghusband, with a small force of British and Indian troops, crossed the Great Wall of India, and marched to Lhasa. The Dalai Lama fled, the Amban pronounced him suspended from his office and for five years he has been wandering in the deserts of Mongolia and the western provinces of China, an honored and unwelcomed guest. His visit to Pekin gave him little satisfaction and he returned to his capital on Christmas Day followed by a Chinese army. Again he fled from the Sacred City but this time to the southward seeking British instead of Russian protection.

An edict of the boy Emperor of China says he is the worst Dalai Lama that ever lived, declares him deposed and orders the Amban to dip the tongs into the urn at once.

But according to Tibetan tradition the Spirit of Compassion promised only thirteen transmigrations for their benefit and this fugitive is the thirteenth Dalai Lama. Their divine protector seems to have deserted them at this crisis, perhaps in disgust at the small progress they have made under his reign of 268 years, perhaps in despair of saving Tibet from the three great nations, China, Russia and Great Britain, which come into conflict at this point.

Naval Madness

It was announced in Sunday's papers that the Administration plans to make the United States the first naval power in the world. In the Monday papers Secretary of the Navy Meyer is quoted as saying that he has been "slightly misunderstood":

> "The published reports of my intention to have this nation outstrip Great Britain, for instance, in aggregate naval strength . . . are rather overdrawn. I want the United States to have the biggest battleships afloat, however, even if she does not lead in world supremacy on the seas."

Accordingly, it is proposed to have Congress authorize the building of two world-record-breaking 27,000-ton battleships, to cost approximately $18,000,000 apiece, to say nothing of the usual number of auxiliary craft, etc.

Those who urge this policy are bound to tell us what reasons they have to suppose we shall ever have to fight England, Japan, France or Germany. Manifestly a small navy is sufficient for all the other Powers. In the olden times a navy was frankly built to fight the enemy; now we have progressed so far that a navy is only justified to "keep the peace." Therefore, who is going to break the peace, the aforementioned great world Powers or ourselves? Let the Administration tell the country.

The New York Peace Society has just issued a significant pamphlet in which it is shown, among other things, that the cost of one battleship would establish fifty manual training schools, teaching the rudiments of a trade to 75,000 people a year, or would buy the White Mountain Forest Reserve, containing 250,000 acres; or would build a macadam road between New York and Chicago; or would build and equip forty eight-story Y. M. C. A. buildings, etc.; while the cost of the two new super-Dreadnoughts that Secretary Meyer wants would be sufficient to dredge the proposed 6-foot channel in the Mississippi River from St. Paul to New Orleans; or would practically wipe out tuberculosis from New York City.

Let Congress study these figures and then read Senator Charles Sumner's essay on what constitutes "The True Grandeur of Nations."

If Congress will do nothing the American people must act. In these United States, whose geographical isolation is a better protection from enemies without than fifty navies, the people will not be fooled much longer in going along the path whose destination is national bankruptcy, simply for the sake of Navy Leagues, ordnance manufacturers and every incipient "Fighting Bob" who hopes some day to lead another American Armada on its gastronomic voyage around the world. Besides, this mad scramble to beat Europe completely ignores The Hague and the other peaceful agencies already in existence for the settlement of international difficulties.

The End of the Opium Curse

The great curse of China is opium. The great curse of the United States is alcohol. Each country is trying to abolish its curse, each in its own way. The Chinese Government is centralized, and orders come down from the throne, and are executed by the viceroys and governors of the provinces. The American Government is distributed between forty-six States and two Territories, each working independently, and power goes up from the people. The Chinese method seems to be working as well as ours, for the reform has been moving with great strides during these last two or three years. It is that kind of a moral reform which is more important than the change of a dynasty.

For seventy years of captivity and servitude Chinese reform has been under the chains of a treaty with Great Brit-

ain, under which opium from India must be admitted into Chinese ports. Chinese statesmen now ask and pray for deliverance. They have made wonderful advance in suppressing the use of opium and the cultivation of the poppy in their own country, and they ask Great Britain to limit the production of the drug in India; but India likes its profit and objects. India sends 46,000 chests of opium, concentrated poison and death, into China. All China's foreign supply of opium is produced in India, except some 1,200 chests of Turkish and Persian opium, imported under the British flag. China now asks India to reduce its production of opium by an amount to correspond with its own suppression of the culture of the poppy. And China looks forward to the time when it will be able to forbid the importation of the drug by the termination of the treaty.

It is with extraordinary and immense energy that China is trying to conquer the evil. It takes three methods. The first is to close the dens in which opium is smoked. In one city 7,000 dens have been closed; in other cities from 2,000 to 3,000, and in others 1,000 have been shut up. In 100,000 market towns the dens and divans have been supprest. Altogether between one and two million places for the smoking of opium have been removed. These figures are simply stupendous, but they are vouched for by the last report of the Anti-Opium League of China.

The second method proposed and enforced is the stopping of the cultivation of the poppy. This rule applies to every province in the Empire. This is a tremendous economical attempt, and necessitates the destruction of much property. It is like what would be the confiscation of all the breweries and distilleries in this country. Is this country equal to such a moral self-sacrifice? Thru entire sections of China the people have been reduced to temporary poverty, until they may be able to substitute the growth of cereals for that of the poppy. Out of eighteen provinces eleven report the growth of the poppy entirely or nearly stopped, and the others are moving forward. But there is the great British opium farm at Hong-Kong, which makes a profit of $600,000 a year.

The third method is the requirement of all officials to abandon the pipe. This applies to more than a thousand officials in each province. Some mandarins long addicted to the habit have lost their lives in the attempt to give it up. Such was the case with the late Governor of Kiang-su, who after the Boxer uprising so satisfactorily settled the affair of the burning of the Paotingfu missionaries. For the relief of the humbler victims of the habit hospitals have been established for the cure of the opium disease.

As an example of the earnestness of this reform one can take the province of Chihli, in which Peking is situated. There measures of suppression are being carried out with vigor. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited, and the prohibition of the trade in opium has been enforced thru the village head men. The number of opium shops has been reduced, often only one left in a single city. Both shops and smokers have to be licensed, and official refuges are established in cities and medicines are supplied gratuitously to those who are forced to reform. There is a Chinese anti-opium bureau in Chihli, which pours out torrents of circulars against the drug. The provincial authorities are asked to fill in blank forms, giving the names and situation of these refuges, whether public or private, with names of donors and character of the prescriptions. Another form requires the names of opium-smoking officials, of those who have reformed, and of suspects. Officials of high rank are required to guarantee lower officials.

Thus old, backward China gives its challenge to the world. It demands of the Indian Christian Government that it come up to the moral standard of Confucianism. It sends another challenge to America to do as much to suppress our great evil as it is doing to destroy that under which China has suffered so long and so fearfully. Can we meet the challenge?

Senator Allds Resigns

Without regard to his innocence or guilt, it is fair to say, it was only decent that Senator Allds should resign his position as leader of the New York State Senate while under trial for brib-

ery. He claims to be innocent, but thus far the evidence against him is direct and supported, while the defense amounts to nothing more than that the State boss directed the bill to be suppressed in committee. But he had a kindred reason for wishing it, for there had been a big subscription to the campaign fund, and Senator Platt knew, and he said so on oath a few years ago—that a big subscription meant protection by the party in power against undesired legislation. When the boss extorts money for the campaign fund, why should not the bosslets follow the example for the benefit of their own private fortunes? So far from the letters of Senator Platt being evidence in favor of Mr. Allds, they are quite consistent with his guilt. This paltry thousand-dollar bribery, so sensational in its exposure, is of importance not on its own account, but because it indicates what was the wide corruption, and suggests what the far richer corporations did. Particularly it begins to call attention to bribery by campaign contributions. A most important reform would be one that would diminish the expenditures for carrying on campaigns.

Academic Liberty Restrained

One feature of the far-famed "academic liberty" of the German universities does certainly not consist in this, that the faculties have their wishes realized in regard to the filling of vacancies in the teaching corps. Recently the Cultus Ministerium of Prussia has made the theological faculty of Berlin feel that the Government authorities will appoint such professors as it pleases. Disregarding entirely the three proposals of the faculty for a successor to Professor Kleinert several months ago, the Cultus Minister appointed Dr. Mahler, of Frankfurt-a/M., from the ranks of the practical clergy, to the most important chair of practical theology in the country; and now, altho the faculty wanted Troeltsch, of Heidelburg, or Bosfet, of Göttingen, for the long vacated chair of Professor Pfleiderer, the Government coolly ignored all German candidates and selected a privatdocent of the University of Copenhagen, Dr. Eward Lehmann, for this important place. There is a great deal of heartburning in academic circles of Germany at present over the tyrannical way in which the Government is interfering with the wishes of the university senates and faculties.

A Railroad's Model Farms

THE INDEPENDENT has already suggested that it would be a good thing for the railroads, especially the larger carriers, to establish model farms, teaching the people how to grow the largest crops at the least possible cost. It is, of course, from one standpoint, a selfish affair of the roads, but such a movement will be of inestimable benefit to the people at large. We are glad to note that the New York Central has already taken up with the idea, and will at once establish three farm stations, in three different sections of the country that its main line goes thru. President Brown tells us that "prosperous farming means increased traffic," and for that reason the New York Central and the farmer can co-operate. It simply means that "it is good business for the railroad to do all it can to bring farm products up to their maximum." If the railroad, by moderate expense and thought, can make farming conditions radically better, he thinks it is plainly the interest of the railroad to do so. We shall watch these evolutions of agricultural education with intense interest. It seems at this date to be one of the most promising movements on foot. It is promised that nothing faddish will be undertaken, but that experiments will be tried for the improvement of the soil, improvement of stock, and the prevention of waste. A new sort of railroad superintendent seems to have arisen, and a more generous, public-spirited management of our great highways is in the air. We see no reason why these great corporations may not come into full alliance with the people, by a volition of their own.

The Norsemen in Vinland

We shall have to give up our faith that the Norsemen, some centuries before Christopher Columbus, visited this country and landed on Martha's

Vineyard or somewhere on the coast of Massachusetts. Professor Horsford even found remains of their rude fortifications at the very locality where they were supposed to have made a temporary settlement. Professor Fernald, of the Harvard Herbarium, has completely demolished all the claims of Maine or Massachusetts in a very interesting article in *Rhodora,* which he promises to develop into a volume. The evidence for their presence there has rested in the fact that they were said to have found grapes, wild wheat (meaning wild rice) and maple trees. Professor Fernald shows that the "grape" (*vinber*) was no grape at all, but the cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa;* the "wheat" was the strand-wheat, *Elymus arenarius,* used in great quantities as a grain in Iceland; and the "maple" was the white birch. The two first would not have been found on the coast of Massachusetts, but all three are found in great abundance on the coast of Labrador. The evidence for these identifications is found in a careful study of the use of the Norse words by the older writers and their present use. Thus passes an old myth from this country to become veritable history north of the St. Lawrence River.

Index versus Index

Recently the bishops of France issued a sort of index of prohibited books upon which were listed a lot of textbooks in use in the public schools of France. Now the University of Paris has published a counter index, by which are banned twenty-one books; in fact, a few more than the Monseigneurs condemned. Greek has met Greek. The university has often hitherto banned and anathematized, but this function seemed to have vanished into innocuous desuetude till the hierarchy took action. Strictly speaking, the condemnation by the bishops cannot be called an index, as Rome for some centuries has reserved the index to its own congregation, so called. But that of the university is an index, nevertheless. An old medieval claim is now resuscitated, whether wisely or no time alone will show. A curious issue is now on the carpet. Several professors of the university have sued certain bishops for damages, but have not sued the hierarchy as a whole. Now the clerical authors, whom the university has put upon its index, if they sue, must sue the university itself. The whole incident illustrates a trait of the French character, ready to carry out conclusions to their last resort. Give and take, overlook and put aside, play little part. The result will be that the school system of France will be the pivot around which will be waged a bitter fight. It is well to note that the term "free schools," familiar in the United States, is applied to the clerical schools in France, while the state schools are known as "public," "municipal" or "communal" schools.

The opposition of labor organizations to any extended training that would possibly bring about a larger amount of competition in the trades was supposed to be a fixt policy, but a wiser counsel seems to have prevailed, and the conviction of all classes that we must thrive together or lapse together is prevailing. The American Federation of Labor has endorsed industrial training under State auspices, and has placed itself strictly in accordance with the desires and aims of the State educational departments. It has now gone farther and petitioned the United States Bureau of Labor to undertake an exhaustive study of the conditions and the outlook of industrial education in the United States. The department at Washington has responded promptly, and announced its desire to secure some radical changes, favoring a better training of our young people along the lines of hand work. Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in response to a delegation consisting of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, James O'Connell and Frank Morrison, has authorized a special inquiry. Industrializing the educational system of the country is something sure to take place; indeed, is already under strong headway. The outlook is thoroly hopeful when the leaders of the labor organizations voluntarily undertake to harmonize with the Government in pushing the matter forward.

Here is a setback for coeducation. Baden, in educational matters probably the most progressive among the German states, eight years ago introduced coeducation in seventy-five of the secondary schools as an experiment. Now it has been abolished in all but nine of these schools. In explanation of this fact the Cultus Ministerium declares that the chief trouble has been caused by the flirting and courting of the two sexes; that instead of the girls making the boys more gentlemanly, the boys had rather made the girls rude; that the superior diligence of ambition of the girls had only in rare cases spurred on the boys to better work, and had not infrequently led to in inferiority in their work and to indifference. The great majority of secondary school teachers in Baden have concluded that the experiment has been a failure. It will be remembered that the gymnasium in Pforzheim, in Baden, was the first full secondary school in Germany that admitted girls on the same footing with the boys.

The general use of the swift and silent automobile requires for the protection of those who walk the stationing of a policeman to direct traffic at the crossing of the more frequented streets of our cities. But this is not enough. Governor Hughes's recommendation is wise, that all who drive them should be examined and carry a license, and that any one who seeks to escape after an accident should be severely punished. It would be well also to require every chauffeur to carry his photograph with his license, and on conviction of an offense should annul the license or require the offense endorsed on it for future reference. The speed limits alone are not sufficient.

The Chicago *Tribune's* poll of all the Republican papers of twenty-six States from Ohio to the Pacific, shows that they are overwhelmingly against the Aldrich tariff, by a vote of 2,686 to 812. Only one State favors it, Missouri, by 84 to 78. Equally the papers of every State without exception, even his own, and his own district, are against Speaker Cannon's re-election. The total is 2,653 to 546. And a small majority want Roosevelt for next President rather than Taft. There is no question where the Central and Western States stand on political issues. The star of empire has moved westward, and the East will have to follow.

We regret to see that the Missouri State University proposes to provide a course of instruction in writing poetry. We fear it will tend to send us more very respectable poems. We do not mind the poor ones, sent with a loose stamp that drops and gets lost, and of which the editor has to read but two lines, but the fairly good ones that have to be read thru before being declined "with regret." It is a wonder to us that our subscription list grows so fast when hundreds and even thousands of our readers have to be disappointed in their poetical ambition. It is to their credit that they show no ill-will, and that hope springs eternal in their breasts.

The great Oxford-Cambridge boat race, which is a famous social event, had to come this year in what is called Holy Week, or be dispensed with entirely, which would never do. Those in charge tried to save religious conventions, however, by giving up the usual dinner and declining all official invitations to places of public entertainment. If the objection is a valid religious one it ought to prevent the race altogether; if it is only a show of religion it goes too far.

Do you keep your INDEPENDENTS? That is wise. The file will be referred to, and old numbers will furnish good reading for your family. But if you do not keep them, then make them useful. Send them to some one who cannot afford to subscribe; or, perhaps better, send them to some mission, such as the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., 124 East Twenty-eighth street, and the Government will transport them free to army and navy stations.

A committee has reported unanimously a bill to exclude Japanese laborers. But why Japanese more than Italians or Russians? We ought to seek the most friendly relations with Japan, and we could do it safely, even from the point of view of the San Francisco Sand Lots, now that the Japanese Government is so anxious to direct emigration to Formosa and Korea.

Financial

Stock Manipulation

PURSUING its inquiry concerning the collapse of the pools in the stock of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has now punished another firm, J. M. Fiske & Co., by excluding its Exchange member, Clifford M. Washburn. This firm—like Lathrop, Haskins & Co., whose Exchange member, Mr. Haskins, was recently excluded—was made bankrupt by the failure of the Hocking manipulation. In this latest instance, as in the one preceding it, the reason given by the Exchange authorities is that the failure of the firm "was caused by reckless and unbusinesslike dealing." This relates, as we understand it, to operations held to be in excess of the firm's supporting power, rather than to manipulation of quoted values by means of pool agreements and under the direction of an expert manager of pool undertakings.

There is still lacking an expression of the opinion of the Exchange authorities concerning such manipulation as these firms were engaged in during the greater part of last year. Such operations should be denounced and prohibited. The Hocking inquiry should not be closed without an emphatic utterance and a plain ruling from the Exchange authorities on this subject.

....Henry S. Redmond, a prominent banker of this city, died at the age of forty-four years on the 25th ult. on a houseboat at Miami, Fla. He had gone South to recover his health, which was impaired by disease of the heart. When he was nineteen years old he entered the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. Seven years later, with Henry S. Kerr and Gilbert Plympton, he founded the firm of Redmond, Kerr & Co., which, upon the death of Mr. Kerr in 1904, became Redmond & Co. This has justly been regarded as one of the most conservative and trustworthy banking houses in New York. Mr. Redmond was a director of many prominent corporations, among them the Equitable, Fifth Avenue and Fidelity Trust companies and the Federal and Atlas Insurance companies. He was a member of many clubs and had been an enthusiastic yachtsman. A few years ago his yacht "Ailsa" took part in the transatlantic race for the German Emperor's Cup. In his business he had been identified with the reorganization of several railroads.

....Hampden E. Tener, who for more than three years has been a director of the Irving Savings Institution, was recently elected president. Mr. Tener came from Pittsburgh to New York nine years ago, and is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company and the Montclair Trust Company. The Irving Savings Institution has a surplus of $842,684, deposits of $19,836,291, and total assets of $20,678,975.

....Owing to the requirements of the new corporation income tax law, many small corporations are dissolving and assuming the form of a partnership. An attorney in Paterson, N. J., said last week that he was preparing dissolution papers for twenty-two corporations in that city.

....Exports of automobiles from this country last year amounted to nearly $9,000,000, and imports were about $4,000,000.

Old Colony Trust Company

THE recent merger of the City Trust Company with the Old Colony Trust Company, both well known Boston institutions, makes the Old Colony Trust Company not only the largest trust company in New England, but one of the largest and strongest in the country, and the merger makes the capital and surplus in excess of $13,000,000. The original capital and surplus of the Old Colony Trust Company twenty years ago, when it was established, was $1,500,000, and its deposits in December of 1890 were $2,000,000, and its average deposits for the year previous to the recent merger were $40,250,000. The deposits since the

merger aggregate nearly $70,000,000. The growth of the Old Colony in its twenty years' history has been remarkable. Under the reorganization T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., becomes chairman of the Executive Committee; Gordon Abbott, chairman of the Board of Directors; Francis R. Hart, vice-president of the Board of Directors, and Philip Stockton, president of the company. Mr. Stockton was president of the City Trust Company, which institution was organ-



NEW BUILDING OF THE OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Court street, Boston.

ized in 1900. The building which the Old Colony Trust Company has recently erected in Boston stands on historic ground. On the same site Benjamin Franklin conducted a printing office, and in a room over the printing office Adams, Hancock, Otis, Quincy and others, members of "The Long Room Club," were accustomed to gather before the Revolution to mature plans for resistance against England.

....Cuba is now exporting dressed beef to New York. Four weekly shipments have been made, and the beef is easily marketed at a profit, despite the tariff duty of about 1¼ cents a pound.

....It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the annual lumber cut of the United States is now about 40,000,000,000 feet, having a mill value of not less than $700,000,000.

....The International Banking Corporation, whose main office is in New York, announced recently the opening of a branch bank at Hankow, China. This is the eighteenth of its branches, the others being at Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Hong Kong (in China); in Japan, British India, the Philippines, and South America.

....According to a report prepared by W. N. White, a recognized authority on this subject, there are now in the United States 201,794,642 apple trees and 17,716,184 pear trees, of fruit-bearing age. Missouri heads the list of apple-growing States, with 20,040,399, and California has the greatest number of pear trees, 2,512,890. New York stands second, for both of these fruits.

Insurance

Life Insurance for the Rich

MANY a man, when solicited by a life insurance agent to take out a policy, says to the agent: "My dear sir, why should I take out a policy? I am well to do, even rich, and I have my investments carefully placed and my family are well provided for. Why, then, should I insure?" If the agent is wise he will point out the instability of earthly things and how easily riches take unto themselves wings and fly away. He will show the prospect something of the beneficence of life insurance and what it is intended to accomplish in the world, and something of what it signifies as a protection. Insurance is not intended for the poor man alone, but also for the rich, and an application of the insurance principle has been made to partnerships and even to employees, the loss of whose services may inflict serious loss. Life is always uncertain and it is for the prudent man to guard as carefully as he may against its uncertainty. Life insurance points the way and provides an anchor to windward. One of the daily papers recently printed an article with the caption 'Loses Fortune; Ends Life." The tragic story as printed, was as follows:

"Mrs. Sarah S. Phillips, widow of the piano and organ manufacturer, ended her life by inhaling gas in her boarding house, at No. 109 West Seventy-seventh street. The fortune she inherited had dwindled away, and in her last days Mrs. Phillips had made a living by designing women's waists.

"The loss of wealth caused Mrs. Phillips to suffer from a nervous disorder, and she had been an invalid for more than a year. She died in a rented room amid surroundings in sharp contrast with those she had been accustomed to during the time when fortune smiled.

"Several years ago Mrs. Phillips and her daughter, who is now here, went to Baltimore. It was in that city she began to labor as a designer. Because of her physical condition, Mrs. Phillips returned to New York a year ago."

It would have been very easy for Mr. Phillips in his days of prosperity to have carried a continuous instalment policy in favor of his wife, which would have meant a yearly or a monthly income for her until the day of her death—an income which was so secured to her that she could not have wasted or lost it, and which creditors could not have touched. But Mr. Phillips did not do this, and so his wife passed from luxury to poverty and finally died. Mrs. Phillips herself could have purchased a life annuity if she had known about it, but life insurance so often remains so vague to so many people that no advantage was taken of the possibilities of annuities by her, and so she came to an unnatural end because insurance was neglected in some of its pertinent forms. If the lessons taught by the death of Mrs. Phillips could be brought home to every man, woman and child in this great country of ours, in spite of the sadness of her death she would not have died in vain.

ALMOST everybody is sick now and then and stays at home from business a day or more. Few of the sick ones think much about it, but when it is understood that calculations show that all of the wage-earners of this country, considered together, lose about 200,000,000 days each year, the matter takes on greater importance and means a lot more than at first appears.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Continental Insurance Company, held last week, a stock dividend of 100 per cent. was formally approved, which increases the outstanding stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. This increase in capital will be effected by the transfer of a million dollars from the company's surplus account to capital account, which will bring the company's issued capital up to the full amount authorized in its charter. The Continental Insurance Company has been in business for fifty-seven years, during which time it has accumulated a net surplus amounting to $13,000,000, and has at the present time total resources of $22,332,787. The increase in capital is subject to a ratification of the stockholders, which will be sought at a special meeting, to be held on March 18.

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Survey of the World

Postal Savings Banks

The postal savings bank bill, first of the Administration's measures to reach a vote at the present session, was passed in the Senate on the 5th. There had been a sharp debate, the Republican insurgents' attitude being one of opposition or hostile criticism. They were led by Mr. Cummins and Mr. Dolliver, and as a rule they opposed the provisions which would permit investment of the deposits in the outstanding $730,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds, now mainly held by national banks as a basis for circulating notes. Mr. Dolliver asserted that such investment (which is favored by the President) was designed to relieve the banks and clear the way for the establishment of a central bank of issue. Mr. Root argued very earnestly in support of investment in Government securities, holding that otherwise the bill would be unconstitutional, and saying that if there should be no such investment the solvency of the Treasury itself would be menaced in time of panic, because the Government would be liable for $500,000,000 or more of deposits, for which it would have to look to the local banks, which might not be able to pay either the Government or the depositors. The contest at the end was over certain amendments. Mr. Smoot's, supported by the regular Republicans, empowered the President to withdraw the deposited funds from local banks, for investment in Government securities, in time of war or when such action is demanded for the country's welfare and the national credit. Mr. Cummins's, granting this power only in time of war, was lost by a vote of 18 to 40. Mr. Borah's, restricting such investment to securities yielding at least 2¼ per cent., was adopted, 49 to 11. Then the Smoot amendment was accepted, 46 to 24, and the bill was passed, 50 to 22, all the Republicans and one Democrat (Mr. Chamberlain, of Oregon) voting for it. The Borah restriction prevents investment in the $730,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds. It is said that there will be an attempt to eliminate it in conference. The bill, as passed, authorizes money order post offices to accept deposits of $1 or more, but not more than $100 in one month from one person, or more than $500 in all. The Government pays 2 per cent. interest. The money is to be deposited in local banks or trust companies (which must pay 2¼ per cent.) and is to remain there unless withdrawn by the President for investment in Government securities, which must yield at least 2¼ per cent. Supervision and control are given to the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Treasury, as trustees.

General Strike in Philadelphia

After a general sympathetic strike had been ordered, on the 27th ult., in Philadelphia, to begin on Saturday last, efforts were made by clergymen, merchants and bankers to induce the directors of the street railway company to accept arbitration. They refused to do this. The three men representing the city in the board were the most uncompromising opponents of the proposition. One of them is Mayor Reyburn. They argued that by arbitration no permanent settlement of the controversy could be made, because the strikers

had broken one agreement and would probably respond to any call for a sympathetic strike. When the company was asked to join the union in an appeal to the courts for arbitration, it declined to deal with the union, but offered to take back a majority of the strikers and then to recognize a grievance committee, in which the strikers and the men who had remained in their places should have equal representation. This was rejected by the strikers. It was then decided that the general strike should begin at midnight Friday. At that hour the musicians in hotel and café orchestras stopped work, together with the cab drivers and chauffeurs. On Saturday the unions claimed that 70,000 workmen were out; the city authorities asserted that not more than 30,000 had obeyed the order. A projected mass meeting in Independence Square was prevented by order of the police authorities, but the strikers were permitted to march thru the square and to parade in neighboring streets. On Sunday the union's Committee of Ten predicted that 150,000 employees would soon quit work. Sympathetic strikes were promised in Chicago, San Francisco and Newark, N. J. Owing mainly to the influence of Mayor Reyburn, the city councils ignored petitions asking for resolutions in favor of arbitration. Many merchants were boycotted for selling goods to persons known to be on the side of the railroad company. In the latter part of the week there was much disorder. Among those mortally injured by bricks or bullets were four men (one of them a policeman) and a young woman. To the doubled police force 1,000 men were added, and the militia regiments thruout the State were held in readiness to answer a call for help. It was reported on the 7th that the authorities had decided to arrest several of the union leaders for conspiracy.

The Allds Investigation

Jotham P. Allds, leader of the Republican majority in the New York Senate, and formerly Republican leader in the House, has been testifying at Albany in the investigation concerning Senator Conger's charge that he demanded a bribe for suppressing a bill disliked by certain bridge companies, and that $1,000 was paid to him in Conger's presence by one Hiram G. Moe, acting as agent of Conger's bridge company and other similar companies, which had raised a fund to be used in this way. Senator Allds denied emphatically that he had received the $1,000 or had ever taken a bribe designed to affect legislation. He had never seen Moe, he said, and not one of the conversations as to which Conger testified had taken place. His bank accounts were produced. He gave an account of all his property, the value of it being about $25,000, and it was shown that he lived in a simple and inexpensive manner. One Daniels, clerk of the prominent committee of which Allds was chairman when, as Conger alleged, the bribe money was paid, testified that he was in company with Allds on the day in question for several hours, covering the time specified by Conger, and that neither Conger nor Moe had any communication with Allds or was present. Daniels's remembrance of many minute details in the history of that day, nine years ago, was regarded as quite remarkable, in view of his inability to recall similar details for other days of the same month. It was shown by letters written by United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, then Republican boss of the State, that the latter asked the late Speaker Nixon (also accused by Conger) to suppress the bill in question because it would injure a bridge company in the town where he then lived. On the 6th inst., three days after this testimony was taken, Mr. Platt died at his home in New York City, in his seventy-seventh year. For some time his health had been much impaired.

Mr. Pinchot's Testimony

In the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, last week, Mr. Pinchot, under cross-examination, said his charge that Secretary Ballinger had given to the President a statement absolutely false in three essential particulars was based, not upon Mr. Ballinger's personal statement, but upon a letter written by Judge Ronald (formerly the Secretary's partner) to Dr. Lyman Abbott. This letter, which seemed to be supported by Ballinger's notes on the pages of a magazine, Bal-

linger had attached, as an exhibit, to the statement sent to the President in his own defense. This was in November last, and the witness admitted that in the preceding September Ballinger had sent to the President a correct statement as to the three matters in question. These related to Agent Jones's report on the Cunningham coal claims, to the efficacy of Glavis's protest against the clear-listing of these claims, and to Ballinger's argument before a House committee for legislation that would have favored them. Witness had urged Glavis to lay his statement before the President and had given him a letter of introduction. He had told Secretary Wilson, on January 3, that Senator Dolliver had asked him for a letter to be read in the Senate. The Secretary had offered no objection, and had said there would be no trouble about the President's executive order. He believed he had the Secretary's consent. At this point Secretary Wilson became a witness, denying that he had given consent. That could not have been, he added, for in the letter Pinchot had presumed to review the President's action and had assumed his (the Secretary's) authority. There had been a conversation about sending a letter to Senator Dolliver, but he had no idea that such a letter as the one which Pinchot wrote was to be sent. He supposed it was to deal only with departmental affairs. He would not have approved any letter dealing with the President's action concerning Glavis. There were some contradictions in the Secretary's testimony. Again taking the stand, Pinchot was subjected to a long and wearisome cross-examination, which drew out nothing of importance. He admitted that he had made erroneous assertions, or mistakes, in a letter to the President. He knew little personally, or at first hand, in support of his charges against Ballinger, but relied mainly upon the official record and upon knowledge acquired by other persons, some of whom will testify hereafter. He had urged President Roosevelt to veto certain power site bills. To the question whether he had written the veto messages he gave no answer. He read a long letter sent to him in September by the President, inclosing a copy of the letter to Ballinger which caused the dismissal of Glavis. Addressing the witness as "My dear Gifford," the President urged him not to make Glavis's cause his own, saying that he was not familiar with the entire record. Witness, he thought, had been unjust to Ballinger. Expressing his confidence in Pinchot and his desire to support his conservation policy, he spoke of the immense value of the Forester's work, and said he should consider it one of the greatest losses of his administration if Pinchot should leave the service. He hoped his action in the Glavis case would not cause Pinchot to take such a step.

Nicaragua's Revolutionists Beaten

After withholding the facts from the public for several days, the revolutionists' leader at Bluefields admitted on the 3d that his army had almost been destroyed and that those who had escaped were making their way eastward from the battlefields between Lake Nicaragua and Lake Managua. Many falsehoods about the westward movement had been told by the revolutionist authorities at Bluefields, and the dispatches from the capital showed that the Madriz Government did not know how great and decisive its victory was. It now appears that at Tisma, on the 22d ult., General Chamorro lost 800 men, killed or wounded, that others deserted, and that he led only sixty cavalrymen back to join General Mena. The combined forces, amounting to about 1,000 soldiers, then fled eastward, pursued by General Vasquez, who captured 280 of the fugitives on the first day of their retreat. At the end of last week Estrada was striving to assemble troops enough to defend Rama and Bluefields. He formally asked the United States, on the 4th, to mediate or to intervene in some way, his purpose being, if our Government should refuse, to organize a separate republic in the eastern half of Nicaragua and to carry on guerrilla warfare. There was no uprising of the people in Western Nicaragua to welcome and assist the insurgent army. There would have been such an uprising if Zelaya had still been President, but it

appears that Madriz, his successor, is generally regarded with approval in that part of the country.——President Obaldia, of Panama, died on the 1st of heart disease. His father had been President of Colombia, and he himself had served as Minister at Washington. Vice-President Mendoza succeeds him.

The Islands

At a memorial meeting of Spanish War veterans and others, recently held in New York, a resolution was passed urging Congress to pass Mr. Sulzer's bill, which provides for the removal of the hulk of the "Maine" from the harbor of Havana. Joseph H. Choate, who presided, said the presence of the wreck in the harbor was creditable neither to the American people nor to their Government.——President Gomez, of Cuba, has signed a bill granting amnesty to the three editors recently imprisoned for libelling him, and they have been set at liberty. One of them is General Estenoz, editor of *Prevision* and leader of the independent negro party.——The Cuban sugar crop breaks all records and amounts to about 1,700,000 tons.——One Sanchez, a resident of Porto Rico, bought in 1878 the office of Procurador of the Courts, and the transaction was approved by the King of Spain. Upon taking possession of the island, our Government abolished the office. Whereupon Sanchez sued for $50,000 damages. The Supreme Court at Washington has now decided that he was entitled to recover nothing, his interest in the office having terminated with the end of Spanish rule. ——The recent sale of 55,000 acres of land in one of the Philippine estates acquired from the friars, to a person said to represent the Havemeyer sugar interests, is to be the subject of an investigation, and the legality of the transaction will be tested by persons who question the soundness of Attorney-General Wickersham's opinion that friars' lands are exempt from the law which provides that not more than 2,500 acres of public land in the islands shall be sold to one person or corporation. The Government paid $285,000 for the land in question, and sold it for $367,000, or just enough to cover cost, interest and expenses of administration. The complainants fear, it is said, that a large part of the 400,000 acres of friars' land will be acquired by sugar monopolists.

Immigration from Japan

The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, at Washington, has reported favorably a bill prepared by Representative Hayes, of California, a prominent member of the Exclusion League, providing for the further restriction of immigration by excluding "persons who, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, are ineligible to become citizens of the United States, unless they are merchants, students, teachers, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure." According to the present interpretation of the statutes, such restrictions would exclude Japanese.——Following the advice of the Labor Council of San Francisco, the Cooks' Union in that city has declared that all restaurants there which employ Orientals are "unfair" to organized labor.——One of the speakers at a meeting of the Republican Club in New York, on the 5th, was Jacob H. Schiff, the well known banker. The topic for discussion was race prejudice. A part of his address was as follows:

"I hope I may be a false prophet. But I am sorry to say I believe a mighty war is coming. I say this as a friend to Japan. I helped to finance Japan during the recent war, and Japan's victory is the dangerous thing. I was greatly mortified a few weeks ago to learn that Japan had joined hands with Russia—Russia, the enemy of all mankind. Russia and Japan have only one purpose in this union. They want to keep China in a state of vassalage. And 'perfidious Albion,' which professes to be the enlightened friend of all mankind, is a party to this compact. This understanding between Russia, Japan and England will constitute, during the next few decades, the world's greatest menace. If we don't show just the right statesmanship to defeat the purpose of Japan and Russia, we Americans shall be drawn into Eastern affairs in a very disagreeable manner."

The Dilemma of the Liberals

Premier Asquith has protected the Government from interference for a brief period by promising to bring up the two vexed questions of the reform of the House of Lords and the passing of the budget after the Easter vacation. Until March 24 the Government business is to have precedence at every session.

In the passage of the necessary resolutions the Government secured majorities of over ninety, being supported by the Labor faction, while the Irish refused to vote. The Ministry being unwilling to pass those parts of the budget that would be accepted by the Opposition and the House of Lords, such as the income tax, resort must be had to a series of loans and the suspension of the sinking fund. The necessary authorization for these temporary expedients were passed by the House of Commons without opposition. The Government estimates for the naval expenditure of 1910 and 1911 involve a gross increase of $25,000,000; the army estimates call for an appropriation of $138,800,000, which is an increase of $1,625,000 over last year. The Liberals throw the blame for the disordered condition of the finances upon the Opposition because of the rejection of the budget bill, and the Unionists retort that the Government could secure the necessary funds at any time by dropping the obnoxious features of the budget. Premier Asquith refuses to disclose his plans for the House of Lords, but states that the Government will introduce resolutions excluding the House of Lords altogether from the domain of finance and declaring that in regard to other legislation the power of veto be limited so as to secure the dominance of the House of Commons during the lifetime of a single Parliament. In the following year measures for the reform of the reorganization of the House of Lords upon a democratic and elective basis will be introduced Whether the House of Lords agrees to the resolutions or not, the Prime Minister states:

"The Government will regard the placing with all possible promptitude upon the statute books of a provision which will set free this House from the veto of the House of Lords, not only as the first condition of the legislative dignity and utility of the House of Commons, but as our own primary and paramount duty.

"In the prosecution of that task we shall adopt all such measures within the limits of the Constitution as seem to us proper and adequate, and upon its successful accomplishment are at stake not only our fortunes, but our existence as a government."

It is surmised that the project of the Government will involve the reduction of the House of Lords to a small number of elected members, and that whenever the two chambers come into a conflict the question would be decided by a general session.——Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, asserted that the House of Lords had never shown itself more capable of fulfilling one of the important duties of a second chamber than now, and that it never contained more men of experience, knowledge of affairs and public spirit. He would look with great dismay on any change in that House comparable with that which had befallen representative assemblies in France and the United States. They must also have men in the second chamber who are not immediately amenable, as the House of Commons is, to the passing passion of the moment and the electoral machine.

"It is not that the House of Lords lacks efficiency. It is that in the present condition of public opinion it lacks strength. I do not want a better second chamber. I want a stronger one, and I know of no better source from which that strength can be obtained than the source from which the House of Commons derives its power, namely, the feeling that there is some direct, formal connection between public opinion and the chamber."

——Lord Rosebery, who now occupies a position independent of party lines, will bring forward on March 14 a plan for the reconstruction of the House of Lords, probably by introducing a large proportion of members elected for long terms. He believes that the House of Lords should take the lead in its own reform and not wait for the action of the Commons. Lord Rosebery's witty remarks on the result of the election may be quoted:

"This election is unique, so far as my experience goes, in being an absolute disappointment to every party engaged in it. My noble friends behind me, I do not doubt, counted, with the guileless enthusiasm of their natures, on obtaining a majority over the Government. The Government, engaged in great financial measures beloved of the masses, and also engaged in a vast constitutional contest from which they could hardly be restrained by any counsels of moderation, also reckoned on preserving the unlimited confidence of the country. The Government were also disappointed. The Irish party, always solid, always homogeneous, were also disappointed, and finds itself no doubt still an Irish party, but with a small collection within its bosom of what I believe in savage warfare is called friendly natives who are, I fancy, about as friendly to the general body of the party as a friendly lawsuit usually is to those who are engaged in it. The Labor party also finds its numbers

considerably reduced. Therefore, we may say that no party in the State has any reason to congratulate itself on the result of this election except in so far as it has been rendered more compact by its results."

——In the elections of March 5 for the London County Council the Progressives gained the ground which they lost three years ago to the Moderates. The new London County Council now consists of 58 Municipal Reformers, 56 Progressives and 3 Laborites, the Progressives having a net gain of 21.

Franchise Riots in Germany

The demonstrations of the Socialists against the Government for its refusal to grant equality of voting power to all male voters in Prussia resulted in further conflicts with the police in Berlin. The police were determined to prevent any open air meetings, but they were outwitted by the Socialist leaders, who, taking their stand upon the common right of all persons to make use of the streets and parks, suggested that every one interested in the franchise question should take a walk in Treptow Park on Sunday afternoon, a few miles from the center of the city. The chief of police occupied the ground with the bulk of the force at his disposal, bringing in a number of the gendarmes from the country. Several thousand persons made their way to Treptow Park in the morning, where they were met with a triple line of police, on foot and horseback, barring all the approaches. As the park occupies a space of 230 acres and is unfenced, it was impossible to keep the people out. Many got in by going across the River Spree in boats, but when this leak was discovered the police organized a navy of motorboats and repelled the invaders. Later in the day, however, it turned out that the assemblage at Treptow Park was a mere feint and that the real demonstration was going on in the Tiergarten at the end of Unter den Linden. Here some 30,000 demonstrators had mingled with the usual Sunday crowds and were shouting for suffrage reform and singing the workingmen's Marseillaise without the possibility of interference by the police. Some speeches were made along Unter den Linden, and from the steps of the Reichstag, and the statue of Bismarck was cheered as author of German suffrage. No serious disorder occurred until the "strollers" in Treptow Park undertook to march to the Tiergarten, when they were suddenly attacked with swords and revolvers by a company of provincial gendarmes. Five persons were severely wounded and hundreds were injured. Demonstrations held in other German cities on the same day were mostly peaceable.——Three of the Radical groups of the Reichstag have united under the name of the "Progressive Party," and agreed upon a program which includes the admission of woman to all of the political and civil rights of man, such as the franchise, participation in the state insurance, and industrial equality. The Progressives will generally co-operate with the Liberals.——The naval estimates came in for criticism by several members of the Reichstag on the ground of being too lavish and tending to promote international discord. Herr Snedekum, a Socialist member, declared that such a navy could not be justified by the trade of the small number of German colonies. It was natural therefore that Great Britain should regard the German navy as directed against her and this produced a rivalry between the two nations in naval armament. In reply Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg said:

"Our relations with Great Britain are clear and open to the view of all. That we are building a fleet not for aggressive purposes, but solely because we are convinced that we need effective sea power for the protection of our coast and commerce has so often been insisted upon that I do not wish to repeat what has already been established.

"However, by the terms of our navy law the whole world knows to what extent and in what space of time we are going to build ships. Nothing is done in secret or in a fashion that might be hostile to another Power or that would threaten such a Power or that could give rise to even a suspicion of such hostility of menace, and finally just as manifest is our desire, frankly and sincerely, to cultivate friendly relations with Great Britain.

"Our foreign policy, not only in regard to Great Britain, but in regard to all Powers, is directed solely to the free expansion of the economic and social forces of Germany. I see no reason why this should disturb our friendly relations with a country so closely connected with us commercially and socially as is Great Britain. No Power on earth can eliminate or suppress the free competition of other nations."

——The somewhat clumsy disavowal by

Herr Delbrück, Imperial Secretary of the Interior, that the Government was favoring the American exhibition of commercial products in Berlin, has probably put a stop to the enterprise. The American committee, of which Herman A. Metz, former Comptroller of the City of New York, is chairman, proposed to postpone the exposition until 1911 and to admit German goods. This change, however, is resented by the Berlin directorate and as a result of the affair commercial amity between the two nations is more likely to be disturbed than promoted.

The Manchurian Railroads

Russia has not only rejected the American plan proposed by Secretary Knox for a railroad traversing Manchuria from Chin-chow to Aigun, but has submitted to the Chinese Foreign Board a counter proposal for a railroad running northwest from Pekin thru Mongolia instead of northeast thru Manchuria. The line proposed by the Russian Government follows the general direction of the Chinese post road, running somewhat to the westward of the old caravan route. Starting from Pekin it passes thru the Great Wall of China to Kalgan, thence northwest thru the Gobi Desert to Urga, then northward to the Russian frontier at Kiakhta, where it will be connected by a Russian line with the Trans-Siberian Railroad at Lake Baikal. This, according to the Russians, would be more desirable as opening up a newer region to commerce than another line across Manchuria. It is not probable, however, that the American and British financiers interested in promoting the Manchurian Railroad will regard with favor the route thru the deserts of Mongolia. Russia in her note to China alleges that in 1899 China promised that she would not construct any railways north of Pekin without first consulting the Russian Government and employing Russian capital. This agreement Russia is willing to annul in case her proposal for the extension of the Kalgan road to Baikal is accepted. China in her reply expresses the opinion that the agreement with Russia was abrogated when Russia failed to protect China from Japan, but wishes to take time for the full consideration of the new proposal.

The Flight of the Dalai Lama

The Dalai Lama, who left Lhasa February 17, on the arrival of the Chinese troops, reached Darjiling on March 1, where he was received with clamorous rejoicing by the crowds of men, women and children there assembled to obtain the blessing of the incarnated Buddha. A procession of Buddhist priests and a military escort conducted him into the town, where he was lodged in the Druid Hotel, in the top floor, of course, since it is incompatible with his dignity to have any one above him. The British, however, have little reason to regard him with favor, since it was owing to his vacillating policy that the expedition under Colonel Younghusband in 1904 was obliged to resort to arms and yet failed of accomplishing anything justifying the expenditure. He at first refused to negotiate with the British in regard to the frontier markets, then incited the Tibetans to attack the expedition, and finally, as it approached his capital, fled to Urga, leaving as regent the head of the yellow-capped sect of the Buddhists, Ti Rimpoche, the "Precious Enthroned One" and "Glorious Sun of Learning." It was he who signed the treaty presented by Colonel Younghusband, and he has again been appointed regent by the Chinese Amban or Resident, now that the Grand Lama has fled to India. The country is greatly disturbed and the small number of Chinese troops at the service of the Amban may have difficulty in maintaining order. Neither Great Britain nor Russia is able to take advantage of the situation as they might have done a few years ago, for they have agreed to keep their hands off of Tibet. Mr. Montagu, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, stated in the House of Commons in answer to a question that the policy of the British Government would be to observe strictly its treaty obligations and to require other countries interested in Tibet to do likewise. The Russian Minister at Pekin has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs that Russia could not without concern regard the deposition of the Dalai Lama, who is the spiritual head of so many Russian Buddhists. The board replied that the administration of Tibet and the Buddhist religion would not be affected by the action.

The Foundations of International Justice*

BY HAYNE DAVIS

[In view of the forthcoming Pan-American Conference this summer and the proposal of Secretary Knox to the Powers that the International Prize Court be recognized as competent to perform the functions of the Court of Arbitral Justice, the following highly significant article by Mr. Davis is especially timely. We comment upon it at length in our editorial pages. Mr. Davis, as our readers will remember, has written much for THE INDEPENDENT on the history and philosophy of the Peace Movement.—EDITOR.]

EXISTING governments without exception have one and the same object—justice. That is their *raison d'etre*. For accomplishing this object within their respective domains, as between their own citizens and the "stranger in the land," they all have these three agencies, however different in form, a legislative, a judicial and an executive agency. The executive in every case is an armed man, a host of armed men, the number being determined by the power of those upon whom the will of the nation is to be executed.

The recognized sovereign nations, forty-six in number, have not yet instituted for affairs common to all the agencies of justice, employed by each of them locally. Why not? Simply because the time had not come. But the time for this is at hand, and therefore due consideration of the proper form for the agencies of international justice is timely, indeed is a patriotic duty.

Before a safe system of international justice could be properly instituted our union of States had to be formed and perfected in the fires of revolution and of civil war, so as to test to the uttermost the institutions of justice, upon which this nation and its constituent States are founded.

Before our Union was formed all the world was submerged under a sea of political error and oppression. The right to rule was claimed and exercised by a few persons, thru alleged divine appointment; and governments operated by hereditary rulers were united with religious societies established by law. The will of the past was thus imposed upon the people of today thru these two erroneous theories and their resultant oppressive practices. Under this system the very agencies of justice became instruments of torture. The establishment of a worldwide system of government under these oppressive and false theories would have necessitated and in due time caused an explosion before whose horrors our Revolution and the French Revolution would have paled into insignificance.

Let us examine a few of the steps that had to be taken by the citizens to protect themselves against the wrongs perpetrated by God's so called representatives.

The Magna Charta of England was merely a written promise forced from the then ruler of England to respect *thereafter* the rights of the people that had been *previously* recognized and provided for in the proper conduct of the government.

It is common knowledge that rulers in Europe until modern times were accustomed to imprison people and leave them there uncondemned, even untried. To meet this evil the right to be brought before a judge *immediately* after arrest by order of the executive department of government was made secure, but not without a mighty effort. Dragging people to distant places for trial was another means of injustice on the part of those entrusted with the administration of justice; so was judging by interested or prejudiced persons. To prevent these things the right of trial where you are and by persons chosen from among your peers, who are disinterested and impartial, had to be placed in the corner-stone of the governmental structure in order to prevent injustice on the part of those entrusted with the administration of justice.

The exercise of these rights has evolved an intricate system of choosing jurors, in which each party can object to some proposed jurors without giving

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any reason, and to any number for clearly defined causes, such as relation to one of the parties, preconceived opinions on the case to be tried, etc.

The free and orderly life of every citizen of every country now enjoying the English or American system of law and government is dependent at this moment upon heroic efforts made for securing these rights in England prior to our war of revolution. Notwithstanding the success of these endeavors, the claim of hereditary right to rule had to be broken, and the union between Church and State had to be dissolved before a safe system of international justice could be devised and put into operation. Revolution was necessary to accomplish this; first in North America, whereby Church and State were separated and every governmental office made elective or appointive, for a term of years, or, at longest, for life; then in France, where heredity rule was overthrown, but after nearly a century of struggle; and then in South America, which won its freedom from the pretensions of so called "divine right" rulers; but, like France, this great continent, where ten republics are now to be found, must still work out the separation of Church and State.

Tho this is true, the consequences of our Revolution have already spread far enough to bring us to the time when a safe worldwide system of justice can be established, founded upon the true principles, and therefore capable of accomplishing the ends of justice in the affairs of nations and their respective peoples.

During the century when our nation and also others were determining on a national scale, issues which had to be settled preliminarily, before international justice could be systematized, the various nations were taking the first steps in this great work. Since the United States came into being more than 100 disputes between nations have been settled by resort to arbitration in the strict sense of the word and as many more by decision of joint high commissions and other peaceable means. If all these cases had come before one court, its sessions would necessarily have been continuous during the past century, but each case was entirely separate, the arbitrators in one having no relation to the arbitrators in the others.

The proposal for systematizing these spasmodic but substantial efforts at international justice thru arbitration is popularly supposed* to have come from the Emperor of Russia, who, in 1897, invited the Powers represented by diplomats at St. Petersburg to meet in conference at The Hague. This invitation has been described and generally accepted as a proposal for disarmament or limitation of armaments. This was only one of the subjects suggested in the original rescript proposing the conference, and, in fact, Russia appeared at the conference with a proposal for obligatory arbitration that was too advanced for even the United States to accept at that time. Without going into details of proposals that were defeated at that conference it will suffice to glance at its one great achievement: The Permanent Tribunal of International Arbitration, which now exists as the embryonic Court of International Justice, and has already decided several cases of some importance. This tribunal was designed to be composed of "not more than four" persons appointed by each of the twenty-six governments represented at the first Hague conference. The privilege of appointing members of this tribunal was accorded to the Powers not represented at the first conference by an act of the second.

Prior to the second conference (1907) only four republics were represented on this tribunal, France, Mexico, Switzerland and the United States. Nearly all the American republics are now represented. As constituted today nineteen republics and twenty-two monarchies are represented. When all the forty-six sovereign nations shall have exercised their right to appoint members, republics and monarchies will be equally represented, there being at this hour twenty-three sovereign republics and twenty-three sovereign monarchies. All the republics except two, France and Switzerland, are located in America. All but one (Para-

*In fact, the first official and effective act of any nation in this direction was taken by the United States in 1888, when by act of our Congress all American nations were invited to assemble in conference at Washington for establishing peace and arbitration, and for encouraging reciprocal commercial relations. This conference took place in 1889 and from it issued the existing Union of American Republics whose Congress meets periodically.

guay) of the South American republics have appointed representatives on this tribunal, and all of these, except Peru, have the full quota of four judges.

The three island republics (Cuba, Hayti and San Domingo) are fully represented, and so is Guatemala. Nicaragua has appointed two of her quota. Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and Paraguay are unrepresented.

As it stands today this tribunal is composed of 139 persons, only twenty-five of the forty-six governments having appointed the full quota of four judges. There would be 184 members if every nation had availed itself of the privilege of appointing an equal number of judges.

Of those who now constitute this tribunal, fifty have held cabinet positions in their own country, twenty-seven have represented their government at foreign capitals, nineteen are judges in their own country, and twenty-five are professors of law.

The following are represented by judges: Austria-Hungary, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Portugal, Romania, Salvador, Servia, Sweden, United States, Venezuela. England, Rumania, Sweden, Venezuela and the United States are each represented by two judges. The present chief justices of both Canada and the United States are among the judges on this tribunal.

As to the jurisdiction of this tribunal; it has *no jurisdiction,* that is, it has no right to try and determine any question, it cannot summon any nation to appear before it to have its action judged in *any matter whatever.* This tribunal can act *only* when the Powers concerned in a controversy *mutually* agree to submit the matter for its decision.

To understand this it is merely necessary to suppose that you cannot go to court and have a summons issued to compel the appearance of any person who, in your opinion, has done you a wrong, but that you must go to the person, a heavily armed and proud man, and secure his consent to go with you to the courts, instead of knocking you down for your audacity in accusing him of violating your rights.

Jurisdiction, however limited, for an international tribunal in whatever form, seems to me the next, the great step in establishing international justice. Beyond question this will come in time thru the very operation of the clumsy jurisdictionless tribunal which now exists.

Notwithstanding the existence and the actual working of this tribunal of international arbitration, the United States placed the emphasis of its efforts at the second Hague conference upon the constitution of a court of arbitral justice composed of a small number of judges—fifteen—holding office for a long period of time—twelve years.

This idea was put forward first by the United States and was so heartily received by England and Germany that the formal proposal was made jointly by these three great Powers, and was approved in principle by the other so called great Powers, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Russia and Japan.

According to this plan the sovereign nations were divided into five classes. The first class was composed of the eight Powers named above, each of which was to be represented on the court all the time. Spain, with only twenty million people and about half a million square miles, counting its colonies, was put in the second class, whose representative would sit ten years during the term of twelve. China, with over four million square miles and about half a billion people, and Brazil, with over three million square miles and over twenty million people, were reduced to third-class Powers, whose representatives would sit only four years in twelve; and in the same class were placed Greece, with its twenty-five thousand square miles and three million people, and Denmark, with about the same population, but only fifteen thousand square miles. Sixteen American republics were placed in the lowest class, their representatives being entitled to sit only one year in twelve. Five of these republics have each about the same population as Greece, and two of these five are larger than Austria-Hungary, France and Germany put together.

This proposal contemplates the possession of a *permanent* majority of the international judges by the eight so called great Powers of *today,* possessing about half the people of the world, counting all

of Great Britain's and Russia's disfranchised hundreds of millions. The seven vacant seats left, after accommodating these great governments, all monarchies save two (France and the United States), were to be occupied in succession for one or more years by the representatives of the other thirty-eight sovereign nations, containing half the absolute population of the earth.

If the voting population were taken as the criterion the majority of the judges would have represented a minority of the voters, and only one-sixth of the sovereign Powers. Two republics would have been represented all the time. The combined terms of the representatives of the other twenty-one republics would have amounted to thirty-six years, thus giving three more republican judges all the time, tho the person actually sitting would have changed frequently. A court of fifteen judges, the twenty-three monarchies being represented by ten judges, the twenty-three republics by five judges! That sounds more like an Old World than a New World proposal. Considering "the unconscious bias" which manifests itself thru even the best judges, and considering the political character of most questions, this seems a rather strange proposal, especially in view of the fact that the one great political fact of the past century was decline of monarchy and ascendency of republicanism.

Indeed, the United States abandoned this plan for the choice of judges on account of the opposition it encountered, and proposed that the fifteen judges be elected by the forty-six sovereign nations, each nation having one vote. This proposition was rejected by all the Powers accorded a place of first importance on the international bench except France. The two great republics very naturally consented to the election of international judges. The six great monarchies as naturally refused to accept this plan. It was hardly to be supposed that governments would trust *foreign* countries to *elect* judges for passing upon their international affairs when they are afraid to trust their own people to elect the chief officers of state at home. The making and the rejection of this proposal was valuable, however, for it disclosed the actual situation.

A proposal was made by Brazil, which would doubtless have received the consideration its merits deserved but for the fact that all the great Powers were standing for the scheme submitted by joint action of the United States, England and Germany. The essentials of this proposal were:

That the international court be composed of one judge appointed and paid by each Power (forty-six in all);

That this court be divided into three sections, alphabetically, according to the roll of Powers as used at the Hague conference;

That each section occupy the bench one-third of the term for which the judges were appointed;

That the judges belonging to each section must reside within twenty-four hours of The Hague while their section is entitled to sit in due course;

That any country having a case to submit could call for a special court instead of the section then sitting, this special court to be constituted by selection from the whole court, each interested Power choosing alternately one person till the required and agreed number are found.

There was a formal proposal by Russia and an informal indication of preference by France, both of which are worthy of study in an extended investigation, but only of mention in this connection.

Russia's proposal contemplated the assembling at The Hague once a year of the members of the existing tribunal, for election of three of their number as a court for the ensuing year and "to exchange their ideas regarding the progress of international arbitration in general," etc. This involved the performance by this assembly of the functions that pertain to a *deliberative* body. Coming from Russia, where legislative, judicial and executive departments of government are not separated as in the United States and other republics, this was tantamount to proposing a permanent international conference. M. Bourgeois, the first delegate of France, contemplated with joy the day when a real court of international justice would arise, alongside of the existing tribunal of arbitration, perhaps and *preferably within that tribunal itself*, for settlement of truly judicial questions, while

the existing tribunal would remain available for questions of a political character.

In passing from these interesting proposals made and more or less strenuously advocated by their responsible authors a glance may well be taken at the Supreme Court of the United States, which served to inspire the authors of the American Anglo-German proposition, before proceeding to a discussion of the proper basis for an international court of justice. This Supreme Court of the United States did not come into existence until there was an elected Chief Executive of the United States to nominate the judges and a United States Senate to confirm the same, each State, however small, having an equal voice in the Senate and an equitable voice in the election of the President. Until a permanent international congress is created, neither of these agencies for selecting judges can be called into action internationally. Under the operation of this plan for choosing Supreme Court judges, two of the original thirteen States have never been represented on that court, and only twenty-three of the forty-six States have been represented. Three States have been represented by two judges at once, Virginia, Ohio and Massachusetts. This is true of Massachusetts today, Moody having been added by Roosevelt, tho Holmes was already on the bench. New York has been represented almost continuously—115 out of the 120 years of the court's existence. Would Rhode Island and Delaware have agreed to this as a bold-faced proposition at the convention of 1787? No. But they did agree to a principle of selection which seemed to recognize their sovereign rights and which has produced these results in actual operation.

Further efforts to form and develop an international judiciary should certainly include a careful scrutiny of the character and history of the Supreme Court of the United States and its predecessor —the *system* for constituting a court when demanded by any of the States in the Union between 1776 and 1789. Due consideration should also be given to the constitutional guarantees of individual rights and of State rights which lie at the basis of the English system of government and of the union of our States. In an article of this kind there is space for little more than reference to the salient points.

There are striking similarities and also differences in the existing tribunal of international arbitration at The Hague and the system in operation here, under the Articles of Confederation, for settlement of questions between any of our States.

The tribunal of arbitration contains four persons from each country, appointed by each country. The court under the confederation contained primarily three persons from each State, appointed by the Congress, in which each State had an equal voice.

The members of the international tribunal are appointed without respect to any existing controversy. The members of the Confederate Court were appointed only when demanded by one of the States concerned in an existing dispute. The nations are free to agree upon other persons to try any question or to use the tribunal. So were the States.

In case the tribunal is used the nations concerned select two members each and these choose the chief justice.

In case the Confederate Court was called into action, the States in dispute struck alternately from the list of persons appointed by Congress until only thirteen remained. Seven or nine, as fixed by act of Congress, were then chosen by lot.

The great difference is this: The States were bound by the most solemn obligation:

1. To respect each other's territory and sovereignty.

2. To settle all disputes *inter sese* by decision of the Confederate Court of Arbitration chosen by the States in interest.

3. To wage war in concert against every foreign foe of any State in the confederation.

4. To fix in conference the armed force to be maintained by each State.

The nations, on the other hand, have not agreed to respect each other's territory or sovereignty or to arbitrate any clearly defined classes of questions, or to wage war in common, or to limit by agreement the relative armed power of each.

Yet the United States Government proposed the creation of a court more like the Supreme Court of the United States in character, tho not in authority, than like the Confederate Court of our Revolutionary and formative period, during which every State was recognized absolutely as the equal of every other one.

This proves that our Government is ready to go to any length in its endeavors to institute a system of international justice. The question, therefore, is not to influence the national will in that direction, but to find out the way in which this will can become effective and conducive to the ends of justice. The organization of an American court of international justice, to supplement the congress of the union of American republics, seems to be the line of least resistance.

Some of the chief difficulties encountered at The Hague in the endeavor to create an international judiciary do not appear to stand in the way of establishing a court of justice for the Union of American Republics.

First, the governments are all of one kind, republics.

Second, they are all committed by implication, if not expressly, to respect each other's territory; whereas the history of Europe is the history of national aggression. South American nations made common cause against their European hereditary rulers, and thus by concerted action won their independence. In the face of this record of mutual services in the cause of liberty and national sovereignty, how can they deliberately execute designs upon each other's territory or trespass upon the free exercise of the rights of sovereignty therein? They can do so only by being untrue to their character and past conduct. To keep from doing these things European nations must change the habit of centuries. In the case of the United States the implied obligation to respect the territory and sovereignty of the other American republics is even stronger. When their dearly bought independence of Spain was threatened by a concert of all European Powers, the United States risked its own existence by declaring, in the Monroe Doctrine, that it would resist any attempt to resubjugate any American nation whose independence this Government had recognized. Under what pretense, then, could the United States ever deprive an American nation of its territory or the undisturbed exercise of sovereign rights therein without blotting this luminous page of national history with the blackest infamy?

Third, there is already a union of American governments whose Congress meets periodically, and is able to act, as the United States Senate does, in confirming judges nominated by the executives of the various governments, in the absence of a single international executive.

Fourth. Even if it be found impractical to constitute an American court of international justice having fewer judges than there are governments concerned, a court composed of twenty-one judges (one from each American republic) would not present the insurmountable objections thought to exist against a court composed of forty-six judges.

In the light of the foregoing facts let us see what would be desirable and at the same time practical in the way of an American court of international justice to supplement the Congress of the Union of American Republics.

First. There seems to be no good reason why any *American* government should hesitate to lay as the foundations of such a court explicit guarantees to respect the undisputed territory and the sovereignty in said territory of all the others. Land that is in dispute, of course, would have to be dealt with separately.

Such guarantees are at the basis of our system of justice, both for protection of the citizen from encroachment by State authorities and of the State from encroachment by national authorities. As these guarantees are already an *implied* obligation as between all American Republics, it seems practical and it is a duty that they be made an express obligation and in this form constitute the foundation of the American system of international justice. These vital and fundamental rights being guaranteed, it would seem practical to agree that all questions growing out of international commerce be settled by the American court of international justice, in accordance with principles of law evolved thru

the operation of the Congress of the Union of American Republics.

It has been found that constitutional guarantees similar to these were absolutely necessary for the protection of the citizens in the best regulated governments, and that even these guarantees were insufficient in striking instances to prevent injustice and encroachment on the part of those entrusted with the administration of the government. In view of this, what prospect is there of rearing a stable and safe international system of justice upon any foundation except that of clearly defined and guaranteed national rights? Today the elected judges and representatives of our own people cannot be trusted to respect our rights without proper constitutional guarantees. How, then, can it be supposed that other governments, or judges appointed by them, can be trusted to do so?

What national rights deserve to be guaranteed as the foundation for international justice? Certainly the national domain and the undisturbed exercise therein of all the rights of sovereignty are two foundation stones for this structure, corresponding as they do to the individual rights of life and liberty, possession of your own body and freedom in its legitimate activities.

The guaranteeing of these two vital national rights would remove the greatest difficulty thus far encountered in defining a jurisdiction for proposed or existing international courts. Most large countries positively refuse to bind themselves to arbitrate questions affecting their vital rights or their honor. They refuse also to say what questions affect their vital rights or their honor. Consequently they cannot define any area of jurisdiction for courts of arbitration. Defining these two vital rights and placing in the corner-stone of the structure of justice clear and sufficient guarantees to respect these rights opens the way for safely granting jurisdiction to international courts to try and determine all other questions, or at least all questions growing out of commerce between the countries participating in the guarantees and represented in the judicial union.

Let us suppose, therefore, that mutual guarantees to respect the territory and sovereignty therein of all American republics is to be the foundation of the structure, and that the court will be granted jurisdiction to try and determine all questions growing out of commerce between the various countries represented in this American union. How shall the judges be chosen?

Already most of the American republics have appointed their representatives on the tribunal of international arbitration, and it may be assumed that all the others will soon do so. The representatives already appointed are of the highest reputation in their respective countries. Three have been presidents of their nation, one a vice-president. Fourteen have served in the cabinet, nine of them as Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Thirteen have represented their country abroad, four in the Senate, five as judges, etc.

It seems practical in various ways to convert some or even all of these persons into an efficient American judiciary. I suggest some of these in the order of their desirability.

I. Let the Pan-American Congress confirm the appointments made by American republics to the permanent Tribunal of Arbitration. This will ensure confidence of countries other than the one originally making the appointments.

The four judges appointed by each country and confirmed by the others could constitute an International District Court for the nation they represent. They could have jurisdiction over cases between citizens of their country and other countries, with right of appeal to Circuit Courts constituted as follows. Each of these District Courts would appoint* a Chief Justice who would be a Judge of the Circuit Court in which his district was located. There would be five or six circuits.

A Northern Circuit, composed of the United States, Mexico, Canada (admitted because of her size and power over commerce between Canada and all the other countries), also Cuba and Panama (because of their relation to the United States).

A Central Circuit, composed of Costa

*These appointments could be made either by the several governments or by the Pan-American Congress. Allowing the members of the court to appoint the Chief Justice would tend to minimize political and maximize judicial considerations in the choice of the Chief Justices to act as Circuit Judges.

Rica, Honduras, Gautemala, Nicaragua and Salvador. This court already exists.

A South Central Circuit, composed of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

A Western Circuit, composed of Bolivia, Peru and Chile.

An Eastern Circuit, composed of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil.

An Island Circuit, composed of Hayti, San Domingo, and, perhaps, the adjacent possessions, Porto Rico, Jamaica, etc.

Cases between nations in the same circuit would come before this Circuit Court. When nations in different circuits are involved the judges for both circuits would sit. The Chief Justice of each Circuit Court appointed by his associates would represent his circuit on the Supreme Court to which final appeal would be in all cases between nations, and in specified cases between citizens of different nations. The court should have no jurisdiction to entertain a suit against a nation at the request of a citizen. When the United States Supreme Court did this (Chisholm v. Georgia) the State of Georgia made it a capital crime for a writ in such a case to be served upon the State. Thereupon it was unanimously agreed to amend the Constitution so as to expressly forbid any such construction of the authority of United States Courts. All the judicial Federal machinery in each country could be at the disposal of these International Courts so long as necessary.

While this sounds complicated at first, it is in fact simple, and the more it is studied the more it is found to be in harmony with the requirements of justice as revealed by the actual working of the English system as modified in America and applied to Federal as well as State governments.

Supposing that it is taking too many steps at a time to jump from no American judiciary at all to this complete system, the following seems practical and desirable as a long step in the right direction.

II. Let the Pan-American Congress elect from the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration, to which each country has appointed four members, an American Court of International Justice, composed of one person from each American Republic (including Canada). Let these twenty-two judges be divided into six sections geographically as outlined above, each section taking original jurisdiction over questions arising in its territory, the case going by appeal to the full court, where the parties in interest can by agreement use the entire court, or upon demand of either choose seven judges from the entire court, either by selection or elimination as may seem best.

If this be untimely the following would be a move in the right direction:

III. Let each country designate one of its four representatives on the Tribunal of International Arbitration as a member of the American Court of Justice, these twenty-two persons to constitute the court. Each country to be at perfect liberty to demand a select court even for questions that must be arbitrated in accordance with treaty agreements. In case of such demand the interested Powers constitute the court either by mutual agreement or by alternately selecting or striking from the list of judges till six are chosen. These to select the seventh and Chief Justice.

In any of these ways the American Republics can achieve the wise wish of the First Delegate of France so sagaciously exprest at the Second Hague Conference. The American part of the sleeping Tribunal of International Arbitration would thus spring into beneficent action. In due time a similar result would probably take place in its other parts, probably thru the granting of jurisdiction to the Asiatic members in controversies among Asiatic Powers, and to its European members in controversies among European Powers.

The term of the members of the existing tribunal is six years. The term of the proposed prize court is six years, and of the proposed court of international justice is twelve years. The term can easily be altered if experience shows this to be wise. The question of pay is a more important one. International judges possest of any jurisdiction ought to be paid not by the nation of which they are citizens, but by the Union of Nations in whose affairs they are to act as judges. As commerce between the nations necessitates the international court, a way should be found for enabling the Pan-American Congress to collect the neces-

sary funds by a charge upon international commerce or in some other way. Till this is done I suppose each country would pay its own appointees. Their salary should be double that provided for the highest judicial officer of the nation concerned. For any of those or other practical plans, general consent of all the American nations is requisite.

While private consideration and public discussion are preparing the way for this, it would seem feasible to take the following course as a step in this direction, requiring the assent of only two Powers at a time: Let a series of general treaties be initiated by the United States with American nations, containing mutual guarantees to respect territory and sovereignity and to arbitrate all questions growing out of commerce between the people of the contracting Powers, and providing that for sentiment of such questions each Power will designate and pay one judge (double the salary of the highest national judge), these to choose the third, when a case arises, his compensation to be equal to one year's salary of the highest paid of his associates. There is a treaty that has become the fashion for European (great) Powers *inter sese* and with the United States—the treaty negotiated between France and England nearly a decade ago. It reserves all questions affecting vital rights or national honor, and is therefore too vague for use in defining a jurisdiction.

There is a treaty that finds general favor among South American nations *inter sese* and which binds the signatory Powers to arbitrate all questions except such as affect their respective Constitutions.

But there is no prevalent treaty between North and South American countries. Therefore it seems desirable that the United States initiate with the nations to the south of us this form of treaty to prepare the way for founding and erecting an efficient system of justice for the American nations. Being the most powerful of the American nations this restriction upon the possible abuse of power can be proposed by the United States with greatest effect and also with the best grace. Suppose we conclude such a treaty with every South American country and designate the same judge to act as our representative in deciding controversies as they arise under each treaty. The other Powers would probably conclude similar treaties *inter sese*, and probably each Power would designate the same judge to act under all treaties. Thus a real international judiciary will spring up and acquire a sort of jurisdiction by the action of the Powers in pairs, and it will then be a short step to the constitution of a court having jurisdiction in controversies growing out of commerce thruout all America. To begin with we might conclude such a treaty with Mexico, Argentina and Chile. By this we would form the nucleus of three of the circuits proposed above.

Undoubtedly it is of greater importance to define the most vital national rights and make them secure, as secure as human agreements can make them, and to remove clearly defined classes of questions to the jurisdiction of arbitral or judicial tribunals, however constituted, than to establish a fine system of courts without granting any jurisdiction to them or making secure against erroneous judgment of the courts those national rights which correspond to the individual rights which form the foundation of the English system of government.

It is probably true that establishing a court composed of a small number of judges and compelling resort to that court would greatly retard the further progress of arbitration. The securities for impartiality supplied by the jury system would be wanting. Providing for the use of juries for questions of fact would probably facilitate the rapid growth of international courts. This was accomplished in the organization of our national courts, and is therefore a possibility internationally. Confidence in the system of justice rather than in particular persons, or in the appointees of particular Powers must be the chief hope of progress in this good work. It is probable that not one out of one hundred voters could name the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, now or at any time since the court was created. Probably not one in one thousand of our citizens could name today the four American members of the Tribunal of International Arbitration. Few, if any, Americans can name any of the representatives of other countries on that tribunal. There are no judges in the

world so eminent as to possess or command the confidence of the people of other countries. Even our Chief Justice was recently rejected by one nation when he was proposed by another as an arbitrator. The excuse given was that he does not speak French. But he reads French, and the case was to be presented in print, not by oral argument, as I am informed.

Whatever may be the course of events in the Constitution of a Court of International Justice, for the American Union of Republics or the Hague Union of all Nations, I am confident that the basis of confidence will not be the personality of the judges chosen at the outset or at any other time. The true principle of a system of justice thru courts and congresses, duly constituted, must win against the erroneous policy of enforcing the national will thru admirals and generals in command of armed forces.

Large as the task is, and it seems larger than it is in fact, the way has already been blazed, nay hewn out, we might almost say graded and paved by the formation of this Union of Sovereign States and of other Federal Governments organized during the past century. Thus the area of law and order thru proper agencies of justice was extended so as to include the territory of several nations previously exercising sovereign power, and without derogating improperly from that sovereignty. This can be carried on till the area of justice is as wide as that of commerce—that is, as wide as the world.

The next large step forward in this great work seems the dedication of the New World, by express agreement, to the definite policy of mutual respect for national territory and sovereignty and the settlement of all questions, between American republics or their respective citizens, by the judgments of duly constituted courts in accordance with duly declared principles of international law. We already have the Congress for ascertaining the principles of law that ought to be observed. Let us lay the foundations of justice and begin to rear the superstructure by establishing a court on a bill of national rights with a clearly defined jurisdiction, however limited.

New York City.

Out of Babylon

BY ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY

Their looks for me are bitter,
And bitter is their word—
I may not glance behind unseen,
I may not sigh unheard!

So fare we forth from Babylon,
Along the road of stone;
And none looks back to Babylon
Save I—save I alone!

My mother's eyes are glory-filled
(Save when they fall on me);
The shining of my father's face
I tremble when I see!

For they were slaves in Babylon,
And now they're walking free—
They leave their chains in Babylon,
I bear my chains with me!

At night a sound of singing
The vast encampment fills;
"Jerusalem! Jerusalem!"
It sweeps the nearing hills—

But no one sings of Babylon
(Their home of yesterday);
And no one prays for Babylon,
And I—I dare not pray!

Last night the Prophet saw me;
And while he held me there
The holy fire within his eyes
Burned all my secret bare.

"What! Sigh you so for Babylon?"
(I turned away my face)
"Here's one who turns to Babylon,
Heart-traitor to her race!"

I follow and I follow!
My heart upon the rack;
I follow to Jerusalem—
The long road stretches back

To Babylon, to Babylon!
And every step I take
Bears farther off from Babylon
A heart that cannot break!

Woodstock, Canada.

The Cost of Living.—V.

[This is the fifth article in our series on the increased cost of living. Those already having appeared are: "The Remedy for High Prices," by Prof. J. Pease Norton (February 10); "The Crisis in American Home Life," by Prof. Simon N. Patten (February 17); "The Tariff and the Cost of Living," by Byron W. Holt (February 24); "An Old Fashioned Theory of Prices," by Professor Franklin H. Giddings (March 3). Next week we shall print "Economy in Diet," by Professor Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale. Other articles of an equally authoritative character will follow and the series will be completed with a symposium of letters from our readers on the subject.—EDITOR.]

Prices and Incomes

BY JOHN BATES CLARK

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

WHY should a majority of our people be experiencing "hard times" in the midst of prosperity? One explanation is simple and has been given so often as to require no further repetition. An addition to the total supply of gold reduces the purchasing power of the coins made from that metal, and therefore incomes that for considerable periods remain fixt in terms of that metal undergo a reduction in terms of goods. Prices have risen and the wage earner, the salaried man and all who live on the incomes of fixt investments have suffered in consequence.

Meanwhile business is flourishing. The prices of the goods that employers have to sell have risen and wages have been slow in following suit. A quick boom in prices means profits widely diffused and it stimulates production. In due time the adjustment is made which gives to the wage earner his share of the prosperity. Generally speaking, wages tend to equal the price of that part of the joint product of labor and capital which may be fairly attributed to labor, and in the long run the worker should come as near to getting his share under high prices as under low ones. Losses which labor suffers from an influx of gold are due to a temporary misadjustment of wages and prices; and what is said of the wage earner may in general be applied to the salaried man.

The investor pays toll to prosperity in another way, and the toll is heavy. If he is a holder of bonds or a direct lender of money, the principal of his estate, as well as the income from it, shrinks when money loses some of its purchasing power. Bond holders, depositors in savings banks, holders of mortgages have suffered in their income by the rise in prices; but they have suffered in their entire property as well. When their loans are paid they will get as much money as they originally advanced, but will buy less with it. In general, the creditor class has lost and the debtor class has gained by the influx of gold.

An influx of money transfers value from class to class but does not involve a reduction of the total income of society. Price fluctuations juggle something out of A's pocket into B's, but do not put it out of existence altogether. There is little doubt that the total income of society is at present near to a maximum, even tho it be measured, not in money, but in food, clothing, shelter and all that goes to make life comfortable. Many people, however, are now finding it hard to obtain the accustomed amount of such necessaries and comforts. These are familiar facts, there is little uncertainty concerning them and they are entirely in harmony with economic laws.

Monetary inflation is one of the simpler elements in the present situation, tho, when fully studied, it will be found less simple than it seems. There are other influences at work which are much more complex. To understand the present conditions one should go back to cardinal facts and tabulate the forces

which tend to increase the productive power of society and those which tend to reduce it. Estimating products still in kind—in the actual goods that sustain life and make it comfortable—we shall find some changes going on which tend to make them larger, and others which tend to make them smaller. These changes act directly on the amounts of wealth produced. If for brevity we confine ourselves to incomes derived from labor, we shall find that there are three general causes which increase them. The first is the increase in the total amount of capital in use. Where there is little capital the income from all industry is, indeed, comparatively meager; but the special fact that concerns us is that the product which is fairly attributable to labor and should be measured by the wages that labor gets is comparatively small. In a meagerly equipped shoe shop labor itself makes fewer shoes and gets as its wage the price of fewer shoes than it does when the working appliances are better and more abundant.

The second influence which enlarges the product of labor is technical improvement. Machinery is invented, new motive powers are introduced, chemical discoveries are made, new and cheaper kinds of raw materials are offered; and all this tends not only to make the mill as a whole turn out more goods, but to make the part of that total output that is properly attributable to labor larger than it was. It raises wages.

Thirdly, organization has, up to a certain point, a similar effect. The well managed shop, with its valuable business connections, produces more than the one that is inferior in this respect. It grows larger in consequence of its efficiency. The business of unsuccessful rivals drifts naturally to it, and it grows and thrives by the growth. Its greater size means still greater economy; and not merely does the mill itself produce more than before, but every worker does so; and he should naturally feel, in his increased wages, the effect of this enlarging productivity.

These are the greatest single factors that tend to increase the general product of industry. Temporarily another influence has to be counted, and it is one that has played a brilliant part in the development of America. While land has been supposed to be the one agent of production the amount of which is fixt, there may be long periods during which the available part of it is increasing. When population passed the Alleghanies and spread itself rapidly over the Mississippi Valley it was as tho the actual area of the country itself had grown larger; and this effect was enormously magnified when, under the stimulus of land grants, railroads rapidly traversed the newly settled area and ran far into the solitudes beyond. The work of the railroad engineer was quickly followed by that of the homestead settler. Processions of "prairie schooners" appeared, with every spring, westward bound, and farmhouses and villages sprang up as tho conjured out of the earth.

In economic language agriculture was all this while growing, on the average, less "intensive." The average area that was worked by a man was growing greater. Regions where farms were small and laboriously tilled were losing their population. Towns in western New England that had had one thousand inhabitants came to have a fifth of that number, houses and barns went to decay and scrubby forests replaced the tilled fields; but far in the West, under the hand of the more enterprising of the former inhabitants of the decaying sections, much larger farms were coming under tillage.

It was a matter of the greatest importance that, at the very time when railroads were making vast areas accessible, new agricultural machinery was making them workable. The man who, on the Berkshire Hills, could painfully plant and reap five acres of wheat, could cultivate ten times that number of acres in the West. The seeder, the reaper, the thresher, the gang plow, and a score of other effective appliances made it possible for the settler to utilize the area which was put at his disposal. The returns in produce of a man's labor became far greater than they had been.

If we turn now to influences which have worked in the other direction and reduced in kind the returns of labor, we shall find that the first of them consists in the check that has been put on this territorial expansion. If we could but

annex continent after continent, we could keep up indefinitely the increase of production. But the world is smaller than we thought. The overflow of population from countries where land is scarce was bound sooner or later to occupy our seemingly limitless areas. It has done so and is overflowing into the Canadian Northwest; but the influx from the older countries still continues, and we have begun to feel this land-crowding effect. Agriculture on the average had begun to grow more intensive.

If inventions and discoveries of the future are to annul or reverse this effect, they must be of a different kind from those that have given us our seeders, reapers, threshers, etc. We shall need hereafter, not something that will enable a man to till more acres, but something that will enable him to get greater and greater returns from a single acre. We have reached the beginning of the period of increasing intensiveness of agriculture, and by one of the cardinal laws of economics, that process means a diminution of the *per capita* returns. Labor creates and gets less and less, all other things remaining the same, when it tills each acre more and more laboriously.

Of as great immediate importance as the beginning of land scarcity is the deterioration of land quality. While we were rushing to occupy the great plains of the West, we were practising what has been called "land butchery," rather than cultivation. We were robbing the earth in a dozen ways and making, for the time being, great sums thereby; but nature has presented her bill of damages and we shall have to pay it. We have wasted forests, natural gas, oil and minerals; and while, in the case of some of these things, the time of scarcity has not come, in the case of others it has come, and in that of still others it is rapidly approaching. On the whole the greatest waste has been in the destruction of the fertility of the soil. We found we could crop our lands for a term of years without reduction of return, and for a longer term with only a small reduction. It was more profitable to do this than to use fertilizers; but we pay the bill at present where we restore the fertility in a costly way.

Of course this pressure on the productive power of the soil would be relieved by a check on the growth of the population. If capital continues to grow and methods continue to improve, while the population remains stationary, we shall grow enormously in our average earning power, and labor in particular will feel the benefit of the improved conditions in which it works. The greatest of economic problems and one that will long confront humanity is that which is offered by the growth of population, on the one hand, and the growth of capital and the progress of technical improvement on the other. The probabilities point to a retarding of the general growth of numbers, if the civilized world as a whole be taken into account. In spite of immigration wages in America may increase because of technical improvement and enlarging capital.

With one more general and familiar economic principle in view we shall be in a position to make some estimate of what is before us and decide whether the outlook for a generation is encouraging or otherwise. It is the principle of the diffusion of the effects of a gain or a loss of productivity whose immediate action is local. The whole producing organism suffers, and in the long run tends to suffer uniformly, from whatever makes a single department of labor produce less than it has done. In like manner the whole organism gains, and in the long run tends to gain uniformly, by whatever makes any one department yield richer returns. If a farmer's labor yields five times as much wheat as it formerly yielded, it takes fewer men to feed the population, and those who would otherwise work painfully on the farm to produce nothing but food are released to work in the mill, where they produce comforts and luxuries. The particular mechanism whereby it then comes about that the whole population is better fed and also better clothed, sheltered and generally provided for, we have no room here to discuss; but it is a fact that will not be disputed that the movements of labor from occupation to occupation tend to bring its returns everywhere to a certain approach to uniformity, and if it is the agriculturist who is primarily thriving, the men in other occupations will, in the end, have a share of the gains.

The same is true of improvements in

manufacturing, in transportation and in commerce. As a rule the gains first come singly and in a local way, but all society in the end absorbs them. On this principle what is to be expected in the end, if the population of the world continues to increase, is reduced *per capita* returns in agriculture and increased returns in other departments. It remains to be seen which influence will be the larger, but there is the strongest probability that the favorable ones will be so. We shall gain more by inventions, discoveries and the accumulation of productive wealth than we shall lose by the growth of population.

What is to be said as to trusts? In so far as they are real monopolies they divert income from one class to another; and the law is endeavoring to deal with them on that ground. But do they increase or diminish the general productive power of society? In so far as they restrict their own production they turn some labor and capital into less fruitful fields and so reduce the returns of general industry. In so far as they affect important economies they increase those returns. At present American trusts are partial monopolies. Their effect on social production is a mixture of good and evil —an increase of output due to economy, and a diminution due to monopoly, with a probability that the increase predominates. This does not prevent them from doing great harm and increasing the burden under which large classes are working. The public is not getting the full benefit of their enlarged productive power but is feeling the tax that they impose in the enhanced prices of goods. In such index numbers as statisticians use to measure changes in the cost of living the artificial increase in the prices of trust-made goods is certain to figure.

What is to be said as to the tariff? If we concede the correctness of the classical argument that it diverts labor and capital from more productive to less productive occupations and is therefore inherently wasteful, we must also concede a measure of truth in the protectionist's argument that it develops new industries, which become more and more productive with time, and are in the end a valuable asset of the country. If we connect the tariff with the recent increase in the cost of living, it must be by reason of some effects which it has only lately produced; and such effects are discoverable. It has played into the hands of the trusts. Moreover the duties on agricultural products have, until recently, been comparatively inoperative. Most of them have had little or no effect on the prices of produce in America, and even now they have a relatively small effect on them. We are, however, approaching the point when this effect will be quite perceptible. The tariff problem in America will be more serious than it has been when it taxes appreciably the working man's loaf.

Of the various influences that affect the general productive power of labor and of invested capital not one has sprung into activity as suddenly as the increase in the cost of living has taken place. The pressure of population on the soil has come gradually and so has the development of the trusts, while the tariff is a thing of very long standing. The change in the volume of money which has acted on prices has come somewhat more suddenly. It affects all prices but does not burden all classes. It taxes consumers who have not obtained an increase of income. The increasing labor cost of producing food and raw materials taxes everybody but affects some classes more than others. Monopolies tax all but the monopolists and do this somewhat more severely because of a recent effect of long standing duties. The compounding of the results of these several influences has come with a certain suddenness.

If one looks severally at all these influences and perceives what they might do when they act together, he finds himself moved to account for the comparative smallness of their present effects. That they have not been greater is due to the counteracting influence of increasing capital, organization and to steadily improving methods of production. It is in the power of the people to set further good influences working. It is possible to control trusts and convert them into servants of the people. It is possible to revise the tariff scientifically and in an unmistakably downward direction.

As to the increase in the volume of gold in circulation there is nothing to be

done. In the long run this metal will, like other products of the mine, grow costlier and, as compared with other articles, scarcer. We shall be mining poorer veins and smelting more refractory ores, and prices measured in gold will begin to decline instead of rising. Whenever that occurs the classes that now feel the burden will receive a corresponding benefit and the burden will fall elsewhere. Nature will, sooner or later, cure this part of the present difficulty. A spontaneous economic development should, in the meanwhile, enlarge the social income and give to laborers and to small investors their proper share of it.

By an intelligent plan of action and a determined execution of it the people can contribute to this end.

New York City.

A White Woman Who Married a Chinaman

BY SUI SIN FAR

WHY did I marry Liu Kanghi, a Chinaman? Well, in the first place, because I loved him; in the second place, because I was weary of working, struggling and fighting with the world; in the third place, because my child needed a home.

My first husband was an American fifteen years older than myself. For a few months I was very happy with him. I had been a working girl—a stenographer. A home of my own filled my heart with joy. It was a pleasure to me to wait upon James, cook him nice little dinners and suppers, read to him little pieces from the papers and magazines and sing and play to him my little songs and melodies. And for a few months he seemed to be perfectly contented. I suppose I was a novelty to him, he having lived a bachelor existence until he was thirty-four. But it was not long before he left off smiling at my little jokes, grew restive and cross when I teased him, and when I tried to get him to listen to a story in which I was interested and longed to communicate, he would bid me not bother him. I was quick to see the change and realize that there was a gulf of differences between us. Nevertheless, I loved and was proud of him.

It was hard work, but I persevered until one day. It was about six months after our marriage. My husband came home a little earlier than usual, and found me engaged in trying to work out problems in subtraction and addition. He laughed sneeringly: "Give it up, Minnie," said he. "You weren't built for anything but taking care of children. But there's a woman at our place who has a head for figures that makes her worth over a hundred dollars a month. Her husband would have a chance to develop himself."

This speech wounded me. I knew it was James's ambition to write a book on social reform.

The next day, unbeknown to my husband, I called upon the wife of the man who had employed me as stenographer before I was married, and enquired of her whether she thought I could get back my old position. "But, my dear," she exclaimed, "Your husband is receiving a good salary. Why should you work?"

I told her that my husband had in mind the writing of a book on social reform and I wished to help him in his ambition by earning some money toward its publication.

"Social reform!" she echoed, "What sort of social reformer is he who would allow his wife to work when he is well able to support her!"

She bade me go home and think no more of an office position. I was disappointed. I said: "Oh, I wish I could earn some money for James. If I were earning money, perhaps he would not think me so stupid."

"Stupid, my dear girl. You are one

of the brightest little women I know," kindly comforted Mrs. Rogers. But I knew differently and went on to tell her of my inability to figure with my husband how much he had made on certain sales, of my lack of interest in politics, labor questions, woman suffrage and world reformation. "Oh!" I cried, "I am a narrow-minded woman. All I care for is for my husband to love me and be kind to me, for life to be pleasant and easy, and to be able to help a wee bit the poor and sick around me."

Mrs. Rogers looked very serious as she told me that there were differences of opinion as to what was meant by "narrow-mindedness," and that the majority of men had no wish to drag their wives into all their business perplexities, and found more comfort in a woman who was more unlike than like themselves. Only that morning her husband had said to her: "I hate a woman who tries to get into every kink of a man's mind and who must be forever at his elbow meddling with all his affairs."

I went home comforted. Perhaps after a while James would feel and see as did Mr. Rogers. Vain hope!

My child was six weeks old when I entered business life again as stenographer for Rutherford & Rutherford. My salary was $50 a month—more than I had ever earned before, and James was well pleased, for he had feared that it would be difficult for me to obtain a paying place after having been out of practice for so long. This $50 paid for all our living expenses, with the exception of rent, so that James would be able to put by his balance against the time when his book would be ready for publication.

He began writing his book, and Miss Moran, the young woman bookkeeper at his place collaborated with him.

One evening I left James and Miss Moran engaged with their work and went across the street to see a sick friend. When I returned I let myself into the house very softly for fear of awakening the baby whom I had left sleeping. As I stood in the hall I heard my husband's voice in the sitting room. This is what he was saying:

"I am a lonely man. There is no companionship between me and my wife."

"Nonsense!" answered Miss Moran, as I thought a little impatiently, "Look over this paragraph, please, and tell me if you do not think it would be well to have it follow after the one ending with the words "ultimate concord," in place of that beginning with "These great principles."

"I cannot settle my mind upon the work tonight," said James in a sort of thick, tired voice, "I want to talk to you —to win your sympathy—your love."

I heard a chair pushed back. I knew Miss Moran had arisen.

"Good night!" I heard her say. "Much as I would like to see this work accomplished, I shall come no more!"

"But, my God! you cannot throw the thing up at this late date."

"I can and I will. Let me pass, sir."

"If there were no millstone around my neck, you would not say, 'Let me pass, sir' in that tone of voice."

The next I heard was a heavy fall. Miss Moran had knocked my big husband down.

I pushed open the door. Miss Moran, cool and collected, was pulling on her gloves. James was struggling to his feet.

"Oh, Mrs. Carson!" exclaimed the former, "Your husband fell over that stool. Wasn't it stupid of him!"

James, of course, got his divorce six months after I deserted him. He did not ask for the child and I was allowed to keep it.

I was on my way to the water front, the baby in my arms. I was walking quickly, for my state of mind was such that I could have borne twice my burden and not have felt it. Just as I turned down a hill which led to the docks, someone touched my arm and I heard a voice say:

"Pardon me, lady; but you have dropped your baby's shoe!"

"Oh, yes!" I answered, taking the shoe mechanically from an outstretched hand, and pushing on.

I could hear the waves lapping against the pier when the voice again fell upon my ear.

"If you go any further, lady, you will fall into the water!"

My answer was a step forward.

A strong hand was laid upon my arm

and I was swung around against my will. "Poor little baby," went on the voice, which was unusually soft for a man's. "Let me hold him!"

I surrendered my child to the voice.

"Better come over where it is light and you can see where to walk!"

I allowed myself to be led into the light.

Thus I met Liu Kanghi, the Chinese who afterward became my husband. I followed him, obeyed him, trusted him from the very first. It never occurred to me to ask myself what manner of man was succoring me. I only knew that he was a man and that I was being cared for as no one had ever cared for me since my father died. And my grim determination to leave a world which had been cruel to me passed away—and in its place I experienced a strange calmness and content.

"I am going to take you to the house of a friend of mine," he said as he preceded me up the hill, the baby in his arms.

"You will not mind living with Chinese people?" he added.

An electric light under which we were passing flashed across his face.

I did not recoil—not even at first. It may have been because he was wearing American clothes, wore his hair cut, and even to my American eyes appeared a good looking young man—and it may have been because of my troubles; but whatever it was, I answered him and I meant it: "I would much rather live with Chinese than Americans."

He did not ask me why and I did not tell him until long afterward the story of my unhappy marriage, my desertion of the man who had made it impossible for me to remain under his roof; the shame of the divorce, the averted faces of those who had been my friends; the cruelty of the world; the awful struggle for an existence for myself and child; sickness followed by despair.

The Chinese family with which he placed me were kind, simple folk. The father had been living in America for more than twenty years. The family consisted of his wife, a grown daughter and several small sons and daughters, all of whom had been born in America. They made me very welcome and adored the baby. Liu Jusong, the father, was a working jeweler; but because of an accident by which he had lost the use of one hand was partially incapacitated for work. Therefore, their family depended for maintenance chiefly upon their kinsman, Liu Kanghi, the Chinese who had brought me to them.

"We love much our cousin," said one of the little girls to me one day. "He teaches us so many games and brings us toys and sweets."

As soon as I recovered from the attack of nervous prostration which laid me low for over a month after being received into the Liu home, my mind began to form plans for my own and my child's maintenance. One morning I put on my hat and jacket and told Mrs. Liu I would go down town and make an application for work as a stenographer at the different typewriting offices. She pleaded with me to wait a week longer—until, as she said, "your limbs are more fortified with strength," but I assured her that I felt myself well able to begin to do for myself, and that I was anxious to repay some little part of the expense I had been to them.

"For all we have done for you," she answered, "our cousin has paid us doublefold."

"No money can recompense your kindness to myself and child," I replied, "but if it is your cousin to whom I am indebted for board and lodging, all the greater is my anxiety to repay what I owe."

When I returned to the house that evening, tired out with my quest for work, I found Liu Kanghi tossing ball with little Fong in the front porch.

Mrs. Liu bustled out to meet me and began scolding in motherly fashion.

"Oh, why you go down town before you strong enough? See! You look all sick again!" said she.

She turned to Liu Kanghi and said something in Chinese. He threw the ball back to the boy and came toward me, his face grave and concerned.

"Please be so good as to take my cousin's advice," he urged.

"I am well enough to work now," I replied, "and I cannot sink deeper into your debt."

"You need not," said he. "I know a way by which you can quickly pay me off and earn a good living without wear-

ing yourself out and leaving the baby all day. My cousin tells me that you can create most beautiful flowers on silk, velvet and linen. Why not then you do some of that work for my store? I will buy all you can make."

"Oh!" I exclaimed, "I should be only too glad to do such work. But do you really think I can earn a living in that way?"

"You certainly can," was his reply, "I am requiring an embroiderer, and if you will do the work for me I will try to pay you what it is worth."

So I gladly gave up my quest for office work. I lived in the Liu Jusong house and worked for Liu Kanghi. The days, weeks and months passed peacefully and happily. Artistic needlework had always been my favorite occupation, and when it became a source both of remuneration and pleasure, I began to feel that life was worth living after all. I watched with complacency my child grow among the little Chinese children. My life's experience had taught me that the virtues do not all belong to the whites. I was interested in all that concerned the Liu household, became acquainted with all their friends and lost altogether the prejudice against the foreigner in which I had been reared.

I had been living thus more than a year when one afternoon, as I was walking home from Liu Kanghi's store on Kearney street, a parcel of silks and floss under my arm, and my little girl trudging by my side, I came face to face with James Carson.

"Well, now," said he, planting himself in front of me, "You are looking pretty well. How are you making out?"

I caught up my child and pushed past him without a word. When I reached the Liu house I was trembling in every limb, so great was my dislike and fear of the man who had been my husband.

About a week later a letter came to the house addressed to me. It read:

"Dear Minnie—If you are willing to forget the past and make up, I am too. I was surprised to see you the other day, prettier than ever—and much more of a woman. Let me know your mind at an early date.

"Your affectionate husband,

"JAMES,

"204 Buchanan street."

I ignored this letter, but a heavy fear oppresst me. Liu Kanghi, who called the evening of the day I received it, remarked as he arose to greet me that I was looking troubled and hoped that it was not the embroidery flowers.

"It is the shadow from my big hat," I answered lightly. I was dressed for going down town with Mrs. Liu, who was preparing her eldest daughter's trousseau.

"Some day," said Liu Kanghi earnestly, "I hope that you will tell to me all that is in your heart and mind."

I found comfort in his kind face.

"If you will wait until I return I will tell you all tonight," I answered.

Strange as it may seem, altho I had known Liu Kanghi now for more than a year, I had had little talk alone with him, and all he knew about me was what he had learned from Mrs. Liu, namely, that I was a divorced woman, who, when saved from self-destruction, was homeless and starving.

That night, however, after hearing my story, he asked me to be his wife. He said: "I love you and would protect you from all trouble. Your child shall be as my own."

I replied: "I appreciate your love and kindness, but I cannot answer you just yet. Be my friend for a little while longer."

"Do you have for me the love feeling?" he asked.

"I do not know," I answered truthfully.

Another letter came. It was written in a different spirit from the first and contained a threat about the child.

There seemed but one course open to me. That was to leave my Chinese friends. I did. With much sorrow and regret I bade them good bye and took lodgings in a part of the city far removed from the outskirts of Chinatown where my home had been with the Liu's. My little girl pined for her Chinese playmates, and I myself felt strange and lonely; but I knew that if I wished to keep my child I could no longer remain with my friends.

I still continued working for Liu Kanghi, and carried my embroidery to his store in the evening after the little

one had been put to sleep. He usually escorted me back; but never asked to be allowed, and I never invited him, to visit me, or even enter the house. I was a young woman, and alone, and what I had suffered from scandal since I had left James Carson had made me wise.

It was a cold, wet evening in November when he accosted me once again. I had run over to a delicatessen store at the corner of the block where I lived. As I stepped out, his burly figure loomed up in the gloom before me. I started back with a little cry, but he grasped my arm and held it.

"Walk beside me quietly if you do not wish to attract attention," said he, "and by God, if you do, I will take the kid tonight."

"You dare not!" I answered. "You have no right to her whatever. She is my child and I have supported her for the last two years alone."

"Alone! What will the courts say when I tell them about the Chinaman?"

"What will the courts say?" I echoed. "What can they say? Is there any disgrace in working for a Chinese merchant and receiving pay for my labor?"

"And walking in the evening with him, and living for over a year in a house for which he paid the rent!"

He had evidently been making inquiries concerning the Liu family and also watching me for some time. How a woman can loathe and hate the man she has once loved!

We were nearing my lodgings. Perhaps the child had awakened and was crying for me. I would not, however, have entered the house, had he not stopped at the door and pushed it open.

"Lead the way upstairs!" said he, "I want to see the kid."

"You shall not," I cried. In my desperation I wrenched myself from his grasp and faced him, blocking the stairs.

"If you use violence," I declared, "the lodgers will come to my assistance. They know me."

He released my arm.

"Bah!" said he, "I've no use for the kid. It is you I'm after getting reconciled to. Don't you know, Minnie, that once your husband, always your husband. Since I saw you the other day on the street I have been more in love with you than ever before. Suppose we forget all and begin over again!"

Tho the tone of his voice had softened, my fear of him grew greater. I would have fled up the stairs had he not again laid his hand on my arm.

"Answer me, girl," said he.

And in spite of my fear, I shook off his hand and said:

"No husband of mine are you, either legally or morally. And I have no feeling whatever for you other than contempt."

"Ah! So you have sunk!"—his expression was evil. "The oily little Chink has won you!"

I was no longer afraid of him.

"Won me!" I cried, unheeding who heard me. "Yes, honorably and like a man. And what are you that dare sneer at one like him? For all your six feet of grossness, your small soul cannot measure up to his great one. You were unwilling to protect and care for the woman who was your wife or the little child you caused to come into this world; but he succored and saved the stranger woman, treated her as a woman, with reverence and respect; gave her child a home—and made them both independent—not only of others, but of himself. Now, hearing you insult him behind his back, I know, what I did not know before—that I love him—and all I have to say to you is, Go!"

And James Carson went. I heard of him again but once. That was when the papers reported his death of apoplexy while exercising at a public gymnasium.

Loving Liu Kanghi, I became his wife, and tho it is true that there are many Americans who look down upon me for so becoming, I have never regretted it. No, not even when men cast upon me the glances they cast upon sporting women. I accept the lot of the American wife of an humble Chinaman in America. The happiness of the man who loves me is more to me than the approval or disapproval of those who in my dark days left me to die like a dog. My Chinese husband has his faults. He is hot tempered, and at times arbitrary; but he is always a man, and has never sought to take away from me the privilege of being but a woman. I can lean upon and trust in him. I feel him behind me, pro-

tecting and caring for me, and that, to an ordinary woman like myself, means more than anything else.

Only when the son of Liu Fanghi lays his little head upon my bosom do I question whether I have done wisely. For my boy, the son of the Chinese man, is possessed of a childish wisdom which brings the tears to my eyes—and as he stands between his father and myself, like yet unlike us both, so will he stand in after years, between his father's and his mother's people, and if there is no kindliness nor understanding between them, what will my boy's fate be?

SEATTLE, WASH.

The Columbus and Hocking Scandal

BY HORACE WHITE, LL.D.

[As Mr. White was chairman of the recent commission appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate the Stock Exchange, the following article has especial significance. Probably no journalist in the country has done more to promote sound finance than Mr. White.—EDITOR.]

A FEW years ago there was a rather spectacular boom, followed by a reaction, on the Stock Exchange, in which Amalgamated Copper was the central figure. This property had been formed by the purchase and consolidation of several copper mines of large producing capacity in Montana. Amalgamated Copper was admitted to quotation on the Exchange in the "unlisted" department. This means that the usual requirements as regards the filing of reports of earnings, expenses and other information, had not been complied with. To be "unlisted" means that traders in such securities incur more risks when dealing in them than in listed securities.

The men who organized Amalgamated Copper were known to be very rich. They were called, in a general way, the "Standard Oil crowd," although not all of them were identified with the Standard Oil Company, and not all of the "magnates" of Standard Oil were interested in Amalgamated Copper. The connection between the two companies was sufficiently marked and also sufficiently vague to draw speculators from far and near. The stock began to rise very soon after it was admitted to quotation on the Exchange and the rise continued with increasing rapidity until a climax was reached. Then there was a pause and a decline. Amalgamated Copper fell from 138 to 60 even more swiftly than it had risen, but there were no failures of moment. The affair was generally considered a glaring case of "manipulation," or a systematic attempt to push up the price of a security in order to tempt purchasers and to unload it upon the public at more than its true value. This opinion prevailed for some months after the collapse took place.

The real facts were somewhat different. It turned out later that the boomers of Amalgamated Copper had not made much money, if any, out of the speculation. They had formed a pool in the first instance, intending to put up the price, draw in buyers, and then sell out. This they had done, but to their surprise, the boom continued after they had sold and pocketed their gains. The price of Amalgamated continued to rise. The momentum they had imparted to it carried it onward and upward until they began to consider themselves greenhorns for selling out prematurely. They thought that they had underestimated the value of their own property. So they bought again, contrary to the advice of their pool manager, and now the stock soared to heights not previously dreamed of. Outside speculators, whose heads were not turned by nearness to the dazzling object, had generally taken their profits; that is, they had sold their holdings to the original boomers, so that when the topmost round of the ladder was reached (there always is a topmost round), the Standard Oil crowd occupied that exalted situation. Then there was a "rich men's panic." Ordinarily

in a crash of such magnitude failures would have been numerous and disastrous. They were not so in this case, for while the losses were great, the resources of the speculators were still greater.

As compared with the boom and panic in Amalgamated Copper the recent adventure in Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron is a mere bagatelle. The capital stock of the latter is less than $7,000,000, that of the former being $155,000,000. As no members of the Stock Exchange failed and no complaint was made in the former instance, there was no apparent cause for action on the part of the officers of that institution. The disciplinary powers of the Exchange do not extend to non-members. However reckless or unprincipled may be the acts of those who merely give orders to brokers, or lend money on Stock Exchange collaterals, the authority of the Governing Committee does not reach them.

In the Columbus and Hocking case two failures of members occurred, and the circumstances were such that investigation on the part of the Exchange became imperative. Under the rules of the body the failure of a member to meet his contracts operates as a suspension, but the failed member may be reinstated after payment of his debts. In both of these cases the Governing Board decided that the failed members had been guilty of "acts detrimental to the interests of the Exchange," and that they should not be eligible to reinstatement. This is very severe punishment. It is like a sentence of financial death. It even compels dissolution of partnership, if the firm to which the member belongs desires to continue business on the Stock Exchange.

What was the nature of the acts detrimental to the interests of the Exchange, of which these members have been guilty, the public have not learned. The final report on the Columbus and Hocking case has not yet been made. In fact the evidence is not completed. The testimony of Mr. James R. Keene, so far as it has been taken, tells us that a pool was formed under his management to bid up the market price, beginning at 25 or thereabouts, and that it was carried up to a point where Keene saw that the stock was not worth the price at which it was selling (about 60), and advised the pool members to take their profits, which they did. The profit realized was about $250,000. Keene says that he advised them to let the stock alone thereafter, but that his advice was not followed. They formed a second pool and pushed the price up to 92, and then came a crash. Columbus and Hocking fell with great violence to 20. A panic was precipitated on the Exchange which caused losses in other securities more than a hundred times greater than those incurred in Columbus and Hocking.

According to outside appearances this disastrous affair was the result of manipulation pure and simple, and public opinion so regards it. It is generally assumed that the members of the pool were aiming to put up the price of the stock in order to attract ignorant investors and to unload it upon them at prices far above its real value—a transaction no whit better than pocket picking, or highway robbery. Looking at it in this light, wonder is naturally expressed that the Stock Exchange authorities do not characterize it as robbery, and do not frame rules to prevent manipulation hereafter. Moreover, the Legislature at Albany—or that portion of it which is not too busy investigating itself—seems eager to reach out and comprehend all vagrom men.

It will be best, however, to await the full report of the Exchange authorities. It may turn out that the Columbus and Hocking speculation ran on all fours with that of Amalgamated Copper, with merely the difference that the speculators in the latter case were operating with their own capital, while those of the former were relying upon the broken reed of call loans. It is possible that in both cases the parties who had once sold out at a profit were dazzled by their success and went into the second pool believing that the property was worth what they were paying for it. One of the victims has already so testified, and since he has paid the severest possible penalty for his mistake, he is entitled at least to a suspension of judgment.

Whether he is entitled to reinstatement as a member of the Exchange (after his debts are settled) is another question. There should be adequate punishment for reckless speculation which

involves other persons in loss and ruin. The Exchange has a right to protect itself against paranoiacs as well as against rascals. Its rules are framed to that end. For this purpose it has officers to determine what kind of acts are detrimental to the common interests and what degree of punishment should be visited upon offenders. As the Exchange is a volunteer organization there is no appeal from its decisions. Its process is summary, and for that reason it is seldom needful to use it. Some people think that the Exchange ought to be incorporated by the Legislature so that the courts may issue injunctions to protect members upon whom the hand of discipline has fallen too heavily. No way so apt to block the wheels of justice and put an end to discipline can be imagined. No other scheme so certain to multiply offenders and shelter them from punishment could be devised.

How to prevent manipulation on the Stock Exchange was one of the problems which engaged the attention of the Governor Hughes Committee on Speculation last year. Nothing in the Columbus and Hocking case thus far disclosed calls for any change in the finding of the committee, stated in the following words:

"While we have been unable to discover any remedy [for manipulation] short of abolishing the Exchange itself, we are convinced that the Exchange can prevent the worst forms of this evil by exercising its influence and authority over the members to prevent them. When continued manipulation exists it is patent to experienced observers."

NEW YORK CITY, March 2, 1910.

Books

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

BOOKS are not made for libraries, but libraries for books. They are not made to be owned in sets, but to be read by sentences. They are not meant to become the mural decoration of a rich man's home, a luxury of the external life; but they are meant to be serviceable to the inner life of rich and poor alike.

Many books have been destined to pass an idle hour and then die forgotten. Some books have been destined to fill leisure to the full with beauty, and they live while they are enjoyed; but a few books there are that death cannot kill—they are perennial in their repeated resurrections and everlasting in their influence, for these few express ideals that encourage the germination of the spirit in soil long fallow.

Suppose that a certain great book is read only by one great man in each century? Is he alone the gainer by his perusal of it? Will he not, because of it, rise to greater achievement and more abundantly benefit his times? Will not the thoughts exprest in it filter thru his mind into the minds of those with whom he has human relations? Will they not gain dignity by contact with whatever of insight and nobility he has gained from that book?

Wise folk distrust all books beneath their own status of nobility, attainment and power, and love those with a stern challenge, those that are stimulating and helpful in their several vocations, those that inspire the darkest hours, and those that are not inconsistent with ardor and joy. They do not rejoice in the possession of any good book unless they are willing to share it; or, failing this, they do their best to radiate its light.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.



A Busy Musical Season

BY HENRY T. FINCK

Author of "Success in Music and How It Is Won," "Wagner and His Works," Etc.

WHEN I became the musical critic of the *Evening Post,* in 1881, three great men—Carl Schurz, Lawrence Godkin and Horace White—had just assumed editorial control of it. They worked hard to make it a success, while I usually sat at my desk and twiddled my thumbs or looked out of the window at the steamers coming in from Europe or starting on their trip East. There was so little to do in my department that I even went regularly across the river to attend concerts in Brooklyn.

Today I would as soon think of covering performances in Chicago or San Francisco as in the neighboring borough, There are now so many concerts and operas in Manhattan that often I need two assistants to help me out, and I see the time approaching when the musical editor of a metropolitan daily will, like the city editor, sit in a large room, surrounded by a staff of trained reporters who are ready to be sent out in all directions, morning, afternoon and night, to gather the news and comment on the entertainments given.

In the good old times New York had only two orchestras, each of which gave a dozen concerts during the season, six of which were duplicates of the other six. Now we have half a dozen orchestras and the number of concerts given is four or five times what it used to be. In the opera house we had to content ourselves with a prima donna or two, a baritone, and a bass, exhibited in the Academy of Music. Today we have two opera houses, which have corraled nearly all the great singers in the world.

Never before has New York had such a busy musical season as this winter; never have the critics been called upon to write so many columns of praise or censure, to describe so many new operas and comment on so many revivals of old favorites. In the days of Maurice Grau and Heinrich Conried it was considered a sure waste of money to try to enlarge the operatic repertory. Oscar Hammerstein proved the erroneousness of that dogma by the financial as well as artistic successes he achieved, particularly with new French operas and with Strauss's "Salome"; and the Metropolitan managers were compelled to follow his example. Thus it has happened that the present season has witnessed already the production of seven operas new to this city: Massenet's "Grisélidis," "Hérodiade" and "Sapho"; Strauss's "Elektra"; Franchetti's "Germania"; Bruneau's "L'Attaque du Moulin"; Tschaikowsky's "Pique Dame," and the revival of six former favorites: "Stradella," "La Fille de Madame Angot," "Les Dragons de Villars," "Czar and Carpenter," "Orfeo," "Fra Diavolo."

Two of these revivals were not of operas but of operettas. Mr. Hammerstein, who does not always know when to let well enough alone, imported a French opéra comique company which, for some weeks, was heard on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Manhattan. Some of the singers (among them Devries) were excellent and the chorus and orchestra were the same as on the grand opera nights. "Les Dragons de Villars" was one of the revivals produced by this company; but it did not draw; nor did the other operettas that were given. Whatever may be the case with grand opera (where everything is sung) in the case of light opera, which has dialogue between the musical numbers, it is necessary to use the language of the country. There are not enough French-speaking opera-goers in New York to make such a venture successful. Mr. Hammerstein soon discovered his mistake and sent his opera comique singers to Canada, where they were welcomed.

From a financial point of view the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House made a similar mistake when they undertook to give two performances a week of light operas at the New Theater. The idea prompting this step was a good one. There are certain operas which are

not big enough to fill the vast spaces of the Metropolitan with sound, so it was reasoned that these would be effective in the smaller auditorium of the New Theater. They proved to be so; but few of them attracted large audiences, altho all of them were given with beautiful new scenic attire and generally with the best singers of the Metropolitan Company. The explanation lay in the three words: "too much opera." In the New Theater the Metropolitan managers had unwittingly created opposition to the performances at the Metropolitan which, added to Hammerstein's, brought about a glut in the market. Consequently there will be no operatic performances next season in the New Theater, which is to be remodeled to make it more suitable for plays, and plays only.

Of the old favorites revived at the New Theater several—"Fra Diavolo," "La Fille de Madame Angot" and "Czar and Carpenter," in particular—gave much pleasure. This theater was also chosen for the first production in America of "L'Attaque du Moulin," by Alfred Bruneau, a composer who has long been prominent in Paris. He owed his success in his own country largely to the fact that for several of his operas Emile Zola provided the "book." For "The Attack on the Mill," however, Louis Gallet wrote the libretto, which is concerned with incidents that are supposed to have happened during the Franco-Prussian War. There is much shooting and blowing of bugles—more than there is of original melody, which, after all, is more important to the success of an opera. "L'Attaque du Moulin" was favorably received but it is not likely to remain in the repertory.

One reason for its production this year lay in the engagement of the famous French contralto, Marie Delna, for the Metropolitan. Marcelline, in Bruneau's opera, is one of her best parts. She also won much admiration by her highly dramatic impersonation of Orfeo, in Gluck's opera, at the larger house. "Orfeo" is the oldest of all surviving operas; several previous attempts to revive it at the Metropolitan failed; it succeeded this time, thanks to a good cast (Madame Homer was the Orfeo before Madame Delna came), picturesque and artistic scenery of dream-like beauty, and the devotion of Toscanini, whose greatest ambition is to show that he can interpret German operas as well as those of Verdi and Puccini.

His passionate yet beautiful version of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" has been one of the sensations of the season. It makes a tremendous difference—to the singers as well as the listeners—whether he or any one else conducts "Aïda," "Madama Butterfly" and divers other operas; yet even he, with all his devotion, could not make a success of "Falstaff," for the simple reason that when Verdi composed that opera, in his eightieth year, he had lost the power of creating melodies. As a study in style "Falstaff" is a model. But operatic audiences do not wish to study style, either vocal or orchestral; they want to be entertained with agreeable melodies and emotional harmonies.

Toscanini (and Gatti-Casazza) were also responsible for the first production in America of "Germania," by Baron Franchetti, an Italian millionaire who has a weakness for writing for the stage. In his own country some of his operas have had considerable vogue, thanks, in part, to their fine scenic backgrounds, which he helped to provide. At the Metropolitan, also, "Germania" was beautifully staged; and as those who were responsible for its production here are personal friends of its composer and publisher further steps were taken to ensure at least an apparent success for it by including in the cast Caruso, Amato and Destinn. On its own merits it would have attracted little attention because its music is commonplace and reminiscent, with an occasional scene which is stirring in a pompous way, half musical, half patriotic. The story tells the adventures of a number of German students who are plotting to free Germany from the tyranny of Napoleonic rule; and the last scene is a realistic presentation of the battlefield of Leipzig, after the action.

It has been suggested that Massenet should erect a statue to Oscar Hammerstein on his grounds, for this impresario has practically discovered a new continent for him. Previous to the building of the Manhattan Opera House only a few of Massenet's many operas—

"Manon," "Werther," "La Navarraise" —had been produced, with indifferent results. Mr. Hammerstein added to these several others, two of which—"Thaïs" and "The Juggler of Notre Dame"—won immediate and sensational success, partly on their own merits, partly because he had them sung and acted by artists—headed by Mary Garden, Maurice Renaud and Charles Dalmores—who were specialists in this style of music.

During the present season he has added three more Massenet operas to his repertory, "Sapho," "Hérodiade" and "Grisélidis." None of these has proved quite as successful as the two just named, but they have provided agreeable variety and borne witness to the versatility of the artists. Of these three operas "Sapho" is the least interesting by far; it is musically arid and otherwise coarse and stupid. As it will never be revived, it is needless to dwell on it.

Much more satisfactory is "Hérodiade"; its heroine is Salome, but a very different Salome from that of Strauss's opera; she does not gloat necrophilistically over the prophet's severed head, but loves him with the love of a normal maiden and stabs herself when she hears he has been executed by order of her mother. The score of this opera contains two of Massenet's most famous melodies, which are often heard in the concert halls —"Il est doux, il est bon" and "Vision fugitive."

"Grisélidis" also met with considerable favor. It is an operatic miracle play, like "The Juggler of Notre Dame," being based on the story, first told by Boccaccio, of the beautiful peasant girl who is put to such cruel tests of her obedience and fidelity by her husband and the devil. Always the devil! What would opera composers do without the devil? While there are no melodic gems in this opera, like the two just named in "Hérodiade," there is much ingratiating and "atmospheric" music. A peculiarity of this work is, that while the chorus supplies some of its most beautiful strains, it is always invisible.

That the season's most sensational production has been Richard Strauss's "Elektra," it is needless to say. Mr. Hammerstein succeeded last season in making "Salome" the success of the year —the same "Salome" that the Metropolitan's directors had banished as being "objectionable and detrimental to the best interests" of their institution. As a matter of course he promptly secured the rights of "Salome's" successor, "Elektra," and the grateful Strauss charged him only $10,000 therefor, besides the trifle of $18,000 in advance royalties. This time, it is to be feared, the manager lost by his bargain. "Elektra" did not become a sensational success—tho everybody talked about it and there were the usual explanatory lectures and a thematic guide by Hutcheson—and after only six performances it was shelved.

Matricide is the theme of this idyllic opera. The preparations for it take up the first hour and a half; the remaining twenty minutes are devoted to its execution. The murder of one's parents is a crime so unnatural that the Greeks considered it possible only on the part of an insane person, wherefore Solon made no law against it. But the unnatural, in love and crime, is what appeals to Richard Strauss. His music is equally abnormal. Melody is tabooed (it is so much easier to taboo than to create it!); the vocal utterances consist largely of what Madame Schumann-Heink (who was the original Klytemnestra in Dresden) called "groans, shrieks and sighs"; the orchestral score calls for 120 instruments, each of which tries to outdo the others in loudness and acrobatic feats of skill; the colors are monotonous because all the players are kept busy nearly all the time (one is reminded of the theatrical manager who, at a rehearsal, finding the trombonists taking their prescribed rests scolded them for not earning their money); and, altogether, "Elektra" makes the impression of being a curiosity and a monstrosity rather than a real work of art. It will share the fate of its predecessors. None of the Strauss operas has as yet proved an enduring success.

Besides these novelties and revivals there have been multitudinous operatic performances, at the rate of fourteen or fifteen a week. Yet the concerts have not been neglected. Nordica, Sembrich, Farrar, Gadski, Wüllner and others have given well-attended song recitals; Kreisler and Elman have delighted lovers of

violin music; Carreño, Samaroff, Bloomfield-Zeisler, Busoni, Rachmaninoff and others have played the piano wonderfully, and the orchestras—the Philharmonic, the Boston and New York Symphony Societies, the People's Symphony, the Volpe, the Young People's, the Russian—have all been working overtime Chamber music has been abundant, and the only kind of music which has languished—here as everywhere—is the oratorio.

The Busoni piano recitals proved of special interest because this Italian pianist had not been heard here for a number for years, during which his art has ripened wonderfully. He is the most subjective of all players, coloring all the music he performs with his own individuality; but as that individuality is interesting and thoroly artistic, the results are agreeable and commendable. His specialty is the creation of the illusion that when he plays the piano you actually hear other instruments—sometimes a whole band.

While Busoni is a composer, he has not produced here any of his own works. The Russian composer, Rachmaninoff, on the contrary, played and conducted almost exclusively his own pieces. He owes his world-wide fame to a splendid prelude in C sharp minor. His orchestral pieces and concertos do not maintain themselves on the same level of inspiration, but they are worth producing.

There was less interest over the advent of Liza Lehmann this year than there was last over the concerts of Madame Chaminade, France's most renowned woman composer. Madame Lehmann is the best known composer of her sex in England. Her specialty is song cycles. One of these, "In a Persian Garden," is much in vogue in this country. It formed the basis of her concerts, in which she assisted at the piano.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Oak and the Man

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

THE Oak said to the forest trees:
"We are nigh as old as the eagle is;
As old as the carp that takes his ease
In the pond under the terraces.

"Brothers," he said, "it is long, in truth,
Since I was an acorn, round and smooth;
God knows, and yet I am still a youth—
I shall live a thousand years, in sooth.

"Brothers," he said, "lean down by me.
See, a man walketh, so small to see!
His head is not as high as my knee,
But his pride soars high as the highest tree.

"He who must die—his day is brief!
He swings on the bough like a painted leaf
That the wind of autumn layeth in grief—
Friends, of us, trees, he is lord and chief!

"He is but a babe, and yet he is old—
A word, a song, and his tale is told.
He would soar to the sun, but his heart grows cold;
His pride has neither stay nor hold.

"Brothers, many men have we seen
By the lawns and the pond and the bowling green
Of the old house that's wise and serene,
Nigh as old as myself, I ween.

"We see man tottering, daisy-high,
A breath, he loves, he is high as the sky;
He sees his children and he must die,
Brief as the moth and the butterfly.

"Hear, O brothers!" He laughed in his beard;
The whole wide forest shook as it heard:
"We are his, we whom the ages reared,
Whom no storm nor lightning could make afear'd.

"Hear his pride! He is weak and slight,
Yet straddles earth like a god in his might.
We are his. We have seen the ages' flight,
And this world's glory fade in a night."

The Oak shook thru his mighty girth,
Leagues of forest rocked to his mirth.
The man, like a twig that has fallen to earth,
Said: "In my woods the wind now stirreth."

HERTS, ENGLAND.

Literature

The German Element in the United States*

NOTHING is too small for Professor Faust's dragnet, or too large for him to attempt to estimate its value. From "Hurry-Up" Yost, the famous professional trainer of the Middle West, to John Jacob Astor, Carl Schurz, Baron Steuben, and George Boldt, of the Waldorf-Astoria, thru great and small, his two stout volumes are a catalog of Germans in America, living and dead,—a veritable "Who's Who from the Fatherland." Thru a correspondence of great extent and a wide reading in miscellaneous sources, he has accumulated the most remarkable collection in existence for any single ethnic influence in American history. The nature of his material has forbidden any close coherence in his style of exposition and given a Baedeker-like tone to his pages—but then Baedeker, too, was a German and by no means least among his countrymen in influence upon America. The measuring of the influences of the various races upon the United States has long been a matter of active interest among citizens of foreign extraction. We learn from the writings of their offspring that the Scotch-Irish have made and shaped the nation; likewise have done the Dutch, the Huguenots, the Scandinavians, and the Germans. In every case it is possible to gather an imposing list of descendants who have here lived honorable and useful lives, and to ask the question, "What would America have done without these?" We cannot answer, since we do not know. In a modest way we would say that each ethnic group has at least influenced American development by adding to the population the total number of the group.

The Germans have indeed done more than this. As Professor Faust points out, in music and art their predisposition has worked for the betterment of American ideals, while in the former field they are easily pre-eminent. But beyond this we believe that the author's zealous advocacy has proved too much. His multitude of names and cases cited—they must number 1,500 or more—and his tremendous bibliography of eighty-four pages, which he does not claim to be exhaustive, go to show excellent service in all walks of life that might be paralleled a hundred times in a dozen races. That he has gathered their influences together so as to show any causal force upon America, we doubt. The great fact remains, not yet disproved, that while the German, or any other foreigner, remains strongly native, his influence upon America is trifling. Carl Schurz learned English before he became a force. And after the foreign citizen has become a vigorous influence it is commonly true that he has been Americanized. What Americanization means we do not know, but we venture the definition that it is a spiritual and intellectual change of some sort that occurs at the moment of the passing of the foreign influence. Professor Faust has not, we think, proved a definite thesis, yet his book is easily the most important in his field; and if any one shall ever succeed in the ethnic analysis of American civilization he must imitate the painstaking methods and broad scholarship of this author.

*THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, with Special Reference to Its Political, Moral, Social and Educational Influence. *By Albert Bernhardt Faust.* 2 Vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $7.50 net.

Pius IX as Seen by Himself*

This life may be called an autobiography (Preface iv). It is stated expressly that His Holiness read and corrected it; in fact, at the end of the volume is given a phototypic reproduction of some proofs with notes in the handwriting of Pius IX. The book, therefore, must be looked upon as first-hand evidence in regard to the few months

*LES PREMIERES PAGES DU PONTIFICAT DU PAPE PIE IX. *Par P. Raffaele Ballerini, S. J.* Breitschneider, Editeur, Rome, 1909. The same work in Italian, Roma Civilta Cattolica.

which it covers. This holds also for the present French translation, which was made at the exprest wish of the Pope himself by the Abbé Van der Berghen, at that time the Belgian correspondent of the *Civiltà Cattolica*. In an appendix is added the story of the flight to Gaeta. This was written by Padre Bresciano, and after being corrected by Pius IX appeared in the above-mentioned magazine the first Saturday of May, 1851. Later on Bresciano included this story as a chapter in his "Jew of Verona; or, the Secret Societies of Italy," in which also Pius IX figures largely (Preface vii). It took the Jesuits to put the Pope in a novel, and hence they were more successful than the New York pastor who some years ago announced his intention to introduce the Pope to the stage in a play whose leading actress was to be a well-known favorite of the footlights. That play never appeared.

In a footnote to page vi of the preface the reader is informed that a long introduction on the state of Italy after Napoleon's fall and from the pontificate of Pius VII to that of Gregory XVI was judged inopportune and put aside. But nowhere are we told that the book was reprinted, and hence we are left under the impression that it has come down to us as it left the printer two-and-forty years ago. For Ballerini's life, which we are now reviewing, was printed in 1867, but never published heretofore, for the alleged reason that many persons mentioned in it were then living, and events narrated were too fresh. It need not detain us long. In one word, it is an *ex parte* brief, whose leading feature is the Italian cleverness with which the Madonna hovered about the Pope of the Immaculate Conception. In season and out of season, Mary ever Virgin was at hand "to watch and guard, correct and guide" her beloved Pius.

One chapter, the fifth, is devoted to the life of Pius IX previous to his receiving the tiara. Its paging runs as follows: Pages 22 and 23, then 20 and 21, and 18 and 19 of chapter fourth, afterwards pages 24, 25, 30, 31, 28, 29, 26, 27, 32, 33, and thereafter in proper sequence thruout the book. The pagination of the Italian life is correct and hence is in sharp contrast to that of the French edition. These twisted pages need no comment, but stand out the more significantly when we recall the omitted introduction referred to above. It sets at rest one point, at least. According to Ballerini, it was the Viceroy at Milan who in 1812 summoned young Mastai to be incorporated into his guard of honor. The prefect at Sinigaglia, who dwelt with the Mastai family, excused John Mary from attendance on the Viceroy because of his epilepsy. This Viceroy, whose name Ballerini does not give, was Eugene Beauharnais, Napoleon's stepson and representative in Italy. How such commands are issued Americans became familiar with during the Civil and Spanish-American wars. From all sides men offered their services, whence later on followed the commands and assignments. There is no mention of the Papal Noble Guard. Again, our author has not written a word upon the so much disputed part of the youth of Pius IX, namely, the years he spent at Sinigaglia after leaving the college at Volterra. Grave charges—Freemasonry and loose life—were and are afloat. Ballerini, however, makes two statements, very noteworthy. The future Pius IX was tonsured—*i. e.*, made a clergyman—in 1808, when sixteen years old and while still at Volterra (p. 23). It is evident from this fact that the boy was intended for the clerical state. On leaving Volterra and returning to Sinigaglia he threw off the clerical habit, for Ballerini declares that he assumed it in Rome in 1814 (p. 24). Of these five years or so, we learn that, in 1809, the youth was in Rome, following the courses of philosophy, physical science and mathematics at the Roman College, meanwhile living with an uncle in the Quirinal Palace. When the French captured it and made Pius VII prisoner in 1810, both uncle and nephew returned to the latter's native town. Nothing more is related of those youthful years.

An interesting point is the story of the fiasco of the first railway scheme. Gregory XVI, the predecessor of Pius IX, refused to grant any concessions for railroads. When, shortly before his death, two companies were formed, one with headquarters at Rome and the other at Bologna, Gregory was obstinate, altho at

the head of the former was Prince Alexander Torlonia, whose family had enjoyed the monopoly of the hay market and continued to possess it till the fall of Rome. Following the accession of Pius IX, reports were rife that the new Pope was favorably disposed to railroads. Under the presidency of Prince Conti, a new corporation was created. The par value of the stock was put at 100 scudi, payable in daily payments of 5½ baiocci (a papal coin worth a little over 1 cent). In other words, subscribers were asked to pay about eight of our cents daily. There was a wild rush among mechanics, farmers and "the lower class" to subscribe. It proved a wild cat scheme and "ended in smoke" (p. 109). This failure retarded railways in the States of the Church.

One other point need only be noted. In describing the procession from the Quirinal to the Lateran, in order to take formal possession, Ballerini writes:

"This grand variety of costumes, equipages, uniforms which recalled the sight of and the usages of the Roman Court in the age of Leo X" (p. 94).

Martin Luther, from his convent window in the Piazza del Populo, witnessed one of these processions of Leo X, and returning to Germany, nailed ninety-five theses upon the door of the castle chapel at Wittenberg.

Wagner's Tristan and Isolde. Translated into English Verse by Richard Le Gallienne. With Critique by Edward Ziegler. With Seven Full Page Illustrations in Color after Paintings by George Alfred Williams. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $6 net.

English translations of the "book of the opera," as that commodity is hawked about the streets and in our opera houses, are for the most part wretchedly bad. Better, more poetical versions are among the first things needful if the master works in this department of music are ever to be sung in English. Mr. Le Gallienne has done good service in putting into good, clear English that is at the same time smooth and rhythmical this greatest of Richard Wagner's poems, which in the original German is indissolubly linked with still greater music, for "Tristan und Isolde," it is now almost universally acknowledged, is the finest music drama ever composed; and, indeed, all things considered, is probably the most beautiful, the most elemental and far-reaching in its appeal. In Mr. Le Gallienne's translation, for the first time one who knows not German can get some idea of the iridescent glow and beauty of Wagner's poem. But the poem itself occupies only the smaller part of this sumptuous holiday volume. Mr. Ziegler's part is far more than a "critique," as the title page calls it. "Tristan and Isolde" is autobiographic. As Mr. Ziegler puts it, the old legend—"the world's greatest love story —passing thru Wagner's hands . . . became a message, a chronicle of Wagner's love for Mathilde Wesendonck." The illustrations by Mr. Williams are romantic in conception, scarcely at all theatric, and for that very reason more poetic and also more difficult to achieve. The painter has not entirely succeeded in his difficult task. The color reproductions are not up to the standard of excellence of the other parts of this well-printed book, that is as interesting and as valuable as it is beautiful.

Notes sur la Medecine et la Botanique des Anciens Mexicains. Par A. Gerste, S. J. Rome: Imprimerie Polyglotte Vaticane.

The Duc de Loubat has been spending considerable money to very good purpose in recent years in publishing reproductions of many documents relating to America. A number of codices of special American interest in various libraries in Europe have been reproduced in all their original colors and text, and there is very general recognition of the good that is thus being accomplished. This present volume is only a reproduction of certain articles that appeared in the *Revue des Questiones Scientifiques* some years ago, but their interest amply justifies their reprinting. Prescott and Bancroft told of the old hospitals and of old Mexican medicine, but the details furnished here make it very clear that the Aztecs had done excellent work in medical botany and pharmacology "before the Gringo came." They used many different classes of drugs in many different ways. Decoctions, infusions, ointments, plasters, electuaries, pills and powders—

all these were familiar before the Spanish came. Indeed, it is said that at times the native physicians were more successful in treating even Europeans than the Spanish physicians. According to tradition, Cortes asked that European physicians should not be allowed to come to Mexico, so well satisfied were his men and himself with the native treatment of their wounds and ailments. The natives seem even to have had anæsthetic drugs and to have used solutions not unlike antiseptics. Their botanical classification was ahead of that of Europe at that time and anticipated in some ways Linnæus's later classification. Medicine was a family affair, the secrets of the herbal medicines descending from father to son, and another interesting phase of the medical situation was that there were women physicians for women's diseases.

An American Transportation System. By George A. Ranken. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, vi, x, 464 pages. $1.50.

The author presents an exaggerated view of the shortcomings of the American railroad system and endeavors to reinforce his destructive criticism by formulating a new and original scheme of railway organization and management. In his estimation the present methods of railroad operation are neither safe nor adequate. The highest degree of safety, efficiency and economy can be attained only when the members of the transportation system operate as a harmonious whole. But such a system, he thinks, "is impossible of realization so long as our railways are subject to the conflicting regulations of one Congress and forty-five State legislatures." The remedy is an amendment to the Constitution whereby the States surrender their semblance of jurisdiction over interstate transportation. When this is accomplished, the Federal Government having full power over all transportation facilities, can effect a reorganization of the railroad and other transportation companies which will ultimately consolidate them into one corporation, "restricted and bound down by law." The scheme proposed resembles in a way the system of organization and control of the great central banks of the leading European countries, such as the Bank of England and the Bank of France. These institutions have merely the semblance of private enterprise, but in reality they are powerful instruments of governmental monopoly and control. The "nationalization" of the railroads of the United States under the guise of private ownership, with strict Federal administrative control is a decidedly more difficult problem than that of state administration of banking in Europe. Moreover, when considered in connection with American ideals and institutions, the whole scheme of the author appears exceedingly impractical. It is nothing more than an attempted compromise between direct government ownership and administration and the present system of private ownership and operation under state regulation.

The Conflict of Religions in the Early Roman Empire. By T. R. Glover. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Students of the history of the Christian religion usually fail to devote proportionate attention to the struggle of Christianity with other faiths after the death of Paul and down to the age of Constantine. Information of the origins of the Christian faith in Hebrew piety and of the contest between Judaism and Christianity is much more common than adequate knowledge of the high debate between the followers of Christ and Greek and Roman philosophical and popular forms of faith. Mr. Glover has written a scholarly and interesting account of the great conflict. He sketches the current piety of the Roman Empire in the first century, with special attention to Seneca, Plutarch, and the Stoics, and shows how the representatives of Christianity overcame their teachings. Celsus, Lucian, the early apologists, as well as Clement of Alexandria and Tertullian, are submitted to careful criticism and estimate. Mr. Glover is equally at home with the Roman writers and the defenders of Christianity, and his volume should correct the harmful tendency of theologues to busy themselves exclusively with the Church Fathers in their study of this period. The substance of this book formed the Dale Lectures at Mansfield College, Oxford, in 1907.

Literary Notes

....*Clark's Book Herald,* Boston, begins its second volume in an enlarged and handsome form, under the editorship of Helen M. Winslow, Nathan Haskell Dole and C. M. Clark Atkinson. The leading article is devoted to Mrs. Larz Anderson and the following to the Boston Authors Club, which, it appears, has the advantage over its New York namesake in that it admits women.

....The great Methodist Church of America did not cover the wide continent without the labors of men whose biographies deserve to be recorded and sent abroad for common use. No single one of them may have been of commanding genius, but Messrs. Eaton & Mains have done well in providing attractive biographical sketches, in form scarcely larger than an ordinary envelope, of *Francis Asbury,* by Rev. George P. Mains; *Nathan Bangs,* by Rev. A. H. Tuttle; *Freeborn Garrettson,* by Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, and *Jesse Lee,* by Rev. William H. Meredith. The neat, convenient volumes are sold at twenty-five cents each.

....A monument of marble may be suitable to commemorate a sculptor, but the monument of a man who molded character should be of more valuable and enduring material. It is especially appropriate that the memory of the late Richard Watson Gilder should be honored by a fund "For the Promotion of Good Citizenship." This fund will be entrusted to Columbia University for the support of fellowships whose holders

"shall devote themselves to the investigation and study of actual political and social conditions, either in this country or abroad, with a view to securing more accurate and extensive knowledge, and to improving these conditions."

Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, A. S. Frissell, 530 Fifth avenue, New York City.

....There is a confusion of guidance for children in the matter of reading. THE INDEPENDENT is deluged every year with graded lists of books of varied description; they agree generally in their excellent point and differ in their choice of inferiority. The libraries are not quite sure what is meant by the democratic taste. Lists therefore do not say much and the problem of book selection is still an individual one. *The Children's Catalog,* compiled by Marion E. Potter for the H. W. Wilson Co. ($6) is a serviceable volume. It does away with the necessity for consulting twenty-four special lists upon which it is based; and yet its complete usefulness is handicapped by the omission of the publishers' names under the three thousand titles. The volume is divided into two parts, the first section being a general book index, cataloged under author, title, and subject; the second being a suggestive epitome of Volumes 28-36 of *St. Nicholas.* As a whole, the compilation is not a guarantee of superior excellence; it does not attempt to rise any higher than its sources, and we doubt whether its cumulative average places it as high. It is, nevertheless, a good check list, and its variety is suggestive for the library and for the school room.

Pebbles

UNCLE ELLERY.—"Now, I'll learn ye to milk the cow."

Nephew from the City.—"Oh, uncle, I'm kinder 'fraid o' the cow; couldn't I just as well learn on the calf?"—*Life.*

IT was 4 a. m. and Bilkins crept softly into the house and removed his shoes; but as he tiptoed up the stairs one of the treads gave a loud creak.

"Is that you, John?" demanded Mrs. Bilkins from above.

"No, my love," replied Bilkins. "It's the stairs."—*Judge.*

IN 2010.

"My love," mentioned Mr. Sufferer-Gette, "I wonder—I wonder whether you would let me have the use of my latch-key this week?"

"Latch-key!" bellowed his wife. "What the dickens do you want with a latch-key, my good man?"

"Well, my love," coughed Mr. Sufferer-Gette, "we are holding a series of fathers' foregatherings at the club this week, when we hope to do a little needlework on behalf of the poor. Miss Nancy has kindly consented to come and talk to us about her recent Farthest North trip and—"

"Great heavens!" roared the irate wife, banging her pipe upon the table to emphasize her words. "Don't you know your duty is at home? Besides, on Monday I've got to attend the Women's Emancipation League; Tuesday, the Sisters of Charity meeting; Wednesday, the local policewomen's concert; Thursday, the Daughters of Toil lecture; Friday, the Women's Science Research class, and on Saturday our football club's smoker. Now, don't you forget. Your duty is at home!"

"WILL you let me kiss you?"

They sat side by side in the gloaming, quite close to each other, yet not so close but that it might have been possible to be closer. The sun had gone down behind the Western hills, and the faint shadow of twilight was beginning to suggest itself in the recesses of the hills.

He was patient. He said to himself he would wait.

She did not answer, but looked out into the clear sky and the fleecy clouds as they sailed along the horizon. Of what was she thinking, he wondered, as he sat there. Was it of love and passionate longings, and desires fully met? But never mind what it was, he would not hurry her. He would wait.

The distant call of the owl was heard, and along the lane in the distance came a procession of cows home from the pasture.

For a long time they sat thus, in deep silence, until she turned her eyes to his, wondering, questioning.

"Well," he asked at last. "Will you?"

And she gathered herself up and prepared to leave.

"It is too late—now!" she said.—*Ladies Home Journal.*

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The Rockefeller Foundation

THE announcement is made that Mr. Rockefeller intends to establish a benevolent corporation to which he is expected to give probably a major part of his wealth, and of which the son who bears his name will be the principal almoner. It is a magnificent scheme, and most admirably designed.

Think of the breadth of its purpose. The charter makes no limit to it, save that it shall be for the benefit of humanity. It is tied to no present notion, religious, political, sociological, educational, which happens to prevail in this decade. When the times change the service may change also. It is tied to no one country, such as this in which the donor lives. Millions may go to China, and other millions to Turkey or the Kongo State. It may endow a secular university in China, a missionary college in India or a free theater in New York. Other foundations and corporations have their limited field for benevolent work, but this has all fields, all seasons, all places for its own.

Then think of the amount of the intended gift. It is likely to be much bigger than that to the General Education Board, to which Mr. Rockefeller gave $53,000,000. It may be twice as much; it may be five times as much. It may bring in an annual income of five or ten millions a year, all to be spent for the uplift of humanity.

And some one will say, What will there be left for other people to do? Will not others be discouraged about making their gifts to benevolent objects? How foolish! Five millions or ten millions a year is a very small portion of what good men and women are now giving away every year. Little streams and large rivers of charity are flowing in constantly to relieve want, suffering and ignorance, and yet the sea is not filled. Simply to the missionary societies of England alone is given as much as that every year; that is, their annual benefactions capitalized would amount to as much as the endowment of the Rockefeller Foundation.

It is anticipated by some that this Rockefeller Foundation will do a great work in standardizing benevolence, selecting the good causes, rejecting those that are not worthy, and so directing and aiding the benefactions of others. We doubt if it will have that effect very much, and we hope it will not. We do not want a trust or monopoly in benevolence. The General Education Board selects the colleges which it aids, and the Carnegie Foundation does the same, and they properly make their own standards; but we do not see that this prevents gifts to other institutions of other standards. Each place makes its own demands, and each need invites those who see it and will meet it. We would not have this new Foundation a clearing-house for the benevolences of the country, and any effort to make it such would be a failure.

To one who has followed the history of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts it is clear that there has been a widening of their scope, a broadening of his vision with the increase of his wealth. He first gave to Baptist institutions, until he began to suspect that the Baptists were "lying down" on him. There is a story, which may or may not be true, that a certain proposed university came to him to create its endowment. He looked over its charter and observed that it was to be "non-sectarian"; and he answered that

he had made up his mind to give by preference to Baptist institutions. Thereupon the president waited two years and then went to him again, reporting that they had had the charter changed making it a Baptist university; but he replied that since the previous interview he had changed his views on the subject. This may be a myth, but it represents Mr. Rockefeller's enlarged sense of humanitarian needs. He remains a Baptist, but he reaches beyond the limits of that Church or of any Church. If his new Foundation inaugurates a great educational work in China, as is likely, it will not be denominational. When he founded Chicago University he was in his Baptist chrysalis, and it was put in the charter, never to be altered, that the president and two-thirds of the trustees should always be Baptists; but we trow he would not have insisted on that provision now —which shuts out its retiring professors from the advantages of the Carnegie Foundation. There is something grand, wide as the world, in the better charter of Mr. Rockefeller's new Foundation.

One thing more—the money is not "tainted." If any of it ever was gained by illegitimate financial methods, the money may be purged as well as a man's soul. "The half of my goods I give to the poor," said Zaccheus, and Jesus replied, "This day is salvation come to this house," and he went and took dinner with him. It may charitably be believed that the creators of the Standard Oil concern thought they were doing nothing, or not much, which the ordinary customs of competitive business did not allow, however ethical standards may have improved since then. And we may not always comprehend how far a man who means to live by a general Christian standard may have a convenient conscience as to "sins he is inclined to." One is struck by the magnificent and shrewd business enterprise of those founders of the industry, John D. Rockefeller, Charles Pratt, and others, while they kept a purpose within to use their wealth for the best purposes. The Pratt Institute is an example. The gifts to Syracuse University are another. Mr. Rockefeller's series of gifts is another. And very pleasing is the inherited desire of the next generation of great wealth-getters to give back to the public what they have inherited. That John D. Rockefeller, Jr., should devote his life to wisely administering the wealth which he consents that his father should not leave to him, instead of striving to increase his own fortune, is very creditable, and is precisely what one of Charles Pratt's sons is doing as the head of the Pratt Institute. The world honors Helen Gould for similar devotion, and we think in the same way of Mrs. Sage.

There have been one or two cases lately in which a man has put his property into a close corporation in order to keep it permanently in his family. Much better is the method taken by Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller, who put it into corporations in order to put it out of their family, and give it to the people thru whose privilege or labor it has been amassed.

An International Judiciary

We call the attention of our readers this week to the long and well-reasoned article from the pen of Mr. Hayne Davis. It is especially timely in view of the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Buenos Ayres this summer and because Secretary Knox is already negotiating with the Powers for the establishment of the Court of Arbitral Justice created by the Second Hague Conference and to be inaugurated as soon as a method could be devised for the selection of the judges. At the Buenos Ayres Conference it may be possible actually to create a court to which all the nations of the New World will resort to settle their differences. What are the principles underlying the formation of such a court?

Every nation has a right to the undisturbed possession of its own territory, and to the unimpaired exercise of all the rights of sovereignty therein, so long as it fulfils its obligations to other nations. Every nation has a right, not, perhaps, an equal, but at least a reciprocal, right to have its citizens do business with the citizens of other countries.

If mutual and sufficient guarantees are given to respect the national territory and sovereignty therein, it would seem practical to vest in properly constituted

International Congresses and Courts the measurable right to regulate commerce between the nations making such guarantees and to determine all controversies growing out of said commerce.

Our forefathers were reasonably successful in meeting the insistent demands of "equality" among Sovereign States without instituting a system that would work injustice in the name of justice. In the light of their wise action and of our own subsequent history we should be able to achieve, in providing for international justice, even better results than they accomplished in the establishment of justice among the States.

The mutual guarantee to respect national territory and all the rights of sovereignty therein, and to rear on this foundation a system of justice among the nations, thru duly constituted congresses and courts, is the plan of procedure adopted and proved successfully by the people of the United States.

Therefore there are good reasons why the first steps in this direction should be made by American nations *inter sese*. These steps, when properly taken, will naturally lead to similar steps in other parts of the world. All American nations have enjoyed the undisturbed possession of their territory and the free exercise of sovereignty therein, as a consequence, in part at least, of President Monroe's declaration, made when all Europe was conspiring to take concerted action against the newly acquired liberties of the American Republics.

Nevertheless the lengthening shadow of our ever-increasing armed forces has caused no little anxiety to some of the nations south of the Gulf of Mexico. This was not decreased by the circumstances accompanying the secession of Panama from Colombia, and its erection, by our assistance, into a Sovereign Republic. But, in fact, neither the people nor the Government of the United States covets any territory not now in our possession legally and rightfully. Washington therefore should be the center from which will emanate the movement for express guarantees to respect the domain and the sovereignty of American Republics as the foundation stone of a system for American international justice. That will allay the groundless apprehensions regarding possible abuse of our increasing power and at the same time hasten the effective organization of all the proper agencies of justice among the American Republics.

Secretary Knox has proposed that the International Prize Court evolved by the Second Hague Conference be recognized as competent to perform the functions of a Court of General Arbitral Justice. This is not a reason against but a reason in favor of the creation of the American Court of Justice as proposed by Mr. Davis.

Only eight Powers were accorded *permanent* representation on that court. Twelve of the American Republics are accorded a place on it only when their own interests are involved in the case. Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Mexico are represented only two in the term of six years. Colombia, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela are represented only one year in six. The United States alone is represented all the time. The others are not represented. These nations will be indisposed to make use of the court. Creating an American Court will dispose them to resort to it, thus stimulating the activities tending to establish international justice.

In the next place it is not proposed actually to grant any jurisdiction to the Prize Court, whereas it is proposed to vest actual jurisdiction in the American Court; first, an absolute jurisdiction in controversies between citizens of the various American Republics, and, second, a qualified jurisdiction in questions of a certain character between the republics themselves. It is important that the experiment be tried in America, which is the world's political laboratory. This will hasten the universal adoption of the right idea, even if it is proven by the experiment that the plan attempted is not the proper one.

On the other hand, if the Powers, and particularly the American Republics, should reject Secretary Knox's proposal, it becomes all the more important that the American Court be created. Whether the proposal be adopted or rejected it is well to organize the American Court as soon as practicable. The Union of American Republics has a destiny of its own quite apart from what European and

Asiatic Powers may or may not do. To fulfill its destiny that Union must develop and perfect itself. To do this a Court of Justice in some form must be created to supplement the Pan-American Congress that already exists, and as these bodies justify their existence the authority and utility of each must be increased. Proper exercise of the power entrusted to them will make plain the additional powers that should be granted, and in due time these two essential agencies of justice, a representative Congress and a duly constituted Court of Justice, will be fulfilling their functions as naturally and as effectually in the mutual relation of American Republics, as in the interstate and individual affairs of the citizens of our great country.

The Burden of the White Taxpayers

It is extraordinary that the statement should continue to be made that in the South "nine-tenths of the money used to educate negroes comes from the pockets of the white taxpayers." This statement has been often challenged, and evidence presented that negroes pay very nearly, and in some sections quite all, their share to support their schools.

The evidence is available. South Carolina spent last year for the education of the average white child $10.34; and for the education of the colored child $1.70. In some of the counties the average amount spent on the education of colored children ran down to 97 cents, 90 cents, 89 cents and 58 cents. In Charleston County $35.70 was spent on each white child and $2.55 on each colored child; that is, it cost the public in Charleston just as much to keep one white child in school as it did to school fourteen colored children. It would appear from this that the pockets of the white taxpayers would not be so terribly prest even if they were called upon to meet the "nine-tenths" required to educate the negroes. Negro education at $1.70 per annum ought not stagger any kind of taxpayers.

But there are other figures from a most reliable source. Mr. Charles L. Coon, Superintendent of Schools, Wilson, N. C., takes up the direct question: "Is the negro public school a burden to the white taxpayer and if so to what extent?" His paper was read before the Twelfth Annual Conference for Education in the South, and published by authority.

His investigations extend over eleven States: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee. He shows that these States spend on public schools annually $22,068,851, and that the negroes, altho 40.1 per cent. of the population, receive only 14.8 per cent. of the fund. He further shows that even if the school funds of Virginia were divided on the "color line," that is, by taxes paid, the negroes' share, instead of being $482,228, the amount which they now receive, would be $507,305; in North Carolina the amount due negroes is $429,197, instead of the $402,658 which they receive; in Georgia the amount due would be $647,852.54 instead of only about $506,170, which they receive. Thus, according to his figures, the negro schools of these three States alone fall short of receiving their pro rata share to the extent of $93,278. That is, the negroes do not receive, by $93.278 for school purposes, the amount of personal and poll taxes they pay, *plus* their pro rata share of corporation taxes and State appropriations.

It is plain from the above that the negro schools do not receive anything from white property tax or white poll tax; they do receive something from corporation taxes and from appropriations. It is evident, however, that they do not share on equality with the whites in this respect. If these corporation taxes and State appropriation combined can be held as coming from "the pockets of the white taxpayers," and if the amount turned over from these funds to the public schools should equal "nine-tenths of the money spent for negro education," then the claim made might be made good. It does seem, however, a very unnecessary and uneconomic proceeding to regard the general fund otherwise than for general education to be administered on principles of equity. Many poor whites, as also many rich whites, have no more to do with the production

of this general fund than have many negroes, while in some cases negroes may stand as direct or indirect producers of this revenue.

The Charge of Literary Inferiority

THAT in comparison with the Protestants the Catholics in both the educational and the literary fields show a marked and characteristic inferiority, has often been the contention of Protestant writers; but it is a comparatively new phase of the controversy that among the Catholics themselves there has arisen a bitter debate on this question. Yet this is the case in Germany and in the German-speaking sections of Austria and Switzerland, where the two great branches of Christendom have probably the best opportunity of demonstrating their power to direct and control public life and thought. The German Catholics have for years complained that in proportion to their numbers they do not receive recognition in appointments to prominent places in the body politic; and long age Bismarck answered, as the authorities now answer, that the Catholic Church does not train its young men in a manner that will make them acceptable candidates. Now, the German Catholics, or, at any rate, a noteworthy percentage of them, are willing to acknowledge what is technically called "the literary inferiority" of their Church, and are inaugurating a movement that is to lead to putting their young educated men on an equality with those coming from Protestant schools and institutions. The *Germania* of Berlin and the *Volkszeitung* of Cologne, the two leading Catholic periodicals of the Empire, have repeatedly declared that the inferiority of the clergy in education and learning is a leading cause for the spread of the "Away from Rome" movement in Austria.

The present controversy is largely caused by the publication of books and brochures by Catholic writers insisting that there must be more independent scholarship all along the line in the Catholic Church. A leader is Pater H. Falkenberg, whose recent work *"Wir Katholiken und die deutsche Literatur"* protests against the traditional literary methods, particularly of the Hyper-Catholics (*Ueber-Katholiken*), who ignore everything in modern literary output except what has the imprimatur of the Church authorities. Neither in literature nor the character of her writers, the writer maintains, can the Catholic Church compare with the Protestant, and the blame he puts on the lack of interest shown by the clergy and on the lack of critical spirit in the Church in general. This is the same author who only recently wrote a sharp critique of his Church in this regard entitled *"Katholische Selbstvergiftung,"* in which he particularly showed up the suicidal policy of Catholics of ignoring all but Catholic literature.

Karl Muth is another protagonist of this crusade, his chief work being entitled *"Die Wiedergeburt der Dichtung aus dem religiösen Erlebniss,"* published by the model Catholic house of Kösel in Kempten. Several years ago Muth entered upon this controversy in a series of brochures under the pseudonym "Veremundus," and now he has begun the publication of a regular journal entitled *Hochland,* the purpose of which is to show how this inferiority, openly and fearlessly recognized, is to be remedied. His criticism of Catholic literary ideas and ideals has led to the organization of an association, purposing to defend the Catholic literary men against this charge of inferiority, and this new association has begun the publication of a new periodical entitled *Der Gral.*

Quite recently, in the Vienna *Reichspost,* a number of prominent Catholic savants published a protest against the severe criticism of Muth and others of Catholic literature and letters, insisting that this dirty linen, if it be such, should not be washed in public. Significantly among the signers of this protest is Rev. Dr. Commer, well known from his bitter hostility to the late Dr. Schell, of the University of Würzburg, and the crusade for independent Catholic scholarship which he inaugurated, for which leadership his memory was even made to suffer after his death. It is, however, interesting that a large portion of the political

papers of Catholic Germany, the "Center organs," insist that the controversy must be fought out to the finish, as this is a prerequisite for improvement.

The Jesuits are the most pronounced opponents of all discussion and debate in this matter. A characteristic article appears in the *Stimmen aus Maria Laach.* Here the Jesuit father, A. Baumgarten, insists that Muth's recent brochure is a "firebrand." As the *Hochland* had even ventured to notice favorably the "Saints" of Fogazzaro the charge of Modernism is ready at hand against Muth and all progressive Catholic litterateurs. Other prominent Catholic participants in this controversy are Professor R. von Kralik, of Vienna, and Professor M. Spahn, of Strassburg, both of whom plead for a regeneration of Catholic literary methods and manners, but in a spirit that is in harmony with the history and the teachings of the Catholic Church.

Another Ross Case

TEN years ago Prof. E. A. Ross was dismissed from Leland Stanford University because Mrs. Stanford was offended by the active part he took in the campaign for free silver and by his extreme language in opposition to Japanese immigration. Last week he was publicly rebuked by the regents of the University of Wisconsin for exposing his students to the influence of dangerous agitators. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the Board of Regents that Prof. E. A. Ross, of the department of sociology in our university, has invited to lecture in the university and under its auspices, persons whose record and expressed views are subversive of good morals, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Board of Regents that we strongly disapprove of such action, and that the president of the university is requested to inform Professor Ross of the censure of the board and their unanimous disapproval of his indiscretions."

The disturbance originated in the visit of Emma Goldman to Madison, where she gave a lecture in a downtown hall in no wise connected with the university. She visited the university and was shown thru it, but her request to be allowed to address classes was refused. Later, however, she was invited by a socialist club of students to speak at their meeting in the Y. M. C. A. building. Professor Ross, referring in his classes to the fact that a woman was tearing down the cards announcing the lecture, took occasion to express himself in favor of free speech and mentioned the Goldman lecture downtown that evening, at the same time stating his disapproval of such anarchistic teachings.

This, however, was made the basis of a sensational attack by certain newspapers of Wisconsin upon the university for using the facilities provided at the expense of the taxpayers for the promulgating of anarchistic and immoral doctrines. The Board of Visitors appointed a committee to examine instructors, students, lecture notes and text-books in the department of political economy and came to the following conclusion:

"This investigation disclosed nothing that would warrant the charge that anarchistic, socialistic, or other dangerous doctrines are being taught in the university. On the contrary, investigation disclosed striking instances of foreigners who have come to the university as students believing in anarchism and violence, who have been led to discard such beliefs thru the instruction given at the university.

"The general purpose of the instruction given was stated to be not to prove or disprove any particular theory or doctrine, but to enable the student to know and to understand facts and conditions; to fit him to solve for himself the problems of government and of society, rather than to send him forth with a solution for all the problems that he may encounter.

"The Board of Visitors finds that the instruction given in the university, including that given by Professor Ross, is such as to strengthen, not to weaken, respect for government and the institutions of existing society."

Evidently the Board of Regents takes a more serious view of the case than the Board of Visitors but they agree that Professor Ross has been indiscreet. So does Professor Ross, for in a letter to President Van Hise he frankly acknowledges that he should not have alluded to Miss Goldman's lecture in his classes and promises not to commit that sort of a mistake again. We hope, therefore, that he will not feel that the censure of the regents makes it incumbent upon him to resign, and we hope that the regents will not feel it necessary to impose any further restrictions on freedom of expression by members of the faculty. If he

should send in his resignation we hope that they will take the same view of it as Seebeck, the head of the corporation of Jena, when Haeckel, in his early days, went to him and offered to resign his professorship because his advocacy of evolution was bringing discredit upon the university. Herr Seebeck answered: "My dear Haeckel, you are still young and you will come to a riper understanding of life. Anyway, you will do less harm here than elsewhere, so stay."

Haeckel, however, never outgrew his tendency to shock people and we do not expect that Ross will. It should be realized it is because of his outspoken denunciation of certain evils in our social system, because the barbed words he has used in condemnation of "smokeless sins" rankle in certain bosoms, that his "indiscretions" are so severely condemned. Such frankness and fearlessness are much needed in our universities now. The importance of the affair lies in the fact that there is a party in the State, not without representation on the Board of Regents, which is opposed to the active interest taken by the political science faculty of the university in labor problems. That the State of Wisconsin has taken the lead in constructive legislation, in checking the abuses of corporate powers and in State control of public services, is an offense to them. They hate La Follette and all his works and La Follette has been closely identified with the university. In 1894 Professor Ely, who now is beginning to be looked upon as rather conservative, was arraigned before the bar of the Board on the charge of having invited a walking delegate to dinner. This aroused the same sort of indignation in Wisconsin as Roosevelt's lunching with a negro did in the South; and if Professor Ely had not been able to disprove the charge there is no knowing what might have happened to him. But the Board at that time made an emphatic declaration in favor of freedom of speech and action and we trust they will stick to it whatever may be popular clamor. It is not probable that any of the students who listened to Emma Goldman had their confidence in the existing social order seriously disturbed, but they would have if they had suspected that some of their professors shared her views but were afraid to say so.

It is not an improper or unwise thing to give university students an opportunity of hearing the advocates of unconventional views, even under official auspices. The University of Chicago not many years ago excited the indignation of some people because it gave audience to Keir Hardie, now M. P., but then regarded as a revolutionary agitator, and to "Coin" Harvey, who was certainly more dangerous than an anarchist because free silver had some chance of adoption. If Prince Kropotkin or Count Tolstoi should visit America now and be allowed by the immigration officials to land, it would be advisable to invite them to address the students, altho they are anarchists and eloquent advocates of principles destructive of existing institutions. But Emma Goldman is not entitled to such a hearing. She is neither a great scholar like Kropotkin nor an eminent author like Tolstoi. She is not even a fair representative of anarchism. The terrorists and the philosophical anarchists both disown her, and if it were not for the persistent attentions of the police and the papers she would have great difficulty in keeping in the limelight.

Among the agitators whom Professor Ross is said to have invited to speak to his classes only one is specified in the dispatches, Parker H. Sercombe. He represents, as he is fond of boasting, only "Sercombe Himself," and his sole claim to attention is the founding of a small communistic establishment in Chicago and the editing of *Tomorrow*, in conjunction with Oscar L. Triggs, sometime instructor in the University of Chicago. These two are bad choices. As exponents of radicalism they are not worthy of attention.

It is our painful duty, even tho it unfringes upon the province of Mr. Bolce, to point out that more stringent measures are necessary if the university is to be freed from the taint of anarchism. We presume that the works of leading anarchists such as Bakunin, Proudhon, Stirner and Reclus are in the university library, purchased by State money, cared for and placed before the students at their demand by State employees. Worse

still, we learn from the catalog that the students are instructed in the writings of one Plato, who advocates community of wives; of a dead author named Aristotle, who recommends infanticide, and of a heathen, Lucretius, who preaches atheism. These pernicious books being in dead languages might be harmless, were it not for the fact that certain professors, salaried by the State, take it upon themselves to teach these languages and to encourage and direct the students to the reading of these authors. Any further investigation should be directed toward the classical department.

The Philadelphia Strike

A big strike, a dangerous and riotous strike, is followed by a larger sympathetic strike in Philadelphia, more dangerous and liable to be more riotous, more people massing in mobs to destroy property, and be beaten back and shot by the police and soldiery. It has come to be the sad fact that violence is a chief method to secure success in a strike, and the prophecy of violence, equivalent to a threat, is a chief argument for a settlement in favor of the strikers. In such a case it ceases to be a conference and a settlement on a just basis, but nothing less than war, armed men on each side. This is a horrible condition of things. While we are trying to put an end to war between nations we are introducing civil war. Some end to this system must be sought and found. Compulsory arbitration has a self-contradictory sound, but it would seem that we may have to come to it, or to some sort of an arbitration court to whose decisions both sides must submit. What other way can there be to put an end to the reckless arrogance of organized labor on one side and of corporate wealth on the other? The Canadian law, which forbids strikes or lockouts until after investigation by a commission, has prevented many strikes. We have a prejudice against a sympathetic strike, because of the general disturbance it causes, but if a strike becomes war we must consider what sympathetic war is. Our war with Spain was a sympathetic war, in behalf of the Cuban rebels, and we do not blame the sympathy of France with us in the War of the Revolution.

The Carnegie Foundation Attacked

We paid no attention to it, regarding it as a wild remark of an hysterical speaker, when at a late religious meeting in Chicago the statement was made that the Carnegie Foundation is a peril to the Christian faith. But we find it seriously referred to in an editorial in the able Jesuit organ *America,* under the title, "An Enemy of Christian Teaching." It says:

> "It is a misfortune that Mr. Carnegie, in carrying out a great purpose for the betterment of the teaching body in the country, cannot bring himself to see that neither religious influence nor religious control is an element to be feared in the development of higher institutions of learning. On the contrary, an element certainly to be viewed with alarm is the building up of an immense fund for educational achievement the benefits of which are rigidly limited to those institutions in which *ex professo* Christian influence is debarred from the academic and administrative policy prevailing. No doubt this is the motive underlying the contention of a speaker in the recent Chicago Conference of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, that no greater enemy to Christian teaching exists today than this same Carnegie Foundation."

We cannot see what justification there is for the statement that the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation, which supplies pensions for retired college teachers, "are rigidly limited to those institutions in which *ex professo* Christian influence is debarred from the academic and administrative policy prevailing." All the Foundation requires is that the charters of the colleges it aids shall not put them under the control of any single denomination, which is quite a different thing. It does not forbid or mean to forbid "Christian influence." In most of them students are required to attend religious exercises seven days in the week, and in many religion is a required study. The Christian religion is made a part of the "academic and administrative policy," and a statement to the contrary is misleading.

A Complaint Replied To

We published in our issue of February 24 an article by Frank W. Quillan, which calls for certain corrections by C. L. Bonifield, M. D., of Cincinnati. One statement was that "no colored man is allowed to enroll in the Ohio Medical

College." Dr. Bonifield replies that the Ohio Medical College is a branch of a public institution and it would be impossible to refuse admission to any colored person who has the proper attainments and pays the fee. To be sure none has ever been admitted, but one could by law. The writer further complained that no colored physician is allowed to operate in the City Hospital. It is answered that 500 white physicians are equally shut out, as the surgeons are selected. He further complains that "colored people, received with reluctance into separate wards in the City Hospital, are refused the privilege of having a physician of their own race attend them." Dr. Bonifield replies that he has charge of one ward in which colored patients are freely admitted, but, as stated above, only selected physicians are allowed to attend patients. He says he is also on the staff of a Catholic and a Methodist hospital, and in both negroes are freely received. As to the complaint that the Automobile Club discriminated against negro children the two last years in giving a free ride in the country to orphan children, he replies that he was president of the club, that there were not automobiles enough belonging to its members to give all a ride, and that the privilege had to be limited to children of a certain age, and race was not the only thing considered. As to the complaint that negroes going South are required to take the "Jim Crow" coaches, he replies that the people of Cincinnati cannot be held responsible for the laws of Kentucky. He concludes in a way that suggests how discrimination may be made:

> Cincinnati is and always will be the gateway to the South. Our sentiments may be influenced by those of our good neighbors. We are absolutely opposed to any social mingling of the races, and do not deny it; but we give the negro every chance to get an education, and we deal with him honestly and justly.

The British Cabinet

We do not fully trust the daily dispatches that come by cable as to the political conditions in Great Britain. We observe that they are apt to be of a decidedly Unionist character. One would imagine from reading them that the Cabinet was hopelessly divided, that the factions on which the Government must depend are mutually hostile, so that teamwork is impossible; that the Cabinet does not know its own mind, but is hopelessly drifting; that King Edward will stand by the Lords; and that in a few weeks a crisis will come, and a new Parliament will be called, which will give the power to the Unionists, who are declared to have the majority of the votes. But all these sinister forebodings do not come to pass. The Cabinet holds together, presents an apparently united front, and appears to offer an intelligent program for the achievement of the purposes of the Liberals, which include both the absolute control of the Commons over financial legislation, and the reform on a democratic basis of the House of Lords. We see no reason why the present Parliament may not accomplish both of these ends. The Lords themselves see what is coming and are trying to save what they can of hereditary privilege by a scheme of reform such as Lord Rosebery advises and will present. That may not be sufficient, and it is likely to retain the hereditary right by something like the Scottish plan of the selection of representative peers, in addition to members chosen for merit. The present Unionist bluster will not frighten the Liberals.

What Is Religion?

Volume I, Jan.-Feb., 1910, of the new series of the *Revue d'Histoire et de Littérature Religieuses,* edited by Père Loisy, in Paris, is just out. No reference is made to its suspension by Cardinal Richard and the French episcopate before Loisy's excommunication, and none to the changed position of its able editor. A footnote to the first article states that it was the opening lecture of Loisy in his chair at the College de France. Three articles fill the number. There is a bibliographical chronicle of recent works on religion, with ample criticisms for a fair understanding. They are written by Marcel Hebert, formerly president of the Ecole Fenelon, Paris, now professor at the free University of Brussels, and by Loisy himself. Reviewing Salomon Reinach's "Orpheus," Hebert quotes this

curious definition of religion: "A gathering of scruples, which hinder the free use of our faculties." Hebert rejects it. In his turn, Loisy, reviewing Thompson's "Magic: Its Origins and Development," corrects Thompson's contrast between magic and religion. Thompson regards magic as the employment of the supernatural for the benefit of the individual, while religion is the worship offered for the well-being of the community. Loisy thus states his own view: Religion is the manner socially accepted to deal with the powers upon whom men regard themselves as dependent, while magic is a way, not socially accepted, to deal with those same powers for the benefit of the individual. There is a new feature in a chronology of contemporary religious facts and documents. This is unsigned, but seems to indicate the skillful pen of Houtin. The old series of this scholarly review had very few subscribers in America, not more than a dozen among the ten thousand Catholic priests in the United States. The new series deserves a better encouragement. Its price is $2.50, published by Nourry, 14 rue Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, Paris.

Senator Platt died last Sunday. He had ceased to be a power some years before, and little needs to be said except to put a long biography of him in the New York papers. He represented an old and ended political régime and method, when all offices were paid for political service and the system required a boss. Thomas C. Platt was a boss of the first class. He knew how to follow, as when he resigned from the Senate with Roscoe Conkling as "Me, Too," but he had strength enough after a while to recover his position of power. New times need new men, and Governor Hughes represents the new ideal. The State of New York will find one of another type to be his successor. A boss does not have an easy time now in this State.

We are to have another revision of the English Bible, but this time not careful and scholarly like the Revised Version, but a revision as slight as possible of the old Authorized Version, the purpose being to preserve for us long as may be the quasi-sanctity of the familiar words by making no changes that can be helped. The plan seems to have originated in Dallas, Tex., perhaps with the Rev. C. I. Scofield, who has gone to Los Angeles to do the main work as secretary of the Bible League of North America, and who communicates by letter with his editorial board of some twenty members, and who hopes to gather them for a meeting to conclude the work, which must be concluded this year! It will evidently all be in the secretary's hands. It is impossible that the result can be as good as the Revised Version. There seems to linger a real superstition about King James's Bible, as if it were Saint James's.

All that the discussion over the Fairbanks incident has called forth is the assertion by the defenders of the Methodist mission that it is doing a good and great work which it has the right to do; while its opponents have repeated the charges of expensive purchase of converts, without specification or proof. Besides this we have only the story that Archbishop Ireland a year ago had an experience similar to that of Mr. Fairbanks. He had accepted an invitation to speak at a Lincoln dinner given by American residents, but was forbidden by the Vatican because a toast to President Roosevelt was to be followed by one to the King of Italy.

They expect 40,000 people to attend the passion play at Oberammergau. It has ceased to have the purpose of a religious play such as it was in the old days, and is a business, a profession, a money-making concern, making money and fame out of the representation of our Lord on the Cross. With the pious purpose might well go the sympathy, for it now appeals to the blasé curiosity-seekers.

The report may not be true, but it is reasonable enough to be true, that on account of the failure of milder measures to crush out Modernism in the seminaries in Italy for the education of priests the Pope plans to remove all other teachers and put only Jesuits in charge. That would clean out the poison. The Jesuits could be trusted.

Insurance

The Mutualization of the Equitable in Sight

In The Independent of December 9, 1909, we had something to say regarding the stock control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society that had then but recently been acquired by J. Pierpont Morgan. For nearly forty years prior to that time the society was under the control of Henry B. Hyde, its organizer and builder. Since his death, in 1899, the control has rested in three separate owners, viz., his heirs, Thomas F. Ryan and J. Pierpont Morgan. We said in the issue to which reference has already been made that there was a warning in these frequent changes in a brief period of ten years and pointed out that the Equitable had outgrown the limits of stock domination. We stated that the interests of its hundreds of thousands of members were too important to remain subject to the life or death of one or more individuals; that its concerns were too vast, too sacred to continue longer in subordination to the control of $51,000 worth of stock.

These utterances as printed by us at the time take on more than ordinary significance now since it was announced last week that a plan had been formulated by Mr. Morgan and his representatives to make absolute provision for the future of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and its many thousands of policyholders thruout the world. Mr. Morgan has entered into the arrangement of a careful plan that has been drawn up after consultation with Governor Hughes and other experts and with the approval of the State Insurance Department, the main idea of which is to protect the policyholders and to insure the operation of the society upon a distinctly mutual basis. The details of the plan have not yet been sufficiently worked out to make it possible to publish them; those having a knowledge of the plan having been virtually pledged to secrecy. There is a possibility that new legislation may be required in order to further the putting thru of the scheme as it is proposed. It was found impossible to settle the affair as it had been hoped before Mr. Morgan sailed for Europe on February 15.

It can be definitely stated, however, that it was Mr. Morgan's wish to provide for the policyholders in such a way that would be satisfactory to them and provide for placing the society upon a thoroly firm footing where there would be no longer any question as to what its future would be. The society has been under a trust agreement for the last five years. Ex-justice Morgan J. O'Brien and George Westinghouse are the surviving trustees, and they have signified their willingness to terminate their agreement next June, when the trust terminates automatically, so that it looks at the present time as if the future of the Equitable was assured along the lines advocated last December in The Independent.

The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is issuing a single premium twenty year endowment policy for $5,000, the cost of which is $2,882.70 at the age of thirty. This affords insurance of $5,000 for twenty years and at the end of that period $5,000 in cash or $2,117.30 more than the cost, which is at the rate of nearly 3 per cent. compound interest on the investment. The average rate of interest on savings bank deposits is 3½ per cent. The insurance for twenty years under such a policy would therefore cost the insured a little more than one half of 1 per cent. in interest. This is infinitely better than any fraternal insurance that was ever devised or which will ever be devised.

Joel G. Van Cise, actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has resigned. Mr. Van Cise was appointed assistant actuary of the society in 1872, and on November 2, 1898, he was made actuary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Philips, the first actuary of the Equitable. Mr. Van Cise will meanwhile remain as consulting actuary of the society.

FINANCIAL

Railway Cost of Living

A LONG statement which was recently published by more than thirty Eastern railroad companies deserves the attention of all who have been watching the quiet movement of the organized trainmen of those companies for an increase of wages. This movement involves directly about 150,000 men and indirectly a considerable additional number. It has been marked by conservative management. Nearly all the companies, it is understood, have declined to concede anything. The plea of the men is that more pay is needed to meet the higher cost of living. In a hearing at Chicago before the Illinois Board of Arbitration, in the wages controversy of switchmen with thirteen railroads, the wives of the employees have been testifying as to the increased cost of household supplies and the hardships due to the greater demands upon their husbands' incomes. This greater cost of living is the main support of the applications submitted to the Eastern roads.

The companies' statement is a reply which is based upon established facts. We can touch only upon its leading points. The substance of it all is that the companies are in the same plight; that is to say, that while their freight and passenger rates have not advanced, and, in fact, have suffered a slight average decline in recent years, the cost of all the things they must buy—fuel, locomotives, cars, structural material, lumber, food, etc.—has been rising steadily. They have the support of unquestioned official statistics. Freight rates per ton mile are lower than they were five, six or seven years ago. Everybody knows of the tendency in recent years to reduce passenger rates by legislation. A large item in railway expenditures is the cost of fuel for locomotives, and it can easily be shown that this cost has largely advanced. Taxes have been growing. The companies quote from the Interstate Commerce Commission's reports to prove that the average per mile was greater by 54 per cent. in 1909 than in 1899. With this there should be a statement of the concurrent increase of taxable values, but with allowance for that there has been an increase. There has been an additional expense due to the cost of recent requirements in the line of official regulation. Such expenditure is made in the public interest and should not be discontinued. It must be admitted, however, that it adds something to a railroad's cost of living. Railroad wages were increased in the latter part of 1906 and the early part of 1907. The rate was not reduced afterward because of the panic, altho the number of men employed was cut down.

All this is quite strong from the companies' point of view, but it cannot satisfy employees who feel the pinch of high prices. The companies would find it difficult to increase freight and passenger rates. Thus is presented a problem which is interesting to investors and the general public and which may be made more prominent by a strike.

....The net profits of the American Woolen Company were $5,798,058 in 1909, against only $1,280,705 in 1908.

....In 1909 the American output of steel rails was 3,062,582 tons. Only 1,921,611 tons were made in 1908. The production of rails by the open-hearth process has shown a notable growth, from 256,704 tons in 1907 to 567,304 in 1908 and 1,255,961 in 1909.

....The farms in this country, with their buildings, implements and live stock, according to the *Orange Judd Farmer*, are now worth almost $30,000,000,000, or 44 per cent. more than in 1900, and the value of last year's farm products was nearly four times that of the products of 1889.

....President Brown, of the New York Central, speaking before the Iowa Society in New York last week, said that Iowa had been a pioneer in legislation for the regulation of her railroads. "Iowa was right," he added, "in the contention that the State had power to regulate corporations it had created. The railroads were mistaken in opposing this fundamental principle. Neither would for a moment consider going back to conditions which prevailed prior to the enactment of the law of 1888."

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Survey of the World

Testimony Against Secretary Ballinger

In the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, last week, James R. Garfield, who preceded Mr. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior, and who was Secretary while Mr. Ballinger was Commissioner of the Land Office, testified that Ballinger, after leaving the Land Office, submitted to him, on September 17, 1908, an affidavit made by Clarence Cunningham, who swore that neither the Guggenheims nor any other capitalists outside of his group of entrymen had any interest, direct or indirect, in the Cunningham coal claims in Alaska. But it has been shown by the testimony of representatives of the Guggenheim syndicate that this syndicate's option (still in force) on these claims was accepted on December 7, 1907. The affidavit was dated September 4, 1908. It has been pointed out that the claims were clear-listed on December 26, a few days after the option was accepted. The record, Mr. Garfield said, showed that the affidavit was false. A member of the committee remarked that the punishment for perjury ought to be inflicted. Mr. Garfield said he differed with Commissioner Ballinger about bills which had been introduced, providing for an increase of the price of the coal lands. He would have had the price apply to all lands not patented, but Ballinger desired that lands already entered should be excepted. This would have permitted the sale of the Cunningham lands for $10 an acre. Ballinger, in his letter to the President, had said that after Glavis's protest he had conferred with Secretary Garfield and had suggested that action on the claims be suspended. Mr. Garfield denied that there had been such a conference. It was shown that the two men, who had known each other in college, were on terms of friendly intimacy before this controversy about coal claims and water-power sites. Arthur P. Davis, chief engineer of the Reclamation Service, was a reluctant witness. Ballinger, as Secretary, he said, had repeatedly directed him to prepare schedules for the restoration of the lands withdrawn by Garfield, asserting that they had been withdrawn in violation of law. He had spoken of Garfield's action as if it had been a great crime. He had asked witness to prepare for the restoration gradually, in order that it might not attract public attention. Ballinger, in his letter to the President, said that the restorations had been made on the recommendation of the Reclamation Service. Witness said there had been no such recommendation; he himself had protested against the restorations, or a considerable part of them. Ballinger, in a letter to Dr. T. E. Wills, in April, 1909 (the letter was read) said that the restorations had been made on the recommendation of the acting director (the witness) of the Reclamation Service. This was not true. E. T. Perkins, a purchasing agent of the Service in Chicago, by order of Ballinger delivered lectures in the West to advertise the reclamation work. Complaint was made that in the territory of the Hill railroads he commended projects in the territory of the Harriman roads, and it was found that the Harriman interests were paying him $6,000 a year. Therefore witness and Director Newell recommended that Perkins be dismissed. Witness was reprimanded for this by Ballinger, who said witness ought not to interfere with work done under his (Ballinger's) direction. Witness had told Ballinger that the latter's whole

course had been against the interests of the Reclamation Service. Because of Ballinger's attitude, all the Service's engineers were at one time about to resign, but were persuaded by witness to remain. In conclusion Davis said to the committee he had not intended to assert or insinuate that Ballinger had intentionally and consciously done wrong.

The Strike in Philadelphia

At the beginning of last week the Philadelphia police authorities asserted that less than 20,000 workmen had obeyed the order for a general strike; the union leaders declared that the number exceeded 125,000. An attempt was made in Pittsburgh to cause a general strike there and thruout the State. Such a movement was favored by the president of the Pittsburgh Trades Council, who said the question of breaking contracts ought not to be raised in time of war. On the 8th, six persons were wounded in Philadelphia during riotous demonstrations. The manufacturers of hosiery voted to close their mills for a week. Many of their 20,000 employees had quit work. A large association of business men held a meeting to devise means for restoring peace. They decided to ask the banks to use their influence with the railroad company in favor of arbitration, and to urge merchants to exert influence upon the Councils. In a telegram, Seth Low, president of the Civic Federation, was asked to serve as arbitrator. He replied that the Federation could not interfere unless both parties should invite it to do so. The business men approved a letter addressed to President Taft, asking him to send to Philadelphia the Commission of the Foundation for Industrial Peace and expressing a belief that under the influence of this Commission the company would yield. It is held at Washington that intervention is not feasible; the Erdman law provides for mediation and arbitration only in the case of an interstate railroad. On the 10th, when a projected mass meeting on the baseball grounds was prohibited by the authorities, there was great disorder. Thousands of angry men started for the City Hall. They were attacked and dispersed by the police. The battle raged for two hours and covered as many miles of Broad street. During the week the company had nearly half its cars in service, but they were frequently attacked. Dynamite was exploded under one of them, but none of the sixteen passengers was hurt. While trying to escape from a mob, a motorman permitted his car to run over a child. Only the mounted police saved him from being lynched. At the end of the week it was said that a considerable number of the idle men were going back to work.

Politics in New York

Republican leaders realize that their party in New York may suffer some injury on account of the Allds investigation, and there has been a movement to place control of the party organization in the hands of men who stand with Governor Hughes. In January last, Mr. Allds was elected president pro. tem. of the Senate and leader of the Republican majority in that body. As he recently withdrew from these offices, the Republican Senators last week in caucus elected his successor. That element in the party which is represented by Governor Hughes and United States Senator Root desired that this successor should be a man identified with the Hughes reform policies. At the first session of the caucus a long telegram sent by Senator Root to State Senator Davenport was read. The first part of it was as follows:

"The conditions attending the selection of a Republican leader in the State Senate seem to justify an expression of opinion regarding the proposed action as a matter of general party policy. After much careful inquiry and consideration, I am clearly of the opinion that under existing circumstances the selection of Senator Hinman is plainly indicated as the only course which will present the Republican party to the people of the State in the true light, will correctly exhibit the real relation of the party as a whole to the principles and policies for which Governor Hughes stands, and will rightly represent the wishes of the voters of the party. Any other action would, it seems to me, be most unfortunate and injurious."

Senator Root also said this was the opinion of Governor Hughes. Mr. Hinman was one of the Republicans who opposed the selection of Allds and who declined to attend the caucus at which Allds was chosen. It was to a little group of these opponents of Allds that

Senator Conger said he knew that Allds had taken a bribe, and the charge thus made was the basis of the investigation now in progress. Senator Root's advice was not relished by certain Republicans influential in the organization, who held that one who had "bolted his party's caucus" did not deserve to be made the party's leader in the Senate. At the second session of the caucus, on the 11th, this advice was not followed. There was a long contest, but on the forty-ninth ballot Senator George H. Cobb was chosen, receiving 17 votes, against 13 for Hinman, and 3 for Senator Davis. Mr. Cobb, in a published statement, had questioned the propriety of Senator Root's action. Governor Hughes, before the election, had issued a statement expressing his entire agreement with Senator Root and saying that this was "a critical time for the Republican party in the State." The comment of many is that a serious division of the party has been made.——Senator Allds was under cross-examination last week. He still asserted that his course concerning the bill which was killed in 1901 was determined by the letters of the late Thomas C. Platt. There was much inquiry as to his bank accounts. Several deposits of $500, $1,000 or $2,000 in bills, commonly at or near the end of a session of the Legislature, were pointed out. Mr. Allds could not remember from what sources these sums had come and he had no records which would supply the information. Among the deposits the history of which he could not give was one of $2,000, made a few days after the date on which it is alleged by Conger that he received the money for suppressing the bridge bill.

The Harrisburg Capitol Frauds

William P. Snyder, Auditor General, and James M. Shumaker, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, were two of the four men found guilty in December, 1908, of conspiracy to defraud the State of Pennsylvania in connection with the furnishings of the new capitol at Harrisburg. The others were William L. Mathues, State Treasurer, and John H. Sanderson, contractor. Each was sentenced to be imprisoned two years and pay a fine of $500. Pending appeal, they were released on bail. Mathues died soon after his conviction; Sanderson died about a year ago. On the 7th inst. the judgment of the lower court in the cases of Snyder and Shumaker was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and both of them are now in the penitentiary. Each is fifty-eight years old. Dr. Snyder had been president of the State Senate and a rival of Boies Penrose for the seat in the United States Senate now held by the latter. Like Shumaker, he asserts that he is innocent. Retaining his respect for the courts, he declares that his conviction was "an awful miscarriage of justice." Shumaker has been stricken by palsy.——On the 7th, the Pennsylvania Attorney General set out to recover, if possible, the money fraudulently taken, by bringing suits in equity for a little more than $5,000,000. The defendants are as follows:

Ex-Congressman H. Burd Cassel, President of the Pennsylvania Construction Company; E. L. Reinhold and E. B. Reinhold, officers of the same company; Ex-State Treasurer F. G. Harris; Ex-Auditor General E. B. Hardenbergh; T. Larry Eyre, formerly Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds; Ex-Auditor General William P. Snyder; Ex-Superintendent James M. Shumaker; Joseph M. Huston, architect of the Capitol (who is soon to be tried for conspiracy); the estates of Treasurer Mathues and John H. Sanderson; various Trust Companies, Surety Companies and individuals, sureties in sums exceeding $2,000,000 for the State officers named above.

It is alleged in these suits that Sanderson received $5,376,308 for articles worth only $1,344,077; that about $2,000,000 was paid to Congressman Cassel's company for metallic filing cases, when a fair price would not have exceeded $750,000; and that the corrupt agreement was made in 1902, even before the contract for the erection of the new Capitol had been awarded.

Canada's Navy

In Canada's House of Commons, on the 10th, the Government's navy bill was passed to a second reading by a party majority of 41, the vote being 119 to 78. This action commits the Dominion to the policy of maintaining a navy independent of Great Britain's. The bill provides for the construction of several cruisers and destroyers, for a naval col-

lege and for two dock yards. In time of war the Governor in Council may (not "shall") place the navy at the disposal of the British Admiralty. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Borden, moved as an amendment that Canada should give to the mother country cash enough for two Dreadnoughts. This was lost, together with Mr. Monk's amendment providing that the question be referred to the voters of the Dominion. It was said on the Opposition side that the Government's project was a step toward Canadian independence, also that it would not give promptly the aid that might be needed. The German peril was not overlooked, and a story was published that an emissary from Germany was taking notes of the debate and sending them to the Kaiser.——There has recently been a notable increase of immigration from Europe. In the first week of March nearly 4,000 immigrants (for the Northwest) arrived at Halifax. ——Three ministers of the Alberta Government have resigned, owing to their disapproval of a subsidy agreement for the construction of a railroad from Edmonton to Fort McMurray, 370 miles, by contractors from Kansas City. It is asserted that the allowance of $20,000 per mile, in ten mile sections, will be far above the actual cost.

Nicaragua's Dead Revolution

The failure of the revolutionists in Nicaragua appears to be complete. It is said that General Chamorro and General Mena returned to Rama from their campaign in the West with only thirty-five men. Estrada, leader of the revolutionary movement, has asked our Government to intervene. His proposition, which has also been submitted to President Madriz at Managua, is that an election shall be held (neither Madriz nor himself to be eligible for the Presidency) ; that the United States shall supervise it to insure fairness, and that the new Government shall recognize the debts incurred by the revolutionists. Unless both factions ask for intervention, our Government will do nothing. There is no indication that Madriz will ask for it.——A quarrel between a policeman and the American manager of the street railway in Bogota, the capital of Colombia, on the 8th, was followed by a riot. Cars of the railway company (which is controlled by residents of New Jersey) were wrecked. The manager, M. C. Martin, Jr., of New Jersey, was attacked on the 9th, when he sought the protection of the American Minister. The mob stoned the Legation, but after a time was dispersed by the police. This incident was due, it is said, to the intense anti-American sentiment of the people.

British Politics

The House of Commons is now merely a field for political maneuvering in preparation for the campaign which all recognize as coming soon. Premier Asquith has so contrived it as to insure that if he is overthrown, this Parliament will die with him. In the absence of a budget the expenses of government have to be provided for by continuous borrowing, but instead of asking for appropriations for four or six months, the Ministry asks for only six weeks' supplies in advance. Therefore, if Mr. Balfour should get in he would be dependent from the start on the House of Commons for running expenses and would be voted out as soon as he applied to the present House for supplies. The speakers of the Opposition denounce the Government for this policy, which they claim is costing the taxpayers some $10,000 a day in interest, and throwing both public and private finances into chaos. They accuse the Government of a willingness to take advantage of the distress of the country for partisan purposes. Why should not the Government, they ask, bring in a series of resolutions each authorizing one of the forms of taxation comprised in the budget, and these, or such of them as the House of Lords was willing to pass, would relieve in large part the financial stringency. The Government speakers, on the other hand, refuse to allow their policy to be dictated by the House of Lords. They call attention to the fact that ever since 1894 the Government has followed the practice introduced by Gladstone in 1861, of providing for the expenses of Government by a single budget. They also question whether the passage of a mere resolution signifying the intention of the

House to pass a finance bill in the future is sufficient warrant to make the collection of taxes legal. The Premier resents the charge that he is responsible for present conditions in the following language:

"I took the opportunity, not by way of menace, but by way of warning, and speaking with full responsibility, to point out the disastrous results, financial and administrative, which must ensue if the whole of the financial provisions for the year were rejected *en bloc*. Other advisers came forward and held very different language. They told the House of Lords gaily and boldly to reject the Budget, and, translating their phraseology into Parliamentary language, to let the consequences take care of themselves. The House of Lords were unwise enough to follow those counsels. They did reject the Budget. They were perfectly reckless of the consequences of their act. Again, after that, as I think, most unhappy action on their part had been accomplished, I took the opportunity, in the last speech which I delivered in the last House of Commons, once more to point out that a condition of financial confusion must be the inevitable result, the absolutely inevitable result, unless the House of Commons had been willing to accept the gracious offer which Lord Lansdowne made that if we would take back our Budget, on which we had spent six months of Parliamentary time, and so prune, trim, amend, curtail and mutilate it that, while it would no longer represent the wishes and views of the House of Commons, it would represent what we conceived to be, in this House at any rate, the totally irrelevant prepossessions and prejudices of the House of Lords, then, no doubt, the finances of the new year might have been arranged. Any Minister in that House of Commons who would have ventured to make any such proposal would have been defeated by a majority of three or four to one. I do not believe any Minister would venture to make such a proposal in the present House of Commons without suffering a similar fate. I pointed out then what was obviously true, that unless we were prepared to take that wholly untenable course financial confusion must result from the action of the House of Lords. Have my predictions been verified or not? They were derided. I was pointed to as an ignoramus who did not know what he was talking about—a false prophet.

"I am not going to be a party—and the present Government are not going to be a party—to departing from what has been regarded as the fundamental principle of our financial system for the last forty years. We regard the Budget taxes imposed, not as a number of isolated things which you can dissect and separate one from the other, and which you can treat as they used to be treated in the old days—each subject a separate enactment requiring the assent of both Houses of Parliament, but, following the footsteps of Mr. Gladstone and of his successors, we treat the Budget of the year as one thing.

French Political Scandals

The Senate commission, headed by ex-Premier Combes, appointed to investigate the administrators of the property of the churches, monasteries, convents and schools expropriated by the State, report the discovery of an appalling amount of corruption and inefficiency. As a consequence of this exposure, many arrests have been made of persons connected with the settlement of these affairs. Among them was M. Duez, who on his arrest confessed that the shortage of his accounts would amount to about a million dollars, which he had lost in speculation on the stock exchange. From further investigation of his papers it is believed that the total defalcation may amount to twice that. M. Duez had been appointed by the Government official receiver for thirteen of the congregations, or ecclesiastical organizations, which have forfeited their property according to the law of 1901. Most important of the congregations of which he had charge was that of the Christian Brothers, which had 1,600 schools in France. M. Pellegrin, who succeeded Duez as liquidator, reported a shortage of $400,000 in the accounts of Stanislas College alone. Among the papers of Duez were found receipts from about 150 persons whom he had subsidized. The names are in cipher and the code has not been discovered, but it is presumed that, as in the case of the Panama scandal, many prominent journalists and politicians are involved. Martin Gauthier, who was private secretary of Duez, on a salary of $40 a month, had rivaled his employer in fast living, spending several hundred thousand dollars in a few years on women and automobiles. Associated with Duez and Gauthier was M. Coutot, a genealogist, who secured a handsome fortune by hunting up the descendants of those who had given endowments to the Church and inducing them to file claims with the Government thru him for the recovery of these funds. The complication of the affairs of the congregations and in the immense number of suits originating in the settlement of these estates furnished rich fees for the lawyers and Government officials and gave unlimited opportunity for collusion and

graft. The matter was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, who made it the basis of a bitter attack upon the Government. He declared that it was amazing that such a man as Duez, who had already shown a shortage in his accounts to the amount of $100,000, should be given a responsible position, and he demanded also the arrest of M. Lecouturier, a brother-in-law of Bunau-Varilla, proprietor of the *Matin,* on the ground that he had sold the right to manufacture liquor hitherto made by the Chartreuse Fathers for $10,000, when another company had offered $1,000,000 for it. From the conservative side of the Chamber M. Berry also attacked the Government. He said that "M. Duez being charged by the Government to sell the property of the Church could hardly be blamed for taking part of the booty himself." Premier Briand in reply admitted that the accounts were in many cases in inextricable confusion, but this was due to the failure of the law to provide for the efficient handling of such complicated affairs. It had undoubtedly been a mistake to put so many cases in the hands of a single individual. He protested, however, that the Government had done its duty in exposing the scandal even upon the eve of an election and declared that he had nothing to conceal, and that every document should be made public. The Clerical and Royalist members have now, however, the best of material in support of the charges they have been making against the administration of the republic for its inefficiency and corruption. Another weapon for the opposition is the letter which Maitre Labori has given to the public in refusing another nomination to the Chamber, for M. Labori has been a stalwart Republican and became prominent thru his defense of Dreyfus:

"Four years in Parliament have convinced me that men of good purposes and of sound thought merely lose their time there. Parliamentary business is dispatched in contempt of rule, without order and often in insincerity. Deputies are subservient to the Ministers of whom, in fact, they stand in constant need to assure justice to their constituents—justice which, in the present state of the air of political morals, has become a matter of favor."

The Government has fixed upon April 24 as the date for the next elections, and May 8 for the second balloting.

Roosevelt at Khartum

Ex-President Roosevelt, returning from his year's hunting trip in North Africa, arrived at Khartum, Egyptian Sudan, on March 14. Representatives of American newspapers chartered steamers and in rival boats raced up the Nile in order to meet him, sending back the first dispatches from Renk. Mr. Roosevelt at the start made it plain that he would not express any opinion on public questions and should refuse to accept any receptions in Europe and America having a political character, the following being the only statement he would give out for publication:

"I have nothing to say and will have nothing to say on American or foreign political questions or any phase or incident thereof. I will give no interviews, and anything purporting to be in the nature of an interview with me can be accepted as false as soon as it appears. This applies to our entire stay in Europe."

The newspaper correspondents report that Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit are in excellent health and enthusiastic over the success of their hunting trip, both from the personal and scientific standpoint. Thirteen thousand specimens of African animals were obtained, some of them rare and even representing new species. These will go to the Smithsonian Institution. Part of his articles on African hunting have been published in *Scribner's Magazine* and he has completed his book. He took great interest in what was told him of political affairs and other events of the year in America, but declined to give his own views. He confest that he had been strongly tempted to send a congratulatory message to Dr. Cook when he heard of the report of his discovery of the North Pole, but was glad he did not take such hasty action. Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt awaited him at Khartum, where he was given an official reception by the representatives of the British Government in Egypt. Visits will be paid to the Memorial College founded in honor of Gordon, who was killed at Khartum, and to the battlefield of Omdurman, across the river,

The Trial of Russian Revolutionists

The trial of Nicholas Tchaykovsky and Madame Breshkovskaya for criminal revolutionary activity and complicity in plots against the life of the Czar was brief, and the prisoners received unexpectedly lenient treatment. Tchaykovsky was acquitted and Madame Breshkovskaya sentenced to exile in Siberia, but not at hard labor. Both are well known in this country and it is probable that the active interest manifested in their welfare by the Friends of Russian Freedom in America had much to do with the conduct of the trial and its result. During the past two years, while Tchaykovsky had been imprisoned in the fortress at St. Petersburg, efforts had been made by many influential personages in America to have him brought to a speedy trial and in open court. Last fall a petition to this effect, signed by many prominent educators, statesmen and literary men, was presented to Premier Stolypin, and a cablegram was sent last month. The Premier, however, refused to permit the public to enter the courtroom for fear of a demonstration. The chief evidence brought against Tchaykovsky was his prominence in connection with movements for the overthrow of the autocracy thruout his long life, and more specifically his return to Russia under a false passport in 1907. The principal witness for the state was a convict sentenced for murder and brigandage, who was brought into the courtroom in chains and testified to Tchaykovsky's recent participation in revolutionary conspiracies. Tchaykovsky pleaded not guilty and witnesses brought from England testified that he had been sent to Russia by them as a chemist for the purchase of manganese. Evidence was also introduced to show that his mission in America was merely for the collection of funds for the relief of Siberian exiles. Madame Breshkovskaya also testified in his behalf. Tchaykovsky has been called the "Father of the Russian Revolution" because he started as early as 1870 the organizations which have carried on ever since the movement against the Government. Being forced to leave Russia in 1875, he went to Kansas as a member of a communistic colony. This was a failure, and his experience in a Shaker colony was no more satisfactory. He is about seventy years old and has spent some ten years in Russian prisons. Madame Katherine Breshkovskaya admitted at the trial that she was a social revolutionist, but denied many of the allegations of the indictment. The prosecution withdrew the charge of conspiracy against the life of the Czar and she was therefore not sentenced to hard labor. An article by Madame Breshkovskaya was published in THE INDEPENDENT, April 16, 1908.



KATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA,
Now condemned to Siberia as a revolutionist.

A Bond Issue the Vital Question in Conservation

BY GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN

U. S. Senator from Oregon.

THE people do not fully realize the fact, but there is that in public sentiment still which, until it is eradicated, will prevent any material progress along the lines of national conservation and the creation and restoration of great internal waterways so enthusiastically advocated now thruout the country.

We have at last become thoroly awake to the dangers of past policies—late, it is true, but not too late to save something from the devastation we were bringing upon ourselves. We realize that, from the earliest days of the republic, public lands, agricultural and mineral, and public water supplies, on the earth and under the earth, and all the resources of the sea and land have been given away with a most wanton and reckless prodigality until much which is most valuable and essential to national strength has passed into corporate ownership; that we have been literally funding, founding and creating trusts, monopolies, and tremendous combinations of personal power by our lavish generosity.

We realize, at last, that magnificent resources which should have remained under Government control for the use and enjoyment of the whole people have been dissipated by uneconomical administration and short-sighted policies, to the enrichment of a few who were wise enough to take advantage of the laxness of our laws and to the impoverishment of all the rest. We know that the forests of the country, on the mountains and at the headwaters of many of our streams, as well as in the valleys, have been denuded till the date can easily be fixed when, if past conditions continue, there must inevitably be a lumber famine in the country, with all which such a condition entails.

In response to awakened sentiment something is being done, but not half enough, toward preservation and reforestation. But even today, forest lands are still being absorbed by hungry corporations, anxious to enrich themselves while there is still an opportunity. We must have, and quickly, such wise and stringent laws as will render this impossible.

We know that the old coal mines are being rapidly exhausted, in the ever increasing demand for fuel, and that new fields are being sought out and absorbed by old and new combinations, eager to establish a complete monopoly of the fuel supply of the country. We know that as the result of the reckless devastation of the past, soil erosion is taking place so rapidly that vast areas of agricultural lands, of infinite value to the people as a part of their inheritance, are yearly washed into the navigable rivers, destroying their navigability, cutting off these great avenues of commerce belonging to the whole people and strengthening the hands of the railroad monopolies already established.

For our present position of intelligent appreciation and for the universal demand that drastic measures prevent further depredation, we are largely indebted to the persistent and indomitable efforts of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, who deserves a very warm place in the hearts of his countrymen. I was myself among the number to oppose the national forest preservation policy in its early days; but with me, as with others, it was the lack of information concerning the correlation of water conservation, soil erosion, flood and drought, and the uniform distribution of waters for reclamation. The entire movement, now, meets with my hearty approval as it does with the general approval of citizens all over the country.

So much is a great stride to have taken. The next and immediate necessity is stringent laws which shall pre-

serve to us as a people what there may be left of value in our possessions. But even then we shall not have met the vital question in conservation as a national problem; which is, how to accomplish what we have come to appreciate as a national necessity and a duty we owe not only to ourselves but infinitely more to posterity. A few years ago the idea of appropriating public moneys for river and harbor improvements and for the protection of our national waterways was so frowned upon by the great mass of our population in every section, that a distinguished President of the United States was widely approved when he vetoed a bill for the improvement of our waterways. Now we are educated far beyond this, to where we know that the protection and restoration of our waterways is absolutely essential to the upbuilding of our commerce and our industrial system; that paltry sums spent here and there without system or comprehensive unity of design are wholly inadequate and utterly fail to accomplish anything toward the real end in view. But when the attempt is made to induce Congress to pass an appropriation bill which shall make even a small beginning possible, we are told that there is a deficiency in the treasury, that economy is the watchword, and that an appropriation is absolutely impossible. Economy is a grand virtue, but false economy—penny wisdom and pound foolishness—is an irreparable wrong to ourselves, our country, and our children.

Appropriations for real permanent improvements—rivers and harbors, waterways, conservation in all its phases, and many of our public constructions—ought to be made upon a purely business basis, on the ground of practical desirability and value to be received, and not treated like a kind of scrap-heap to be considered according to what is left over after all the other expenses of Government have been provided for and paid. Economy, in this connection, is a false cry and a pernicious argument, accomplishing only delay where serious action is imperative — and accomplishing delay without any compensatory return indicating a better possibility in the near future. It is not a simple postponement till tomorrow, when we shall be better able to meet the demands. We shall never, in this age, be any better able to meet them, and the only way to render coming ages able to meet them is for us to assume them today, in a way in which we are perfectly able to assume them, leaving the final responsibility upon those of the future who will most benefit by the conservation of our national resources, and our creation of waterways, and the increased value of the whole country, rendering them capable of meeting the demands of the future, unhampered by the crushing grip of monopolies and gigantic combinations controlling every financial and commercial possibility, as they otherwise will.

The time has arrived when we ought not to be satisfied with the cry of economy, or with the simple demand for an annual appropriation—even if that much were granted. If we are still hoping, we have only to refer to the recent message of the President to find that the current expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, will exceed the income by $34,075,620. Thirty-eight million dollars more must be added for the work on the Panama Canal and $1,000,000 to be paid on the national debt. The deficit this year, in spite of the cry of economy, will be $73,075,620. And whether by tariff or any other means the revenues of the country are increased, thru coming years, the current expenses of the Government will follow them. It is a physical impossibility that this session of Congress or any other session can appropriate moneys remotely approaching an adequate amount absolutely necessary to the needs of conservation, redemption, and the demands even of the present day for inland waterway service.

In the last analysis there is but one way in which these permanent improvements can ever be met, and we might as well begin today to realize it and to insist accordingly that a permanent system of bond issue be inaugurated for such imperative expenditures as are of distinctly permanent character to secure the future welfare of the country. When it is fully understood the people all over the country will unite in demanding that such a bond issue be provided for the great national work which ought to be carried out to a speedy and successful

consummation. It ought to be well under way at this moment. It would be but for the lack of funds. That lack of funds will always prevent it till obliterated by a system of bond issue. Every one, now, approves of all possible conservation. Each political party is pledged to the improvement of our waterways. No one doubts the desirability and the untold future value of the improvements. All that remains is to meet this vital question with such a popular demand that a permanent bond issue for permanent improvements will become a necessity.

It is a suggestive fact with what readiness and lack of opposition a bond issue for the Panama Canal was justified —a bond issue, laying the burden upon future generations, for a permanent improvement wholly outside of the country and for all future time of indefinitely greater value, at least, to foreign nations than to our own. How do we know that future generations will approve? How do we know that it will be a profit and not a serious loss to them? If it is a success, even then the great benefit is sure to accrue to the world at large; yet we deliberately indorse a bond issue, throwing the entire cost upon posterity. On the other hand, with the imperative necessity of these improvements at home staring us in the face, with the need of them at the present moment, with the certainty of the untold value of them to our children and the enormous amount they will add to the wealth and commercial possibilities of our own country, we hesitate, we talk economy and deficits in the treasury and we let the time go by in inaction while we boast of the way the dirt is flying down at Panama.

If any argument applies to the Panama Canal, much more is it good with reference to our own rivers and harbors —to the Mississippi, the Columbia and their magnificent tributaries—to all work of canalization, all over the country. It is not a work for the present or for foreign nations. It is a work for ourselves and our own posterity; a work for eternity, and I believe that before long the people will make their demands heard for the issuance of bonds for these permanent home improvements. This is a matter where there is no question; where posterity may well—and ought to —be taxed with its share of the burden, for posterity will reap the great portion of the incalculable benefits to be derived.

I have no patience with the policy of perpetual procrastination. Where would we have been today if the ultra-conservative element of this country had been in complete control? Where shall we be tomorrow if we listen and keep still? This is not a question for tomorrow. It is a question for today. It has been discussed from one end of the country to the other. We are well aware of our dangers and our needs. We know the ways by which we must protect ourselves and our children. As a nation we commend the entire proposition and when, as a nation, we demand a bond issue to carry out the work we shall have met the vital question in conservation and we shall receive favorable action by the Congress of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Cost of Living.—VI.

[This is the sixth article in our series on the increased cost of living. Those already having appeared are: "The Remedy for High Prices," by Prof. J. Pease Norton (February 10); "The Crisis in American Home Life," by Prof. Simon N. Patten (February 17); "The Tariff and the Cost of Living," by Byron W. Holt (February 24); "An Old Fashioned Theory of Prices," by Professor Franklin H. Giddings (March 3); "Prices and Incomes," by John Bates Clark (March 10).

Economy in Diet

BY RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, LL.D.

[The question of the advantages of a more frugal diet has been forced upon people by the rise in the prices of food, and on this point no one is better worth hearing than Professor Chittenden, director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, for he has devoted many years to the experimental determination of the actual needs of the body. The result of his researches, published in the "Nutrition of Man," aroused heated oppositon, be cause it contravened the general practice of the race and the theories that had been built upon this practice. Professor Chittenden showed that the amount of food necessary to keep the body in a state of equilibrium was much less than had been previously supposed, but some physiologists, like Sir Crichton-Browne, hold that, tho this be granted, it is still desirable to consume food considerably in excess of these requirements.—EDITOR.]

A RECENT WRITER[1] on the subject of nutrition has stated that "it is not on *a priori* physiological data, nor yet on laboratory experiments —elucidative and educational though these may be—that the science of dietetics is based, but on common observation and on the hereditary customs and habits of mankind. The lower animals select with unerring precision, as long as they are in a natural environment, from the materials around them those best fitted to their wants, and they do this by instinctive discernment inherited from a long line of naturally selected ancestors, while they are checked in their consumption by a sense of repletion of coeval origin. . . . These habits are tardily ingrained instincts, a little lower than voluntary determinations, and only a little higher than the reflexes upon which life depends. They have been differentiated and elaborated as he has advanced in civilization, but not superseded, for civilization is not the antithesis of Nature, but a higher branch of natural history. Natural instinct or primitive experience has guided the different varities of our species in their selection of viands suitable to their geographical situation and modes of life, has restrained them within proper bounds in their consumption of these, and has ever taught them to combine and balance the different constituents of these in a way on which chemical science can scarcely improve."

The sentiments here expressed seemingly meet with general acceptance, but the writer is strongly inclined to doubt their soundness and to question seriously a line of argument that tends to place instincts, customs and habits in advance of reason and intelligence. By the lower animals instinct may well be relied upon, but that man, endowed above all animals with reason and intelligence of a high order, should cast these aside and rely solely upon acquired instincts and habits in matters pertaining to his own nutrition seems hardly in keeping with the scientific progress of this century.

Lack of knowledge is, no doubt, responsible in some measure for the mental attitude of many individuals regarding their dietary habits. The real object of food is apparently overlooked by the majority of mankind, or if not consciously overlooked, it is so obscured by concessions to the insistent demands of the palate that it sinks out of sight and out of mind. Appetite

[1]Sir James Crichton-Browne. "Parsimony in Nutrition." New York: Funk & Wagnalls. P. 22.

reigns supreme, while customs, habits, traditions and fancies add their influence toward the establishment of a mode of living for which there is no physiological justification. Yet calm judgment must tell the intelligent man that there should be some definite relation of the amount and kind of food consumed daily to the actual physiological needs of his body. There is no apparent reason why the same rule should not hold good here as in the case of any energy-yielding machine. No competent engineer or fireman would think for a moment of burning two tons of coal when one would suffice for the work in hand. The householder in the handling of his furnace or steam plant feeds in sufficient fuel to meet the exigencies of the occasion; *viz.*, to keep the temperature of his house at a proper level for comfort. He does not shovel in twice the amount of fuel necessary, with frequent stokings to maintain the combustion of the large surplus of coal. No, ordinary prudence stands opposed to such unnecessary extravagance and wastefulness, to say nothing of all the labor involved in getting rid of the surplus ash and clinkers that impede the free burning of even the required amount of fuel. And yet that is exactly what a large proportion of otherwise intelligent humanity are constantly doing with their own bodies, under the mistaken belief that thereby they are catering to the needs of their system and fostering health and strength. An educational crusade is called for to enlighten men's minds on this important matter, which has such intimate bearing on the economy of living and what is of far greater importance, on the maintenance of health, strength and general efficiency.

All physiologists are practically agreed that the ideal diet, best adapted for the needs of the individual, is one that furnishes protein and energy sufficient to keep the body in a condition of physiological and nitrogen equilibrium, with maintenance of health, strength and vigor, combined with ordinary resistance to disease. Expressed in different language, there must be enough food, of proper quality and variety, to maintain body-weight (provided the body is not already overloaded with fat), and to keep up that high degree of physical and mental efficiency which are the concomitants of good health. Anything beyond this amount is not only an unnecessary excess, but may constitute an evil of varying magnitude.

Surely, no arguments are necessary to justify careful physiological experiments to determine what the real needs of the body for food are. The problem is a strictly physiological one, and adequate laboratory methods conscientiously carried out are certain to yield results of value. In no other way can a problem of this character be satisfactorily solved. The experimental method is as applicable here as in other fields of physiological inquiry. There is no ground for the assumption that instinct and habit are reliable guides in determining the quality and quantity of the daily dietary, and that aid cannot be expected from accurate scientific investigation of the subject. The dietary standards of Voit and Atwater are founded entirely upon observations as to what people are in the habit of eating. In the words of another, they are "essentially averages, based upon the implicit assumption that the general practice of mankind was the optimum. They showed how much men did eat."

Dietetics should be raised from an observational to an experimental science. There is needed in this study the methods and the discipline of the exact sciences, if the life and health of the individual and of the community are to be benefited in any tangible degree. To assume that man, like the beasts of the field, is dependent solely upon instinct and habit for knowledge as to how best to meet his nutritive requirements is to place him on a level with the lower animals. Customs and habits, in the writer's judgment, are not a safe index of true physiological needs.

The Voit standard assumes that a man of, say, 160 pounds body-weight, doing a moderate amount of physical work, needs daily at least 120 grams of protein food, with fats and carbohydrates sufficient to yield 3,050 calories. The Atwater standard for a man at hard labor calls for 150 grams of protein daily, with fats and carbohydrates sufficient to give 4,150 calories. The attempt which the writer has made to determine by the experimental method the physiological

needs of the body for food has resulted in the conclusion that for a man of 154 pounds body weight there would be required daily 60 grams of protein. As stated in another connection,[1] there is reason to believe that these are perfectly trustworthy figures with a reasonable margin of safety and carrying perfect assurance of being really more than sufficient to meet the true wants of the body; adequate to supply all physiological demands for reserve protein, and able to cope with the erratic requirements of personal idiosyncrasies. These figures are based upon experiments which have continued thru several years, and so far, at least, no results have been obtained that in any way tend to invalidate the above conclusion. It is true, arguments have been advanced from time to time by various writers, aiming to discredit the conclusions drawn, but no experimental evidence has been presented that stands opposed to the results we have obtained. On the other hand, evidences of gain in health, strength and efficiency resulting from moderation in the eating of protein foods are constantly accumulating, while further experiments in the laboratory afford additional data corroborating the general truth of our conclusion.

It is seen that such an intake of protein food as is suggested is equal to one-half the amount called for by the Voit standard, and if, as is believed, the quantity is sufficient for the needs of the body, there is suggested a great saving in the use of the expensive protein foods, with a possible corresponding gain in the health and efficiency of the individual.

Regarding the amounts of fats and carbohydrates needed to supply the demand for energy-yielding material, emphasis must be laid upon the facts that here much depends upon the amount of physical work to be performed. The energy of muscular contraction comes mainly from the oxidation of fats and carbohydrates, consequently the daily amount of these foods required to make good the loss incidental to physical work will vary with the degree of bodily activity. The man at hard muscular work needs to eat much more of the non-nitrogenous foods than the man leading a sedentary life. The problem here is quite different from that of the nitrogen or protein requirement. The latter varies in proportion to the body weight (not including excessive amount of fat), since the purpose of the protein food is primarily to make good the loss of tissue protoplasm. Hence, the man of 130 pounds weight needs less protein than the man of 154 pounds. The amount of physical work to be done, however, makes little difference with the amount of protein food needed. Increased work calls for increased consumption of the non-nitrogenous foods, fats and carbohydrates. An energy value of 2,800 calories will, however, suffice for most men doing an average amount of physical work, while the sedentary man, or the individual who exercises only by the walk to and from his office, will need less.

In other words, the average man, if he aims to acquire dietary habits that will meet the physiological needs of the body, avoiding undue excess, yet with an abundant surplus for possible emergency, may rest content with one-half the amount of protein food called for by the Voit standard, or one-half the amount considered necessary by ordinary usage as based on custom and habit. Moderation in the amount of fats and carbohydrates consumed daily is likewise indicated as being in closer harmony with the true needs of the body. Exprest in different language, the results of experimental inquiry point to the desirability of greater moderation in the daily dietary. With emphasis on this general truth, grams and calories may be ignored except so far as they give expression to the general principle involved. Greater economy in diet promises much for the human race, not only involving a saving in expensive foodstuffs and thereby relieving the strain upon the family purse, but in raising the average of health and efficiency, assets which count heavily in the sum of human happiness.

While temperance or moderation in diet also imply simplicity, this is not to be interpreted as meaning monotony. There is, in the writer's opinion, no justification, unless choice dictates such a course, for restriction of the daily dietary to a few staple articles. Neither does acceptance of physiological economy in nu-

[1]Chittenden. "The Nutrition of Man." New York: F. A. Stokes Co., 1907. p. 272.

trition carry with it necessarily the adoption of vegetarianism, any more than it points to fruitarianism, nutarianism, the grape cure, or any other practice or fad that has, from time to time, attracted votaries in their search after health. Presumably, such benefits as have been derived from these modes of life have resulted primarily from the rest which thereby comes to a jaded digestive system or other overworked organs and tissues through the enforced reduction in the amount of real food consumed, by a nearer approach to the true nutritive requirements of the body.

With our present state of knowledge, most physiologists are inclined to the belief that a mixed diet, with its greater variety of animal and vegetable foods, affords the best means of meeting the many physiological requirements of the body. No one doubts, however, for the evidence is quite conclusive on this point, that a purely vegetable diet, especially if reinforced by eggs, milk and butter, is quite adequate to provide all the apparent wants of the body, and many people appear to show physical gain on such a regimen. On the surface, at least, a meatless diet, with its tendency toward lowered protein intake, has some things in its favor; but the writer is more inclined to advocate the advantages of a mixed diet as affording more surely and economically all the elements required in the nutrition of man. Without doubt, adequate experimental study will in time offer a conclusive answer to this question.

Greater economy in the intake of protein food, a daily diet of 60 grams of protein with the accompanying fats and carbohydrates sufficient to give a total fuel value of 2,400-2,800 calories, does mean, however, less meat and more vegetable food. This does not imply curtailment of the joys of eating when the new habits have been satisfactorily acquired. Indeed, appetite becomes keener, and there is greater appreciation of the delicate flavors of properly prepared and suitably served simple foods, especially those of vegetable origin. As showing how a single foodstuff, containing a proper proportion of the different nutrients, may suffice to meet the wants of the body, it may be stated that Rubner, the noted professor of hygiene at Berlin, has found that 1,500 grams of white bread (a little more than 3 pounds) with a content of 75.2 grams of pure protein, will maintain a workingman in nitrogenous and calorific equilibrium. In other words, bread, aptly called the staff of life, contains all the elements necessary to keep a workingman without loss to his body when 3 pounds are eaten daily. Obviously, however, this is not a diet to be commended for any length of time; indeed, appetite would soon fail under such monotony. Most foodstuffs when taken alone constitute an unbalanced ration; they are either deficient in protein and with an excess of fat or carbohydrate, or else they contain an excess of protein with a deficiency in fuel value. Thus milk, which is an ideal food for the infant and for many invalids recovering from wasting disease, contains too large a proportion of protein for the ordinary adult with a deficiency in calorific value. Rubner's experiments show that 2,483 grams of milk (somewhat more than 2½ quarts), containing 84 grams of protein, is more than sufficient to meet the daily protein requirements of man, but such a quantity of milk only covers two-thirds of the energy requirement. To meet an energy requirement of 2,400 calories would necessitate the taking of 3,400 grams of milk, but this would furnish 140 grams of protein, which means a large and unnecessary excess. A judicious admixture of wheat bread and milk, or better yet, a proper mixture of toasted bread with milk and cream, constitutes a simple food, providing the several nutrients in proper proportion.

The question may be asked, What are the proper quantities of food to be used to meet the daily requirement of 60 grams of protein and 2,400-2,800 calories? In attempting to answer this question, I will take two illustrations from a series of experiments conducted in the laboratory a year ago; experiments that were continued for four months, all the food eaten by the men being weighed and analyzed each day, the excretions collected and analyzed daily, with a view to gaining all information possible regarding nutritive changes and other facts bearing on the physical condition of the subjects. During this period of four

months the subjects maintained a condition of plus nitrogen balance, i. e., the amount of protein food was more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the body; their body weight was either constant or showed a gain, and their physical and mental condition was in every respect satisfactory.

The subject whose diet list for two days is appended weighed 68 kilos or 150 pounds. His work required a moderate amount of activity, such as standing and moving about the laboratory for eight hours of the day. The following figures show the amount and character of the food eaten on two days, with the amounts of protein and fat contained in each article of food.

FOOD OF ONE DAY.

	Amount eaten. Grams.	Protein. Grams.	Fat. Grams.
Cream of wheat	170	1.62	0.44
Milk	150	4.81	5.87
Sugar	62	....	....
Wheat rolls	52	4.56	3.26
Toast	60	5.81	1.72
Butter	50	0.31	43.24
Celery soup	188	3.75	4.38
Roast lamb	50	15.06	4.70
Mashed potatoes	110	2.12	0.32
Lima beans	87	4.81	12.66
Scrambled eggs	70	9.25	12.58
Bananas	110	1.12	0.36
Tea	150	0.12	0.03
		53.34	89.56

If it is desired to translate the quantities of food into ounces, it is to be remembered that one ounce equals 28 grams. On this particular day, the total amount of protein consumed was 53.3 grams, fat 89.5 grams, with sufficient carbohydrate to yield a total fuel value of approximately 2,080 calories. This, it is seen, is somewhat below, both in protein and energy value, the average daily requirement called for. On the following day, however, the values shown in the next table were obtained:

FOOD OF ONE DAY.

	Amount eaten. Grams.	Protein. Grams.	Fat. Grams.
Cantaloupe	96	0.75	0.31
Corn flakes	20	1.31	0.10
Milk	400	12.75	15.64
Boiled eggs	88	12.18	8.95
Bread	130	10.56	3.16
Rolls	44	3.87	2.75
Toast	36	3.50	1.03
Butter	54	0.31	46.70
Sugar	66	....	....
Chicken soup	194	2.43	1.59
Roast chicken	48	12.62	2.95
Chicken gravy	50	1.06	3.15
Mashed potatoes	104	2.00	1.89
Rice	120	2.00	0.12
Butter cake	42	1.87	5.99
Tea	250	0.18	0.05
Watermelon	228	1.00	0.25
		68.39	94.63

Here it is to be observed that the protein consumed was 8 grams above the average of 60 grams, while the total fuel value of the food amounted to approximately 2,700 calories. Such dietaries, the experimental results of the last few years show, are quite adequate to meet the demands of the average individual doing a moderate amount of physical work. They represent temperance in meeting the physiological needs of the body, yet they provide all that is necessary, both of protein and of energy value, for maintaining the strength and efficiency of the individual. Further, such moderation in diet has many times resulted in great improvement in the bodily health.

As another illustration of a simple dietary, adequate for the needs of the body, the following table showing the amount and character of a day's ration may be given:[1]

BREAKFAST.

	Grams.	Protein. Grams.	Calories.
One shredded wheat biscuit	30	3.15	106
One teacup of cream	120	3.12	206
One German water roll	57	5.07	165
Two one-inch cubes of butter	38	0.38	284
Three-fourths cup of coffee	100	0.26	...
One-fourth teacup of cream	30	0.78	51
One lump of sugar	10	...	38
		12.76	850

LUNCH.

	Grams.	Protein. Grams.	Calories.
One teacup chicken soup	144	5.25	60
One Parker-House roll	38	3.38	110
Two one-inch cubes of butter	38	0.38	284
One slice lean bacon	10	2.14	65
One small baked potato	60	1.53	55
One rice croquette	90	3.42	150
Two ounces maple syrup	60	...	166
One cup of tea with one slice lemon	..	...	...
One lump of sugar	10	...	38
		16.10	928

DINNER.

	Grams.	Protein. Grams.	Calories.
One teacup cream of corn soup	130	3.25	72
One Parker-House roll	38	3.38	110
One-inch cube of butter	19	0.19	142
One small lamb chop, broiled, lean meat	30	8.51	92
One teacup of mashed potato	167	3.34	175
Apple-celery-lettuce salad with mayonnaise dressing	50	0.62	75
One Boston cracker, split	12	1.32	47
One-half inch cube American cheese	12	3.35	50
One-half teacup of bread pudding	85	5.25	150
One demi-tasse coffee	..	...	...
One lump of sugar	10	...	38
		29.21	951

[1] "The Nutrition of Man," 1907, p. 280.

The grand totals for the day amount to 58.07 grams of protein and 2,729 calories.

With these examples before one, it is comparatively easy to form a daily dietary that will approximate to the above figures. It is merely necessary to keep in mind a few general facts bearing on the chemical composition of the more common foodstuffs. Lean meats of all kinds are rich in protein and poor in food value. Thus one-half pound of lean uncooked beef will furnish the entire daily requirement of 60 grams of protein, but it will provide only 308 calories. A like weight of any lean meat, such as veal, lamb, poultry, etc., will give similar results, subject to a slight variation owing to differences in the content of water. One-half pound of salt boneless codfish will likewise furnish the required 60 grams of protein, but its food value is only 245 calories. Two quarts of whole milk contain 60 grams of protein and will at the same time furnish 1,300 calories. It is easy to see how the daily dietary can be modified in protein content and fuel value by judicious commingling of various foodstuffs. If a little more protein is called for without increasing fuel value materially, the addition of an egg will give 7 grams of protein and an increase of only 80 calories. To increase fuel value without adding to the protein content of the food, recourse can always be had to butter, fat of meats, additional oil in salads, or syrup and sugar. Where larger volume of food is desired without material increase in food values there are available green foods, such as lettuce, celery, endive, greens of various sorts, and fruits such as oranges, apples, grapes, grape fruit, etc.

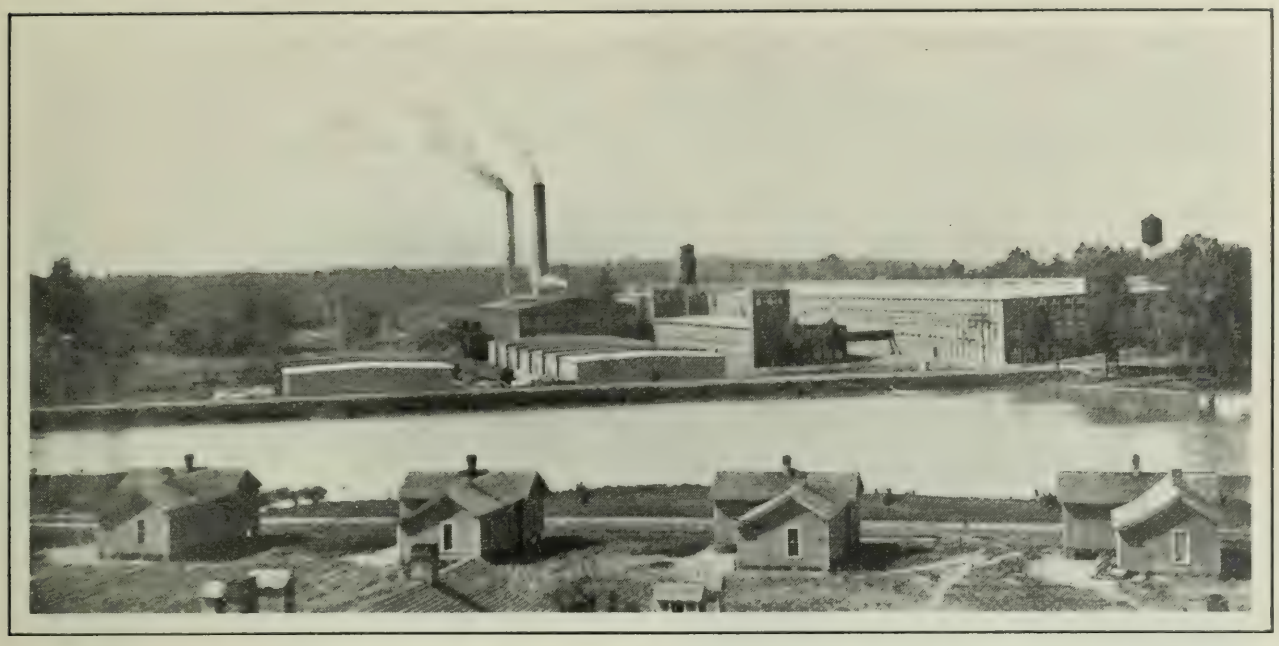
It is plain that any attempt to establish a daily routine which shall approach the true physiological needs of the body leads necessarily toward foods derived from the plant kingdom with the adoption of relatively simple dietary habits. With adults the adoption of new dietary habits frequently leads to the complete abolition of one of the usual three meals, either breakfast or luncheon. With many persons under the writer's observation this course has led to very satisfactory results, especially the omission of breakfast, or, as is more usually the case, the limiting of the usual morning meal to a simple cup of weak coffee with milk. This, if followed by a light luncheon, leaves opportunity for a more hearty dinner, and with many persons this plan of dietetic economy—harmonizing with the needs of the body—has been accompanied by great increase in the capacity for work, especially with brain workers.

Finally, it should be stated that the cost of foods ordinarily bears little relationship to nutritive value. Other factors enter into the problem which obscure in large measure the question of food value. Delicacy of flavor, palatability, together with fancies of various kinds, some real and some imaginary, all contribute to raise the price of many varieties of food far beyond the possibilities of the ordinary family purse. It is to be remembered, however, that wholesome, simple foods of a seasonable variety are always available at a moderate price, equally as well adapted for meeting the needs of the body as the more expensive luxuries, which, perhaps, have only a rare flavor or a fancy name to commend them. Further, at the present time, when the price of meats is climbing higher and higher, it is well to remember that this animal food is a very expensive form of protein, and might well be replaced, in large measure at least, by the less expensive vegetable proteins. It is probably true that from the standpoint of value received meat represents one of the poorest food bargains that people make. Judged by the standard of nutritive value, a large variety of vegetable products of far greater worth are available at much less expense per pound.

"The master words which promise help in the carrying out of an intelligent plan of living are moderation and simplicity; moderation in the amount of food consumed daily, simplicity in the character of the dietary, in harmony with the old saying that man *eats to* live and not lives to eat. In so doing there is promise of health, strength, and longevity, with increased efficiency, as the reward of obedience to Nature's laws.'"

[1] "The Nutrition of Man," p. 301.

New Haven, Conn.



How a Man Went to Meet His Labor Troubles

BY TRUMAN S. VANCE

Country Work Secretary of the Virginia Y. M. C. A.

THERE is a mill owner at Greensboro, N. C., that treats his operatives as well as he does his machinery. Cæsar Cone disclaims any right to the title of a philanthropist, but he is a notable example of that growing number of manufacturers who are solving their labor problems thru no more than sensible consideration of their workers.

He was first of the Southern mill owners to reduce the sixty-six hour week to sixty, but he asserts that this was but the same sort of good sense that makes him never overload an electric motor in the mill. He pays better than average wages, for just the same reason, he says, that he pays more for a better loom, and as for the $15,000 a year that he spends for welfare work, teaching the women to cook and sew and make better homes, for schools and kindergartens for the children and for night classes and social rooms for men and boys, all these he considers as necessary and sensible as his oil bill of as many thousands each year. It simply makes things run smoothly. Contrast with this a Pennsylvania factory from the grinding department of which three hundred Polacks were buried before the priest preached them out of that atmosphere of emery dust and iron particles, yet all the while the management was careful to pack its oil cups with waste to save the bearings of shafts and other machinery from the deadly dust that cut out the lungs of those three hundred Polacks.

So naturally is welfare work set in the general scheme of management at Proximity and White Oak Mills that it is hard to say where it begins. The great mills themselves, employing 3,000, with their superior light and ventilation and self-threading shuttles and artesian drinking water, might be considered fundamental welfare work, but we will begin with the houses. There are nearly eight hundred of these, each set on a quarter-acre lot, thus affording ample yard and garden space. The houses are all neatly painted and otherwise attractive. Each is built on brick pillars to prevent dampness or malaria, but double floors are put in to add warmth. A neat little four-room cottage rents for $3 per month and a six-room house for $5. Wood is delivered at half the price charged in any Northern city. Two deep artesian wells on each square furnish absolutely pure water within easy reach. A seven minute walk

will take any operative to the mill or, in the other direction, to the open fields or park-like woods that surround the villages.

But yard and garden plots, double floors and fresh paint do not make homes. In between these highly necessary beginnings that the company's building and sanitary force has provided and the desired end lies the welfare worker's task. To a refined and thoroly trained



CAESAR CONE.

young woman in each village is given the delicate task of inspiring a love and desire for the little things so important about the home and then to show how they are to be obtained. Flower seeds, vines and plants are given, each spring, to all that will use them, and yards are plowed and grass seed sown for as many as will make an effort to have a pretty yard. Thirty prizes, ranging from $1 to $15, in each village, are given for the prettiest yards and neatest premises.

Nearly all this work about the homes has to be done by the women, who usually have large families, with all their own work to do, but the yards and flowers prove a real diversion from the monotony of other work and make all the difference between having a home and a mere shelter. The rich earth for flower beds and the sod for turfing are often carried as much as a quarter of a mile in baskets or aprons. In White Oak, which four years before had been pine woods and semi-cultivated fields, of the 378 houses occupied, 176 had grass seed sown last year, 261 had flowers and shrubbery, 244 had gardens and 109 had turfed more or less around yards and flower beds.

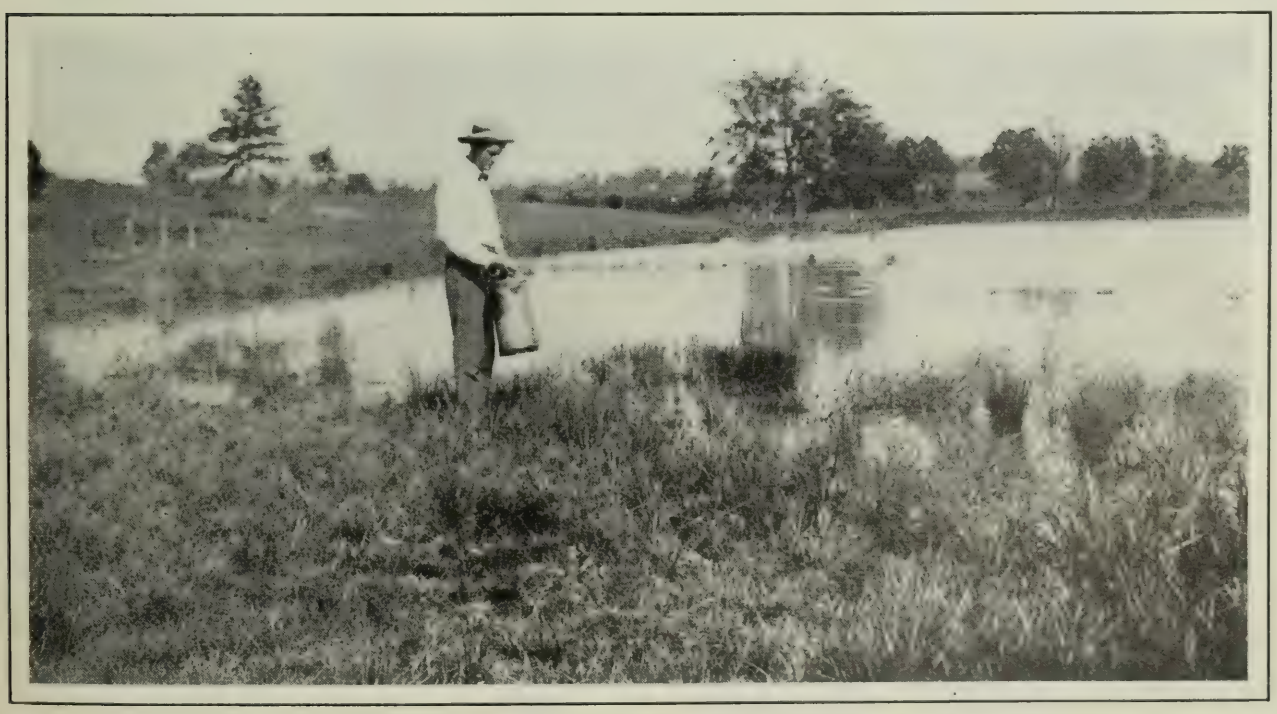
After all this is done, there is much of within-the-house work to be taught by the welfare worker in this great lesson of home-making. Many of the Southern cotton mill operatives have come from the farms in search of better paid labor, and the long, losing struggle has either beaten much of the domestic pride out of them or, at best, given them but little money for its indulgence. Others come from mills where no welfare work is done and the stimulus to better things is lacking from neighbor as well as welfare worker. On arriving at the Cone mills they find things different. Mrs. Newcomer, however, like most women, is observant and has the energy to improve things when once she finds things need improving. She notices that her neighbors' yards are neater than her own; soon she makes friends with those about her and sees their houses and kitchens. She comes home and cleans up, polishes her kitchen utensils and by dint of economy buys others she hadn't known before that she needed. Then it is not long before the "welfare lady" drops in and, under tactful guise of showing her something new in fancy work or salads, gets her into a cooking class that teaches her to bake good biscuits or to cook meats properly, or into a sewing class that leads her to make her children's clothes fit and even to work in that illusive but plainly noticeable thing we call style. About 500 women and girls are in weekly, or even semi-weekly, classes at the welfare cottages or private homes in all sorts of fancy work, cooking, basketry, raffia work, etc. Some of the classes are called clubs and have frequent social features that make



THIS FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE RENTS FOR $3 PER MONTH. ITS ATTRACTIVE YARD TOOK THE SECOND PRIZE OF $10.

them more attractive and widen the field of their usefulness. Saturday afternoon classes are provided for those that work in the mill all the week and are largely attended by those that give up a good part of their weekly half holiday to learn domestic arts. The results of this work are seen everywhere, and the subtle influence that cannot be seen is even greater.

The laws of North Carolina forbid the employment of children under twelve in the mills, and are very generally obeyed; but some mills have a rent contract specifying that the children shall be put in the mill on reaching twelve. At the Cone mills no such requirement is made. Two school houses, costing $40,000, with fifteen teachers, besides two kindergartners, are witnesses of the company's stand on matters of education. Night classes for men and boys, who showed great eagerness to learn, brought good results. Most of the children, particularly the boys, will not stay in the schools after twelve years old, but it must be remembered that this is a problem in the cities as well as in mill villages, and I can say, from personal knowledge, that it would be a most fortunate thing if all the boys that drop out of school had a cotton mill in which to work instead of the idleness



SPRAYING MARSHES WITH KEROSENE TO PREVENT MOSQUITOES.

or such employment as many have in the cities and small towns.

There are about two hundred boys, twelve to fifteen, employed in the two mills. Most of them are "doff" boys, who doff the full, and put on the empty, bobbins for the 120,000 spindles. They become wonderfully expert and can complete each doff in an hour, which gives them forty minutes rest six times a day. Even in their work the play instinct crops out full and boy-like. Their doff boxes are mounted on wheels with a stirrup, of the boys' invention, tacked on behind. A boy will push his box at full speed along the smooth, hardwood floor, mount his improvised stirrup and dash along at a great rate, guiding his chariot by thrusts of his free foot. If one gets careless, his stirrup may be cut away for a while by way of punishment.

In each village a good brass band, with its instruments and instructor furnished by the company, is the rallying center for town pride and a promoter of enthusiasm. Indeed, where did you ever see real, full-chested town pride without a brass band? At baseball games, lawn fetes and of summer evenings it makes a real contribution to enjoyment of village life.

On the Fourth of July each year the company gives a picnic, the biggest thing of its kind in the country. Revolution, a neighboring mill, is asked to join in the festivities and great numbers from the country around read their invitation clear in the fact that there is no one at the gate to deny admittance to any one. All that come, often as many as ten thousand, are welcomed and fed. Twenty thousand saucers of cream, a carload of watermelons, half as many bananas, with a few little extras, such as fifty bushels of roasted peanuts, a thousand gallons of lemonade, cakes, etc., complete the menu. Over a hundred waiters in white uniforms dispense, rather than serve, the eatables. The order is remarkable. Last year there was not an arrest and no signs of any drinking.



SCHOOL HOUSE, WHITE OAK MILLS.
Built at a cost of $25,000, and maintained, with the exception of 20 per cent. of the teachers' salaries, by the company.

One of the year's greatest sanitary triumphs was the practical extermination of mosquitoes by the Men's Welfare Worker. He was a young man of Y. M. C. A. training, who did not mind wading knee deep thru the marshes, spraying everywhere with the deadly kerosene and noting results. Five sprayings, about monthly from June to October, rid the people of nine-tenths of the mosquitoes. The results were quick and sure. The

oil not only killed the wigglers as they came up to breathe, which they must do every minute, but prevented the deposit of eggs or destroyed them if already deposited.

Of winter nights the mosquito exterminator kept the rooms of the Men's Welfare Cottage well filled with men and boys in educational classes or reading or playing games. In the summer he would take the stereopticon, set up his screen out of doors and give illustrated lectures and travelogues. Sometimes five hundred or more people would be seated on the grass, the more fastidious being provided with reserve seats in the way of newspapers to sit on. Sometimes as the beginning of the week's holiday, the operatives of each department have gathered to present really handsome presents to each boss and to receive in turn liberal packages of candy, nuts and fruits. The company gives each of the nine hundred families a turkey and to each boss a gift check of from $10 to $50. To every worker, young or old, that has not missed a single day, holidays excepted, a $5 gold piece is given. Then operatives, bosses and superintendents join in presents to the officials. When the whistle blows they all come streaming out with beaming faces and Christmas hearts. The long year of hard work is ended, but it has been a happy year, unbeset by labor



EACH GIRL IN THIS PICTURE MADE THE DRESS SHE HAS ON.

tired workers sat on their porches up and down the street, cooling off before going to bed, he would use the talking machine with sweet old ballads and the gospel songs the people love. Sometimes he took the boys on long rambles in the woods, with a camp fire and supper cooked over the coals.

Christmas is the time when industrial peace and good will fairly shine forth. Long before the big whistles signal the agitations or grumblings or discontent.

And what of the man that has footed the bill for welfare work? Well, he has an unusual dividend, the genuine love of his people, and the other dividends for which the world is clamoring so loudly have not suffered. Several of the departments in his mills have run at almost 100 per cent. efficiency and some have actually gotten more work from the machinery than it was built to do. Some



A MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.
On one of the hottest days of last summer 700 of a total village population of 3,000 attended the Sunday School session.

Southern mills run as low as 46 per cent. efficiency, chiefly because their people will work but a few days a week. Other mill owners are reaping a similar reward. Thomas F. Parker, of Greenville, S. C., must share with Mr. Cone the honor of being a pioneer in this practical philanthropy, tho he works thru the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Many others are now following his lead in efficient use of these organizations; while in the North and West they are serving all sorts of factories, mining and lumber camps. The brightest aspect of the industrial world today is that it is waking up to the fact that it pays in peace as well as material gain to treat its workers as well as it does its machinery.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Castle Giant

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD

It loomed on the far horizon,
  Monstrous and evil and dark,
The moat at its base was blackness
  And its towers were stern and stark.

What horrors those walls encompassed,
  What bones of forgotten kings,
What soundless depths of donjons,
  What shadows of unknown things!

But it lay in the way before him—
  Should he pause? Should he turn aside,
Where into soft flickering sunlight
  The path ran fair and wide?

Nay, nay; let him press straight forward,
  Horn at lip, and sword at wrist—
And lo, the terrible castle
  Is a rolling cloud of mist!

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

The Fairbanks Incident

BY A ROMAN CORRESPONDENT

THE American College at Rome is an important seminary, in which are trained upward of one hundred youths for the Catholic priesthood in our country. Up to the creation of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, the rector of the American College was the chief agent of the American Episcopate in Roman matters, such as naming of bishops, care of Peter's Pence, dispensations, etc. All these have now practically ceased. The rector's work therefore is chiefly in attending functions, ecclesiastical and social. The inside work of the college is done by a vice-rector, who looks after the order of the house, and a spiritual director, whose aim is the training of the students. In this test the principal textbook is "Christian Perfection" by the Jesuit Rodriguez—a work written for Jesuit novices, and so ill fitted to train secular priests or nuns that Bishop Ullathorne of Birmingham, England, forbade its use in his diocese. The present Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio—Dr. Farrelly—held this unusual office for upward of a score of years. In consequence, the rector is very much free for outside work, chiefly social. The ever growing number of Americans who visit Rome and wish audiences with the Pope makes on the social zeal of the rector a very generous demand.

At the present time Dr. Kennedy, now a bishop *in partibus infidelium,* is fully up to the mark and very obliging to all applications of his countrymen. It is no surprise then that ex-Vice-President Fairbanks should ask Dr. Kennedy to arrange an audience with the Pope. This was settled for Monday, February 14. At the same time Dr. Kennedy invited our former Vice-President to lunch at the American College and address the students; this for the previous day, Sunday. On the same day, however, Mr. Fairbanks promised to give an afternoon address at the American Methodist Church.

So far all was fair sailing. When, however, the honored guest turned up at the American College, Bishop Kennedy took him aside and told him that the Vatican would not receive him on Monday, unless he canceled his Sunday's engagement with the Methodists. The Vice-President refused to do so, on the ground that his engagement to speak to the Methodists was made beforehand. Meanwhile all lunched and Mr. Fairbanks wound up the glad morning for the students by an address on Patriotism. Afterward, Bishop Kennedy again brought up the Vatican visit. It seemed clear from this that the telephone between the American College and the Vatican had not been idle. Fairbanks, to his honor, refused to disappoint his own countrymen, whom he addressed that same afternoon. The Vatican canceled the Monday engagement, and the former Vice-President of the United States left Rome without any Papal audience.

When Giuseppe Sarto was Primate of Venice he was on good terms with the Royal family, the despoilers of the temporal power. As Pope he never hesitates to make such use of the House of Savoy as suits his own purpose. Two regiments of Italian infantry fill the square of St. Peter's during all Papal functions in that great basilica. The telegraph of Italy is at the Vatican's free disposal. There is always an understanding between the Vatican and the Quirinal in naming the bishops of Italy, with the sole exception of the Pope himself and the six suburban bishops surrounding Rome. The Palatine clergy and churches are immediately subject to the King, who names all the pastors of the latter and the members of the former. Curious, too, that the Vatican would object to an address to American Protestants, while it made no protest to an address by the same speaker to American Catholic clergymen. Mr. Fairbanks might speak in a Catholic seminary, but not in a Protestant church. He might teach patriotism to

aspirants to the priesthood, but he must not say anything on any subject to a congregation of his own Protestant countrymen. There is no record that the Pope objected to a discourse which was essentially heretical in a Catholic seminary. For Mr. Fairbanks's idea of patriotism, like that of all his fellow countrymen—a free Church in a sovereign State—such idea is heresy pure and simple.

This treatment of Vice-President Fairbanks may be meant as a warning to his former chief, ex-President Roosevelt, who will also visit Rome. It may also be intended for the American Episcopate, who are not over strict in matters of public meetings, not hesitating to appear on platforms with non-Catholic bishops and clergymen. It may even be a distant echo of Vatican dissatisfaction anent the Parliament of Religions at Chicago in 1893.

This occurrence might suggest to Americans that they avoid Papal audiences. At best they seem stupid. A crowd, as many as sixty, line up, the gentlemen in evening dress, the ladies in black, while the Pope passes along, nearly always in silence, save the Latin blessing, with the irregular zig-zag of the sign of the Cross. It would cut off one large source of that income which visitors to Rome pay so freely.

The Coming of the New Parliament

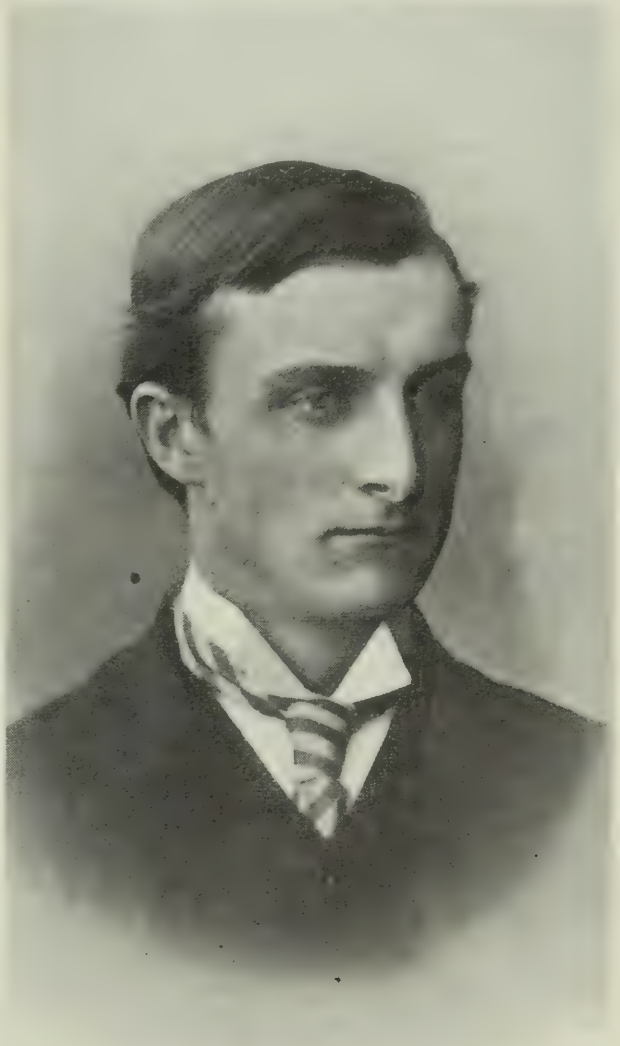
BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE new Parliament has not opened as I begin the writing of this article. Meanwhile the public is left to beguile the time as best it can by indulging in all manner of conjectures as to the possibilities of the Government's retaining its tenure of office or the probabilities of the Opposition contriving to become a Government once again after the enforced experiment of another general election. The Conservatives of all orders, and those whom I may perhaps describe as the Whigs, for want of any more appropriate form of description, seem still to be much suffused and enlivened by the hope that the Government majority is not strong enough to sustain them against the perils of their position and especially against the perils brought by the fact that the majority in any case depends so much on the votes of the Irish Nationalist party and the British Labor party. Now, I am quite willing to admit that there might during the course of a protracted session or of two sessions arise some questions on which the Irish Nationalists and the British Labor party might not see their way to give their absolute adherence to Mr. Asquith and his Cabinet, but I do not see how any such occasions would be likely to arise during the course of the opening session. If, on the other hand, I were to be asked whether I think it is likely that the present Liberal Government would be able to hold out in possession of power during the whole allotted time of a Parliament's existence, I must say that I do not feel much confidence in its possession of such a principle of vitality. Much eager and animated discussion is still going on as to whether the Government will deal first with the Budget or with the veto of the hereditary chamber. To me it seems only natural and at the same time reasonable to hope that the veto of the House of Lords will be put absolutely out of the way before Mr. Asquith and his colleagues can undertake any other effort at legislation. Suppose they began the coming session by bringing forward the Budget, what would there be to prevent the Peers from throwing out for a second time the financial project which they were able to throw out without possibility of prevention only a few months ago? I assume, therefore, with confidence that the Government is fully prepared to begin the work of the new session with the struggle against the veto of the

Peers on financial questions, and will then pass on to deal with the conditions of the Budget. The Government has assuredly a majority amply strong enough to carry out the national policy which would deprive the House of Lords of all power over the disposal of the national finances. Then will come the time for testing, first in the House of Commons and afterward, if necessary, by another appeal to the national decision, whether Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget is the natural outgrowth of England's financial development.

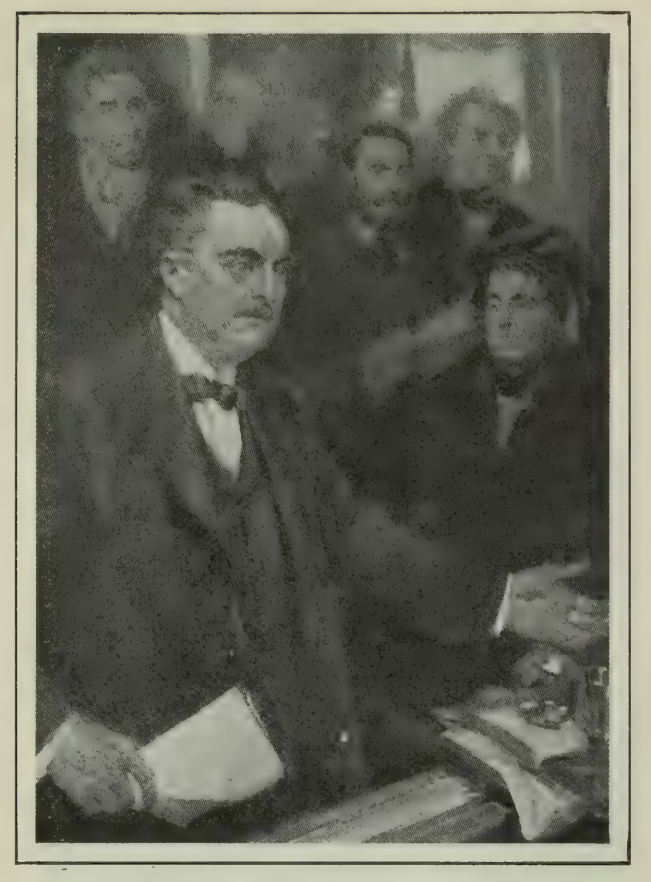
In the meantime the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and most or all of their colleagues, have already returned to their local quarters. Many or most of these hard-working statesmen had been enjoying a much-needed holiday in some of the regions of southern France, and Mr. Asquith, who was one of these, extended his period of rest and relief as long as it could be fairly spread out. The newspapers in London, and, indeed, thruout the provinces, enter into much discussion as to how far King Edward and his Prime Minister are in thoro understanding with regard to the policy which the latter intends to bring first under the consideration of the House of Commons. The general impression seems to be that Mr. Asquith has been in full and frank communication with the King on the whole subject. King Edward has long since won for himself and thru all political parties the credit of being a thoroly unprejudiced and fair-minded sovereign in his consideration of ministerial arrangements, and Mr. Asquith is not in any sense the sort of man who would be likely to plunge into any course of sudden political action likely to bring him into misunderstanding with so judicious and even-minded a sovereign as the present.

We hear already some very confident statements as to changes about to be made in the composition of the Ministry. No one of these changes is believed to be caused by any dissatisfaction with this or that statesman about to be transplanted to a new position, but we were given to understand that in every instance the change is the result of a common agreement and a sense of common and general advantage. Thus, we are assured that Mr. Winston Churchill is to become chief secretary to the Viceroy of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Birrell, who is expected to follow Herbert Gladstone as Home Secretary. It seems to me that Winston Churchill might safely be regarded as a rising statesman most likely to find a cordial welcome in Ireland. His gifted



SIR EDWARD GREY.

father, the late Lord Randolph Churchill, all too early removed from that political field which he loved and adorned, was ever most friendly in his dealings with the Irish cause and the Irish National representatives during the years when he sat in the House of Commons as leader of the fourth party. I remember those years well. We, the Irish Nationalist members, with Parnell then as our leader, sat in close compan-



From the *Illustrated London News.*
THE LEADER OF THE IRISH NATIONALISTS—JOHN REDMOND.

ionship with Lord Randolph and his comrades on the benches of Opposition during the long struggle which Parnell and his followers carried on against the Liberal administration.

The observer from outside the immediate world of Westminster's political atmosphere may perhaps be inclined to believe that there are no such splendid figures to be seen representing British statesmanship just at present as we used to contemplate during quite recent chapters of our history. We have not had for a long time a Gladstone, great statesman and great orator alike, greatest orator and most popular leader of the House of Commons for several generations. Then there were the Earl of Derby and Benjamin Disraeli, two men the like of whom the Tory cause has not had in our days. Perhaps it is as well for what may be called in a sense the dignity of history that no such leaders should have been thrown away on the condition to which that Conservative cause has been brought by the recent guidance of the House of Lords. If, however, there should come out of the present crisis a complete change in the constitution of the second chamber, it is quite to be expected that a new chapter of history may open for the aristocracy of the coming generation. In the meantime it is evident that the absorbing interest of the vast majorities of observers is centered on the future of the hereditary chamber, and the best and readiest way of getting rid of its power of veto over the system of taxation based on the principle of popular representation.

It will probably have much interest for most of my countrymen in the United States and in Canada if I direct their attention to the fact that there has just been a full-page illustration in *The Illustrated London News* containing as its front and most conspicuous figure a likeness of John Redmond, the present leader of the Irish National party in the House of Commons, and of many other figures beside, around and behind him. A descriptive paragraph printed beneath this illustration tells us:

"Owing to the numerical closeness of the two bigger political parties in the new Parliament, he may find that he and his little band of Nationalist followers are masters of the situation—the tail, in fact, that wags the dog."

Then the writer goes on to say:

"In the background, as shadows of the policy of the past, are Mr. Redmond's political 'ancestors'—if I may use such a term of a group which includes a living politician, Mr. Justin McCarthy. Reading from left to right, they are Henry Grattan, who, first as a member of the Irish Parliament, and later as a member of the Imperial Parliament, was one of the first bitter opponents of the Union (died 1820); Mr. Justin McCarthy, who upon the fall of Parnell became the chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party; Mr. John Mitchel, the leader of the Young Ireland movement, who was sentenced to fourteen years' banishment to Van Diemen's Land, but escaped to America, returning many years afterward to Ireland, where he was elected member for Tipperary in 1874, but was declared ineligible; Mr. C. S. Parnell, the famous leader of the Home Rule party from 1880 to 1890; Isaac Butt, who inaugurated the modern home rule movement in 1870; and Daniel O'Connell, leader of the repeal agitation in 1841, who was imprisoned for sedition and conspiracy."

I may notice the fact that the artist

who produced the likenesses, which are many or most of them very good, and the writer of the descriptive paragraph, both forgot to introduce at least one very important and characteristic figure, that of John Dillon, himself the son of a great Irish patriot and who succeeded me as leader of the Irish party when I retired from that position in 1896 owing to broken health. The author of the paragraph seems also to have a peculiar way of arranging dates, as, for instance, when he brings John Mitchel later in the list than myself, altho there, of course, we must bear in mind that he is reading the portraits from left to right as they show themselves in the illustration. The whole arranging of the figures seems to me somewhat bewilderingly constructed, but then they are, we are told, "shadows of the policy of the past," and shadows can hardly be expected to move in chronological order.

London has not during the last month been shone upon by any light of literature which illumined its macrocosm or its microcosm, as its observers might choose to call it, with any especial beams of brilliancy. We are indeed rather early just yet for the book publishing season to enter into its fullest and brightest activity. The opening season of the year begins its distribution of literature about this time and keeps on making its outpour for some two months yet to come. The books we get during that season are still indeed and have been for many recent years chiefly novels of the modern day and romances of any day to which their authors feel drawn by natural inclination. Then, of course, there are also biographies and histories and personal memoirs, and every now and then there comes some new venture into the regions of poetry. This year, however, we do not seem to have been illumined or bedazzled, as the case might be, by any streamings of meteors in the poetic



FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE COLONIES, AND THE BOARD OF TRADE:
Sir Edward Grey, the Earl of Crewe, and Mr. Winston Churchill leaving Downing Street together.
Unconventional photograph from the *Illustrated London News*.

or literary sky, and altho the year has not indeed advanced any great distance, yet most of us can recall to memory many years which were ushered in by a far greater epoch-making illumination.

I have just heard that some of the reports of ministerial changes which I have already mentioned in this article are inaccurate. It is now positively and authoritatively stated that Winston Churchill has been created Home Secretary in the room of Herbert Gladstone, who is appointed Governor-General of the new colony of South Africa. I feel certain that Winston Churchill will make his appointment quite welcome to the English public in general, but at the time when I heard that he was to be made secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland it struck me as one of the interesting freaks of history that a participation in the government of Ireland should now be given to the son of the man who had lent countenance and even some help to Charles Stewart Parnell in his work of obstruction to the Liberal Ministry of that day. Of course, Lord Randolph Churchill was never a Home Ruler, but still in his days of parliamentary obstruction he often became what would be called in slang phrase a pal of Parnell's in his work of obstructing the Liberal Government, and now, behold, here is his son, Winston Churchill, becoming a member of a Liberal Government pledged to the concession of Home Rule.

London, England.

The Differences at Princeton

BY A FRIEND OF PRINCETON

WE are growing accustomed to the exploitation of Princeton University as an experimental or testing ground for educational explosives. Such innovation is startling, however. During the administration of Dr. McCosh reform and advance proceeded in that place with slow and equal step. He left it fully abreast of his times, having introduced a partial elective system and organized graduate instruction on a high plane. It was by him that the rage of anti-fraternity agitation was soothed, and the existing social clubs substituted for that vacuum which nature abhors in social as well as physical life.

His successor presided during a period of quiet growth and consolidation, accepting existing conditions, accumulating endowments, and presenting to the public, with his magisterial power, the ideals of high, intellectual life and of Princeton traditions. The scope of graduate instruction during his term of office was considerably enlarged and the number of graduate students materially increased. This occurred to such an extent that in Princeton, as in the other universities of the country, the status of the graduate student, the organization of graduate life, and the relation of a semi-professional instruction to the purely cultural training of undergraduates claimed the attention of the ablest men among professors and trustees. With the advent of President Wilson, cautious announcement was made that the graduate students of Princeton were to be recognized as an integral portion of the university, that their dignity as disinterested scholars was to be emphasized, and that appeals would be made for buildings and endowments proportionate to the importance of so great an advance.

It is very recent history that in due time this plan was completed, in very large measure under the fostering care of ex-President Grover Cleveland, then chairman of the trustees' committee in charge of the graduate school. The details of the contemplated establishment were such that he was fully convinced it would "conserve the advanced scholarship which our nation needs in every branch of useful activity." He could not "doubt that the way will be open for Princeton to occupy with honor and glory the unique field which, as a pio-

neer, she has entered upon. Speaking for myself, I want to say to you" (this letter was written to the dean of the graduate college) "that I have never been enlisted in a cause which has given me more satisfaction or better feeling of usefulness."

But it soon appeared that the life and instruction of the undergraduates were of greater immediate concern to President Wilson and the circle of his friends than the advancement of the highest learning in Princeton. The educational world is familiar with the inauguration of the preceptorial system by the united and unanimous action of trustees, faculty and graduates. The expense was enormous, but it did not dismay the alumni, who came to its support with a liberality unprecedented. They have funded a portion of the requisite expense, and continue, by annual contributions, to make good a very large deficit. The system is still on trial. Its success seems exactly proportionate to the number of able and devoted young scholars who can be secured as preceptors for a small salary.

With this costly experiment still awaiting results, the next proposed reform was one demanding even larger resources. It was known as the quadrangle system, and appeared to many as a plan for the compulsory association of students with little or no regard for their own desires, in surroundings with the forming of which they had nothing to do, and in which, therefore, they could feel no interest. The idea took shape without knowledge or discussion in either faculty or graduate circles generally, and when finally announced, met with such a storm of disapproval that it was judiciously withdrawn, at least temporarily. But it left behind, unfortunately, a residuum of distaste and suspicion. Meantime, a generous bequest had put at the disposal of the trustees a large sum of money; and this for a graduate college or dormitory on terms which an overwhelming weight of legal opinion has declared to leave the legatees absolutely untrammeled.

Almost immediately the lurking dissension among the authorities came to the surface, and during four years the question of reversing ex-President Cleveland's plan to locate the graduate school somewhat aside from the heart of undergraduate life has been discussed with considerable acerbity. The original plan had commended itself to President Wilson; at the present moment he declares it to be incompatible with university ideals, thus making a complete about-face in his attitude. What may be called the bursting of an educational storm was made known to the public at large when Mr. Procter came forward in support of the Cleveland plan with an offer of half a million, mostly for endowments, on condition that others give a like sum. This offer the trustees formally accepted and they have never declined it. It was withdrawn when President Wilson's supporters in the board of trustees gave the generous would-be founder to understand that his action was so embarrassing as to approach something like *lèse-majesté*.

The matter has been widely discussed in public prints far and near thruout the country, but all the information obtainable leaves interested readers in painful vacillation and doubt as to what may be the principle or ideal violated or shattered by the actual and accepted gift of $300,000 and the proposed gift of $1,000,000 more for the advancement and support of the highest learning in an American university. Graduate students are, for the most part, far from opulent. They were to be housed as are undergraduates. Those of limited means were to be supported by fellowships in proportion to their promise and ability. The best professors obtainable were to be put at the service of those students who could profit by their instruction. It is perhaps useless, but it is highly interesting, to speculate as to what underlies this great convulsion in an old and respected institution, whose trustees, faculty and graduates were recently renowned for their union and harmony, but who now present the sad spectacle of disunion and bitterness.

It cannot be that this is a conflict between democracy and plutocracy, for the Cleveland plan, supported by Mr. Procter, especially provides for the complete democracy of the life and surroundings of the graduate students. In nothing do the rich so exhibit their essential

democracy as in foundations for opening careers to those who have talent. The bone of contention cannot be the site, for one of the sites which President Wilson had chosen and personally urged upon Mr. Procter for his approval was but a few hundred feet less distant from Nassau Hall on the east than the one formally chosen by the trustees and preferred by Mr. Procter, on the west. It cannot be said that the plan which the most unaristocratic of democratic Presidents "felt would conserve the advanced scholarship which our nation needs in every branch of useful activity" violates either national or university traditions. Every great educational institution expands in grounds, in administration, and, normally, in a federal way. There is honest ground for difference as to whether professional or semi-professional students, which graduates are, should live in intimate relation with the undergraduates of our older universities. We believe that we state correctly the opinion of those who have had most to do with graduate students when we say that as yet the overmastering influence in older universities is that of undergraduate life. If this is true, the coming development of the highest American scholarship depends upon safeguarding the leisure and labor of semi-professional graduate students from the disturbing influences of that attractive and fascinating life during which our lads are blossoming into manhood under the influences of study mainly or altogether cultural.

Excluding these conditions, then, as untenable, and considering the tone of the university publications on the subject, we are forced to believe that the truth is largely a contest for autocratic control; and, if this be true, the sooner harmony is accomplished and a return made to normal evolution the better. The world cannot dispense with such princely munificence for educational purposes, especially when, as in this case, it provides an added safeguard to our traditional democratic attitude. Men pass, but institutions go forward with the nation and the race. A single generation may not retard its progress.

We must deplore one perversion of this question; that which seeks to find in the association of scholars, young or old, any parallel with political organization. President Wilson has had kindly mention as a possible leader of one of our great parties. It is deplorable that, for reasons of political strategy in his own State, and in even wider circles, these latest turmoils in Princeton should be used by mistaken friends as political capital. There is no finer indication of American sense and disinterestedness than the steady elimination from politics of the great State universities in the West. Shall we see, without a protest, a reversal of such splendid form in one of our Eastern institutions of learning, a great and venerable university, famous always for its intellectual and social democracy?

New York City.

God's Gifts

BY JULIA B. CADY

God gives us joy that we may give,
He gives us love that we may share,
Sometimes He gives us loads to lift
That we may learn to bear.

For life is gladder when we give,
And love is sweeter when we share,
And heavy loads rest lightly too,
When we have learned to bear.

New York City.



Suez and Panama

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

[This is Mr. Bigelow's second article, written for THE INDEPENDENT, on his trip around the world. The first letter appeared in our issue for February 3, 1910.]

MY friend the German archeologist tells me that Chinese fleets floated fluently thru the Suez Canal one thousand years before the birth of our Saviour, and that for a thousand years in our era merchants traded thru this waterway, connecting Canton and Calcutta with Constantinople and Cadiz, by means of Arab dhows or the Boughi boats which are still the marvel of the great eastern Malay Archipelago. Also do we learn that Cleopatra used this canal in making her escape after the naval disaster off Actium. All of which inclines me to think that in matters hydraulic there's nothing new, and in matters of the Panama Canal our wise course is to learn from our engineering forbears—be they Ptolemy's, Muhamed's, de Lesseps or John Bull.

Of John Bull at Suez I can speak but as reflecting what a man can see who is here for the third time in twelve years—and in that interval, short as it is, much is obviously indicative of improvement. Port Saïd, which was but a bundle of hutches when the canal was commenced, is now a beautiful city of nearly 50,000 people, with broad, clean avenues, modern sanitation, public buildings and private residences suggesting permanency and honest administration. At the center a charming little park, with a monument to de Lesseps as beautifully executed as it is richly deserved. Each day Suez grows in beauty, health and commercial importance. The houses have not that shabby, ephemeral appearance that marks those of Colon; here they are built as companion pieces to the Pyramids.

Suez is now far more than a mere canal entrance for steamers to stop a few hours and coal before proceeding to the Red Sea and beyond. It has become a seaport independently of the canal. Dredging is the chronic exercise of the authorities, not merely deepening and widening the existing canal line of 80 miles, but cutting out huge basins, where fleets of merchantmen can load and unload their wares from East and West. The shipping grows faster than the dredges can make berths. The town grows more rapidly than the camels can travel who gently come from the shore in long caravans, laden with sand which they spill from their backs in order to raise the land for the prospective house builder. "Aïda" was sung shortly before the Franco-German War of 1870 in order to celebrate the completion of this great canal; but little did even the great dreamer de Lesseps dream that what he accomplished was but the beginning of a great work only now dimly outlined to prophetic eyes. There was no thought of linking Cape Town to Cairo in 1870! Today they are projecting here a vast railway terminus, in anticipation of a Port Saïd that shall be to Central Africa what San Francisco is to Western United States.

About the streets of Port Saïd I strolled with a French engineer on the

canal works; his father worked here before him and so did his grandfather. He is happy here. He tells me that the British protectorate is just and gentle, and that Jew and Gentile, Mahomedan and Christian, all regard it, if not perfect, at least a vast improvement on anything hitherto experienced by them or their fathers. "Not a revolver has been fired here in my time," said my French friend, to impress me with his opinion that Port Saïd was perfectly safe, night or day; that crime was rare or non-existent.

When first I visited this place it was a byword for wickedness, a refuge for outcasts and criminals; today it is clean, law-abiding and prosperous. What is the secret? Nothing but plain old Bible teaching. The Briton has planted the seed of justice in Egypt, and his reward is in sight.

Prophecy is dangerous; likewise analogies. But danger has its charm, and therefore let me add that Suez and Panama suggest kinship in that each is in tropical climate and each is a resort of mosquitoes; each lying low and requiring much filling in and draining. But de Lesseps at Suez was perpetually hemmed in by not owning the land adjoining his enterprise. We, on the contrary, can do what we please. De Lesseps used the local Arab or Egyptian labor; we use the local or West Indian negro. We have immense advantage at Panama in the Chagres River, which not only can provide an inexhaustible supply of pure, sweet water for the cities of the future, but, when properly dammed in the upper reaches, affords endless electric motor power.

Colon is destined to be another Port Saïd, a great port of call, the terminus of a great railway that shall unite Cape Horn with Colon, as Cairo now with Cape of Good Hope. For this great commercial capital we are now laying foundation. Now is the time to reserve the water front as a park for rich and poor. Now is the time to lay out broad avenues; open places at frequent interval. Above all, now is the time to anticipate the gamblers who grow rich on the unearned increment of land value—let the Government as paramount landlord make wise laws against overcrowding and against land speculation.

CEYLON.

Beyond the Gates

BY S. H. M. BYERS

We often wondered, she and I,
What thing might lie behind the wall,
Whose gate stands open when we die,
Then sudden, shuts beyond recall.

We longed and looked, and dear ones past
As if on wings in viewless air.
No path they left, nor shadow cast,
They sailed and sailed, we knew not where.

Sometimes when twilight gathered round,
Each spake to each when lamps were low,
And never yet God's answer found;
We only said, We do not know.

Then came a promise each to each,
Our thoughts still on the gate divine,
Beyond the wall, if one has speech,
Who enters first shall give a sign.

One summer day she left my side,
A struggle and the angels won;
And that sad gate that stood so wide,
I heard it close and all was done.

And then I waited for the sign;
If love could pierce the mighty wall,
Then she would speak, this lost of mine;
I listened, but no word at all;

Till once, with Nature all in tune,
I walked beneath the myriad stars;
The breath of night was on the June,
And God seemed letting down the bars.

And all at once I seemed to hear
Celestial music in the sky,
And her sweet voice, so soft and clear;
And then I knew we do not die.

ST. HELEN'S, DES MOINES, IA.

Literature

Pragmatism and Anti-Pragmatism

To those who have been deterred by lack of time and opportunity or by other reasons from following in the various philosophical journals the discussions of pragmatism which for the last few years have filled so many of their pages, the collection of essays by Professor James on *The Meaning of Truth*[1] will be found convenient. But those who wish an "introduction" to the subject should first read his earlier volume, "Pragmatism," of which this is the sequel, since it is much easier for the layman to understand him when he is stating his own case in his own way than in the present volume, where he has to adopt the more scholastic language of his adversaries, the abstractionists. But for all who love a good fight—with no blood flowing—this book will be attractive, for Professor James wields a sharp sword, altho he does not slash about so savagely with it as Professor Schiller. He is chiefly concerned with explaining and defending against misinterpretations the definitions of truth he put forth in "Pragmatism":

"True ideas are those that we can assimilate, validate, corroborate and verify. False ideas are those we cannot."

"The truth of an idea is not a stagnant property inherent in it. Truth happens to an idea. It becomes true, is made true by events."

"The true, to put it very briefly, is only the expedient in the way of our thinking, just as the right is only the expedient in the way of our behaving. Expedient in almost any fashion, and expedient in the long run and on the whole of course; for what meets expediently all experience in sight won't necessarily meet all further experiences equally satisfactorily. Experience, as we know, has ways of boiling over, and making us correct our present formulas."

That is, pragmatist and anti-pragmatist do not differ so much as to the meaning of truth as they do in regard to what it attaches to. According to the pragmatist truth is not a property of objects; it is a property of our beliefs; it is that property which makes certain of our beliefs profitable to us as individuals and as a race. In these controversial papers directed against various adversaries Professor James is most emphatic in his refutation of two common misconceptions—"slanders," he calls them—(1) that the pragmatist denies reality, and (2) that he uses mere personal gratification as the test of truth, regardless of agreement with the opinions of the rest of the world and consistency with the rest of his own opinions. The controversy is, in fact, primarily over what shall be the battleground. It is like a fight between a lion and a shark, each trying to drag the other into its own element, the pragmatist all the time insisting on concreteness and the anti-pragmatist on abstractness as the true environment of the philosopher.

Professor Schinz[2] objects to pragmatism on the ground that it is devised for the purpose of bolstering up religion and protecting democracy, as in his opinion a general knowledge of the real truth about the universe would be fatal to both. So far from making usefulness the test of truth, as the pragmatist does, he holds that pragmatism may be useful, but it is not true. Or to quote his own words:

"Pragmatism will triumph, but because it is false, not because it is true; for from the social point of view the false is preferable to the true."

"How is it in America? The intellectual class does not reproduce itself; immigrants, sprung from inferior classes, overspread the country more and more. For this population and for that of the civilized world of the future, scientific determinism would be dangerous, such a population would make a bad use of the truth. Truth has nothing to do with life."

Professor Schinz believes in an intellectual *élite* to whom may be permitted the knowledge of things as they are, but for the masses, who unfortunately are prone to carry their ideas into action, the truth cannot be allowed full sway.

[1] THE MEANING OF TRUTH. A Sequel to "Pragmatism." *By William James.* New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

[2] ANTI-PRAGMATISM. An Examination into the Respective Rights of Intellectual Aristocracy and Social Democracy. *By Albert Schinz.* Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

but must be modified and controlled by expediency, opportunism and pragmatism. Curiously enough, he cites in support of his aristocratic theory, not only Mallock, author of "Aristocracy and Evolution," but also W. J. Ghent, whose satire on prevailing social tendencies, "Our Benevolent Feudalism," was first published in THE INDEPENDENT. We wonder which of these two, Mr. Ghent or Mr. Mallock, will feel most disgusted at being thus classed with his often antagonist.

Professor Schinz's method of attack is to pluck off the leaves of the artichoke one by one. He detaches from the pragmatic philosophy all its intellectual elements, until there is left a mere irrational stump that nobody would own. He deprives it of its adherents by questioning in turn the genuineness of the pragmatism of Poincaré, of Dewey, of Schiller, and even of James. As compensation for thus depopulating the sect he pads out the roll of pragmatists with the names of dead people, Abelard, Thomas Aquinas, Pascal, Rousseau and Kant.

It is hardly fair to deny to the pragmatists the use of reason merely because they question the competence of formal logic to decide all questions. It seems to us more correct to look upon the pragmatic movement as essentially the carrying over into the fields of religion, ethics and sociology of the method by which modern science has won its unprecedented triumphs, the method of holding theories and conceptions as working hypotheses, temporarily useful in limited fields for specific purposes. This mode of thinking is adopted more or less by all scientific investigators and has been most clearly exprest by Ostwald and Poincaré.

But apart from its destructive criticism and its somewhat startling social philosophy, *Anti-Pragmatism* is of interest from its observations on the psychology of the American people in comparison with the French, for whom this book was first written. Professor Schinz is witty, well read and outspoken.

According to Professor James, the little volume entitled *What is Pragmatism,*[3] "for its clearness and good temper deserves to supersede all the rest of the anti-pragmatistic literature." This praise from an opponent is a sufficient recommendation of the book. It is a fair-minded exposition and criticism. The only fault we have to find with it is that Professor Pratt devotes more space than it is worth to the attempt to discriminate between the pragmatism of James, Dewey and Schiller. It is not so important to find out how much these men differ as on what they agree and why.

The Catholic Encyclopedia

THE *Catholic Encyclopedia,* which has now reached its sixth volume,* sets a high standard in articles of a statistical and geographical description. In this volume the articles on France, Germany and Geography are fine pieces of work, and, along with one or two other studies of similar character, lend a notable distinction to this sixth instalment of the great undertaking. In these days, however, geographical and statistical articles are of far less importance in such a work as the *Catholic Encyclopedia* than thoro, competent studies on matters of history and apologetics. And in just these vital departments the encyclopedia most grievously falls short. We cannot blame the editors for this. They must protect the work from the slightest suspicion of Modernism, and must therefore exclude a great deal that is now part of the very alphabet of critical studies. Here we have, for instance, an article on the Gospels—certainly the most important topic in the volume, and perhaps in the entire work. It is given three and one-half pages, while Gothic Architecture has sixteen, and a fearfully dry discussion of the theological technicalities of Grace has been favored with twenty. Obviously the momentous problems of Gospel study are not treated at all. The pity of it is all the greater, inasmuch as the author of the article is a splendid scholar, who could have done the work in a distinguished manner. It is not his fault that he has not done so. The Jesuit author of the "Genealogy of Christ" has produced an article which is a scandal to scholarship. The account of Gregory II of course makes no men-

[3] WHAT IS PRAGMATISM? *By J. B. Pratt.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

* THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA. Volume VI—Fathers—Gregory. New York: R. Appleton Company. $6.

tion of that Pope's written permission to a man whose wife had contracted leprosy to marry again, on condition that he support the afflicted woman. Gratian, the father of Canon Law, was less ultramontane, for he scored Gregory for the crime of it. Instead of tiresomely endeavoring to minimize the Galileo affair, Father Gerard would have done better simply to transcribe the exact words of the two decrees in condemnation of the earth's orbital and axial rotation. That citation would settle the matter, but perhaps not in the right way. The strenuous attempts of the author of "Fetishism" to maintain that fetish worshippers hold the belief in one supreme God and Creator will appear rather weird to students of comparative religion. The following statement concerning Blessed Gerard Majella speaks somewhat vociferously for itself. This young man, we are told, "was favored with infused knowledge of the highest order, ecstacies, prophecy, discernment of spirits and penetration of hearts, bilocation, and what seemed an unlimited power over nature, sickness and devils."

We have left for the last our high appreciation of the article on Gnosticism, and our grateful acknowledgment of Father Robinson's study of Francis of Assisi.

Doctor Rast. By James Oppenheim. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.50.

This book is a collection of short stories, the scenes of which are laid in the gray tenement life of the East Side. A young Jewish doctor is the center of interest in them. He has come down among his people to do charity, but with an emotional sympathy and understanding characteristic of idealists of his sort his attitude is not that of the aloof "worker." He becomes a great heart armed with a lancet for the spirit as well as for the body. When "Rizpah," an ardent girl Socialist, comes to him to learn the truth about her eyes he tells her that she is going blind, but he gives her a new social sight which clears her impetuous mind of revolution and gives her a constructive kindness toward all classes. In the romance of the "Unborn" he teaches two lovers, one of whom has developed tuberculosis, the necessity of renunciation for the sake of posterity. On the whole, however, the stories have suffered by being massed in such close proximity. The note of them is too continuously that of hysterical pathos and the hero feels too intensely and acts too dramatically.

The Involuntary Chaperon. By Margaret Cameron. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

There are two forms of writing which have been much tabooed lately by casual readers—that of the letter and that dealing primarily with travels. The author of this book has used both these forms and yet has succeeded in escaping the discursive style of the public letter-writer and the touring tone of the sightseer. The scene is laid in a number of the South American countries thru which the characters are traveling. The chaperon writes the letters, which are filled with many significant things about these countries next door to us, to whom, she complains, we are so indifferent, while all other nations are putting in sturdy thumbs.

A Political History of the State of New York. By DeAlva Stanwood Alexander. Vol. III. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

Mr. Alexander has carried his history of New York politics into a third volume, which covers the years from the outbreak of the Civil War to the rise of Governor Cleveland. Seymour, Fenton, Tilden, Seward, Tweed and Conkling are the names that project themselves most forcefully from his pages. But they do not give to it any pronounced unity, and it is doubtful whether the history of the State of New York has any unity. Here, more than in most other States, the local field is the training course for politicians with national aspirations, and the statesman is forever looking over his shoulder to see whether he has gained the national audience for which he longs. The cross purposes of State politics and national interests have always been exceedingly intricate. Only a few New Yorkers have ever succeeded in leading order out of chaos, while these have been the great politicians who have risen thru their perspicacity to the

seats of the mighty. State history is a serviceable handmaid for the larger story of the nation. It needs to be written as Mr. Alexander is doing it, with all honesty and accuracy obtainable. There is no other book on New York that is as useful as this promises to be.

The Human Way. By Louise Collier Wilcox. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

These essays are a collection of solaces for those for whom the salt of life has lost its savor. They are for those who have, as the author puts it, discovered "the horrible discrepancy between desire and fulfillment"; who have lost the fire of endeavor and have only endeavor left. The book will appeal to the reflective reader of essays and not to one desirous of information. Such information as it possesses is of a limited and personal area. The style is epigrammatic, tho the epigrams are often debatable as to their truth. The essays are full of optimistic stoicism and lessons in common sense. They seek to teach us how to project ourselves into other relations and thus learn to forget or to bear with fortitude our individual disappointments.

Idealism as a Practical Creed. By Henry Jones, LL. D., Litt. D. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

Philosophy need not always be a dismal and laborious species of literature. Professor James can be light-hearted and debonair in the discussion of its most intricate dogma, as was Friedrich Paulsen among the Germans. Rudolf Eucken's pages are a continued oration, and high eloquence also characterizes these lectures of Professor Jones, of Glasgow, delivered before the University of Sydney. He will have his meaning clear, and he declaims his creed with the passion of a prophet and the fervor of a poet. Every idealist quotes Tennyson's "Flower in the crannied wall," but Professor Jones has a snatch of good poetry every few pages. In the table of contents it is a bit strange to note a chapter on Wordsworth and Browning following a discussion of freedom, but in the text the transition is not abrupt. He will have it that idealism is a practical creed for today, not because we need it, nor because we must believe something and might as well believe what we like, after the manner of the pragmatists, but because it is true. His lectures are good reading of a damp, raw evening, when the sticks in the fireplace refuse to burn; the stupidest fireman will make them burn after the elevation of such philosophy.

The American of the Future and Other Essays. By Brander Matthews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Professor Matthews discourses pleasantly and instructively upon the English language, American manners, character and humor, spreadeagleism, simplified spelling and a number of other subjects more or less related. The magazine reader has seen some of these papers before; if he is appreciative of well-balanced judgments, of good scholarship and of a graceful style, he will be grateful that the papers have been collected under a single cover. Professor Matthews looks with equanimity upon the mingling of races in America—a race-blending that has caused not a little misgiving upon the part of those who set great store upon the preservation of the purity of the Anglo-Saxon breed. Fresh infusions of alien blood are desirable for a healthy stock, and no matter how great may be that infusion, we shall still retain our two best inheritances, the English language and the English common law. There is a happily drawn comparison of the characteristics of the French and the English languages, and a more detailed comparison of the French, the English and the American character. The subject of idealism in American character, a matter that has employed the pens of a good many French, German and Italian critics of America, is treated in a vigorous and commonsense manner. Idealism may have a practical side to it, and an Emerson or a Lincoln, tho with his gaze fixt on the stars, may yet keep his feet firmly planted on the soil. Robert Louis Stevenson's famous half-playful characterization of the French as candid, incapable of friendship, fairly honest and rather indecent toward

women; and of the English as hypocritical, capable of strong friendship, dishonest and fairly decent to women, is brought into requisition. But the author believes that if the various races were graded by points upon the essential virtues, the great disparities on particular counts would pretty nearly even up on the total. The book is printed as the work of a propagandist of reformed spelling should be, with many elisions of unnecessary letters; it is therefore strange to see, in the spelling of the middle part of Alfred Russel Wallace's name, the addition of a letter *l* which the scientist himself disdains to use.

Sir Philip Sidney. By Percy Addleshaw. With twelve illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Mr. Addleshaw's *Sir Philip Sidney* is a very readable book—readable because the author has made himself variously acquainted with the scandals of Elizabeth's time; because, moreover, he has rather industriously collected a few facts which, with a plentiful addition of inference, almost persuades us that Sir Philip must have got spots of the prevailing pitch upon his immaculate garments. Almost; not quite. There is a growing number who think that, pitch being a product of Nature, no man, not even a Sidney, can be wholly a man without some of it concealed about his person. Mr. Addleshaw accordingly finds the pitch, just where he expected to find it, in Sir Philip's religion—too austere; in his politics—tainted with an unnatural hatred of the much maligned Catholic Church; in his morals, which, of course, must have been correctly depicted in his sonnets, devoted to "Stella," or Lady Penelope Devereux under the disguise of "Stella." It is true that Sir Philip, as a boy, was in Paris and witnessed the St. Bartholomew massacre. But, according to Mr. Addleshaw, Calvinism, too, abounded in pitch. So did Lutheranism. Protestantism was very, very wicked, and Sidney was bigoted. Catholicism was by no means so bad as it was painted. The Jesuit, too, was particularly misunderstood. "No set of men," says Mr. Addleshaw, "can show so splendid an army who stood up for all that was good and right." There is "nothing in the evidence against them much more substantial than a soap bubble," he tells us. With Philip of Spain removed, so his argument runs, Catholicism in those days would have had hardly a seamy side at all. William of Orange did not find it wholly so in the Netherlands; nor Coligny in France; nor does Parkman so paint it in Canada. And even Mr. Addleshaw occasionally forgets. He falls foul of himself as a critic. Sir Philip had undoubtedly seen the Lady Penelope and perhaps fallen in love with her when she was a maid of twelve, and perhaps he would have married her when she was older, and so have made happy her father, the Earl of Essex, who died desiring the match. He may—easily and most naturally; it is very human—have found his love for her not diminished by time, nor by her marriage to a man to whom she was not very faithful. But a *liaison* with her in those later days—that is another thing. And the author brings to bear upon the question no new facts. He settles on the *liaison* on the strength of that beautiful exercise in Elizabethan verse, "Astrophel and Stella," known and discussed by a few friends of Sidney during his life, but published only after his death. Our author argues that the sequence of sonnets, hardly to be surpassed in their quality of "notable images" and in their sense of reality, must have stated the exact truth and spelled out a *liaison;* for Sidney's "unswerving truthfulness, his deep feeling, and his *utter lack of humor* must be remembered." This is Mr. Addleshaw's view, when he is discussing the sonnets. But the humor, so plentifully lacking then, becomes suddenly abundant enough when the "Apologie for Poetry" is analyzed; and this is the point where the critic falls foul of himself: "If the 'Apologie' did nothing else," he says, "it proves that its author had a pungent sense of the ridiculous at times." And again, "Philip also shows a sense of humor, as indeed he does thruout the essay." And again, lest we forget, "The treatise is admirably arranged, and is full of scholarship, even of humor, and logic."

Literary Notes

....The Messrs. Harper have added to their "Reader's Library" *The Great English Short Story Writers*, in two volumes, provided with introductory essays and notes by William J. and Coningsby W. Dawson. The introductory material consists of a review of the evolution of this form of fiction, in the first volume, and of a study of the short story as it is written today, in the second. Both are sound statements of facts and theories generally held on the subject. The stories reprinted are twenty-eight in number, beginning with Defoe, and out of the total no less than fourteen are by American authors. (12mo, each, $1 net.)

....It was, if we mistake not, one of the New York *Sun's* bright young men who bethought him, a few years ago, of writing a review of the City Directory, and ingeniously produced an entertaining column of reading matter. A similar way of treating *Who's Who* for 1910, which has just made its appearance, would, no doubt, yield many columns of curious and valuable material, and perhaps an additional column or two of puzzles that might be headed "Why Who's Who?" Since, however, there is no middle course for treating a work of this kind in a literary column, the bare statement of the publication of the new volume must suffice. This is the original English work, not its American counterpart. (Macmillan, 12mo, $2.50 net.)

....The sad state of our daily press is occupying many minds that occasionally unburden themselves in print or on the platform. A late addition to the discussion of the problem is James Edward Rogers's *The American Newspaper*, which plainly indicates that our papers are what their readers make them, and that it is the educational, cultured, social and economic conditions of the day that mold this public. Much of what Mr. Rogers says is to the point; he pins his faith to a possible rehabilitation of the newspaper, but, on the other hand, it may well be that the press in its evolution will never return to the position and the functions it once held and upheld. Of course, this writer devotes considerable attention to the newspaper as a money maker; he would perhaps have seen several new lights, or at least obtained some new viewpoints, if he had bethought himself of studying it as a money loser more ruinous than almost any other commercial enterprise of modern days.

....A large amount of information concerning the language, text, and versions of the Old Testament is found in Dr. Alfred S. Geden's *Outlines of Introduction to the Hebrew Bible* (Scribner's, $3.50). The work does not cover the ground of such introductions as those of Driver and Cornhill, which treat of the date, authorship, and literary character of the several books of the Old Testament, but is concerned rather with the history of the Old Testament language, texts, and versions. In the last chapter the author treats briefly the origin and literary character of the Pentateuch, maintaining a moderately conservative position. Dr. Geden is a teacher of Hebrew in the Wesleyan College, Richmond, England.

Pebbles

"I'm an author, you understand, spending my vacation on a farm to get local color. How much will board be?"

"Ten per week," replied the farmer, "and $2 extra if we're expected to talk dialect."—*Kansas City Journal.*

"But, Cousin Bertha, how did you make the acquaintance of your second husband?"

"It was quite romantic. I was out walking with my first, when my second came along in an automobile and ran him down. That was the beginning of our friendship."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

It is presumed that the editor of the Rushville *News* has been having a lively time of it since the publication of the following "Lost" item:

"Lost—A little dog about the size of Joe Hazel's feet, ears like Charles Atkinson's. Looks like Willie Gardner in the face, and hair like Ed. Morgan's. When last seen was headed toward Rushville; if found leave at Gardner's restaurant and receive reward."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The *Harvard Lampoon* is authority for the following rules concerning electives which have recently been drawn up for the benefit of the class of 1914: 1. Every student entering Harvard College in the year 1910 is required to take during his college course before receiving his degree of A. B., S. B., or H and must pass with a grade of C or D (see catalog pq 55864 for details), at least four courses from each of the following groups in such a way that no two such courses involve either concentration or distribution except in special cases when by a vote of the faculty and consent of instructor and bursar also the medical adviser *ex officio* a student intending to try for a degree with distinction or the wrestling team providing he weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds and who has passed his Freshman courses with a grade of B or above and strength test with 900 or over may substitute for any one single course in any single group any other single course of any other single group not prescribed for Freshmen and not contained in those primarily for graduates on condition that he notify the college office of his intention not sooner than the last Friday of January nor later than the first Saturday of February of the year in which he proposes the change to take effect in default of which he may be fined five hundred dollars ($500), which, however, does not preclude further action on the part of the parietal or administrative boards unless he has so signified his intention previous to the aforesaid application.

2. In all other cases he shall be suspended.

Rev. J. H. Jowett, of Birmingham, England, tells of a lay preachers' conference, in which a veteran described his method of sermon preparation. "I take my text," he said, "and divide my sermon into three parts. In the first part I tell 'em what I am going to tell 'em; in the second part—well, I tell 'em; in the third part I tell 'em what I've told' em."—*Catholic Citizen.*

The Independent

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Bribery in Legislation

THE investigation of the purchase or defeat of legislation in this State by money opens a much larger question than that involved in the innocence or guilt of a Senator at Albany. It is easy to see how money was used to purchase a criminal lot of legislators by putting a sufficient number of bank bills in an envelope and giving it to them. That is plain sailing, a simple and stupid way. The legislation proposed may have been good or bad; and there may have been other reasons for passing it or defeating it, such as the will of the State boss; but the occasion could be used by leeches to suck blood for themselves. Doubtless it has been so used often by some people, by men who were in politics for what they could make out of it. Giving the money in hand is a crude way to get the result, even more crude than allowing the legislator to win it at cards.

But there are other ways equally efficacious; and probably the best is by making large contributions to a campaign fund. We had striking examples of it exposed in the insurance investigation in this State a few years ago, when we learned that large contributions were made to both parties so as to secure the favor of both. This was something in addition to the "yellow dog fund" provided for direct personal corruption at Albany, the very name of which fund indicated the contempt which the givers of it felt for its receivers. Possibly the receivers could have fairly returned the sinister compliment.

Attention has been called within a few days to other great contributions to campaign funds, or attempts to get them, for the purpose of controlling the policy of the national Government. Senator Platt left behind him a vicious bequest of shame which he attempted to bestow on the memory of President Harrison. The substance of it is, that in return for his influence and an immense contribution by Senator Platt for the campaign, Mr. Harrison, if elected, would make him Secretary of the Interior, with all the patronage and policy that position involves, but that he failed to keep his promise. President Harrison had learned that Senator Platt made such a charge privately, and he left behind him a most emphatic denial of the story. He had never made any such promise, and he kept himself strictly free from any entanglements, but it is easy to believe that Mr. Platt believed that his services, and his not overscrupulous securing for Mr. Harrison of the vote of the great State of New York, had earned for him the post which he coveted and which his friends believed he would get. Indeed, Mr. Elkins may have told him he would get it. But Mr. Harrison, one of the most conscientious Presidents we have ever had, would not submit to dictation, and was not willing to be purchased, and so he was not popular enough on renomination to get the vote of New York, and Mr. Cleveland was elected over Mr. Harrison, who had defeated him four years before in Mr. Cleveland's own State and in the country.

There are legitimate expenses in a political campaign; there are also illegitimate expenses. One of the great reforms needed is to reduce the legitimate expenses and to suppress the illegitimate. One or two States are making experiments on this line. The law in Oregon provides that every voter shall receive, without expense to him, not only ballots,

but a handbook which shall give him the arguments by the supporters for every measure which may be referred to the people; and this will reach one or two hundred pages. Laws to limit expense have often been proposed, after the pattern of English legislation, but little has been accomplished beyond in some States, as in Massachusetts and New York, laws which require candidates to give a sworn statement of what they have personally expended to secure the success of the party ticket on which they have run. We need a national law which shall apply to all national elections, whether for President or for members of Congress, and which shall require that full reports be filed of receipts and expenditures by all political committees in charge of election funds. Of course the professional politicians do not desire such laws, and have hitherto succeeded in blocking them. They prefer "blocks of five" as in Indiana, which must be paid for, or bands of repeaters, as in this city, at times, or a hundred other forms of corruption which all cost money. And the enormous contributions made by rich corporations now forbidden in this State, given over to such men as Platt and Quay, were never meant to be used innocently; and it was expected that they would be paid for in legislation or administration. But we may believe that this evil is slowly passing by. It does not have the vogue it did. Legislators are less bought with free passes on railroads, or retainers of a hundred dollars a month, as in the case of Senator Allds. For an example of legislation intended to break up these evils consider the reforms in Wisconsin.

A National Commonwealth

YANKEE instinct has been formed by pioneering thru a free land continent. Originally the Puritans held land in common, and largely tools, while the State was a commonwealth, and a village constituted a community, that is, a commonality. The family was the earlier unit for voting, and it was slow work to bring individualism to the front. The real reason why women are without the ballot today is because the family counted so strongly in town affairs, and the town in State affairs.

But absorbing and subduing the continent had a peculiar power in suppressing the weaker elements, and bringing to the front the Boones and the Masons and the Sir William Johnsons. There was land enough for all, but even at that the weaker went to the wall. The tendency every way was toward absolute ownership, and it was not thinkable that the State should enter upon a man's possessions, to prevent him from cutting a tree where he chose, or damming a stream for his sole benefit. Laws restricting or regulating the planting and cutting of trees were early on the statute books, but they were nowhere obeyed.

This pioneering work is done. The United States owns some five hundred millions of acres that individualism is unable to bring under agricultural control. The new problems become communal and social, and there is no other way of facing them. Irrigation can become a power to reclaim two hundred millions of acres only under governmental direction. Conservation of forests has become an absolute necessity, even in our oldest settled States. Fuel will very soon become a subject to be considered in common; so also lumber.

As for roads, it was seen from the outset that all highways must be held by the people, for the people, but no one foresaw the steam road and the trolley. Today our market facilities are dependent on the judgment and the will of corporations and private individuals. President Taft's suggestions, in his special message, imply nothing more than a reaction to our original methods. There is nothing subversive in his proposition to hold corporations that own our chief highways under governmental supervision.

The nation gave away what seemed to be inexhaustible public property and privileges. Suddenly it has become evident that it yielded the fundamental commonwealth—the essential life of the people. It broke up and wasted almost to the verge of ruin. National right and national property are simply common property, and the people cannot be dis-

possessed. It did not seem self-evident that national property must be cared for and cultivated on exactly the same principles as personal property; with the same foresight to save and increase its value, or the people would become bankrupt.

Conservation is an economic and political, but not a party question. To place our streams and our fuel and our forests and our mines under the wisest management is imperative. The National Conservation Association, in its report, speaks of forests as a crop, just as much as grain. Lumber is one of the chief freight commodities produced by the land. Its weight, per acre, surpasses corn, wheat, oats and barley. An acre is credited, in good lumber sections, with producing 3,000 pounds per acre, while only cabbage, onions and potatoes outreach this.

Up till the present time timber has been cut almost entirely from wild land, without much regard to the acres gone over. The time has come when the yield of wood per acre has got to be calculated just as we do the rest of the crops. It is estimated that the hard wood regions of Tennessee, where the fire is kept out, yield 3,000 pounds of wood yearly for every acre—under conservation principles. Foresters say that we can do much better than this. In Europe the annual growth runs from 4,500 to 6,500 pounds per acre. We shall learn to do much better than that in this country.

We are talking in terms that are entirely new. To speak of wood as an annual crop is hardly comprehensible to the old-fashioned farmer. When he cleared his wood lot he cut everything before him that was usable, and then he burned over the lot to get rid of the stumps and brush. It was his way of reducing a piece of land to corn or wheat culture. Now we begin to understand that we must conserve an acre of forest on exactly the same principles that we would an acre of apple trees; cutting only that which is ripe and saving the younger for maturity. Wood land, under the care that conservation means, yields yearly crops as regularly as the orchard or the small fruit garden. Marketable timber only is cut at regular intervals, and the new growth is cared for as a future crop.

Now, what we understand President Taft to propose is the adoption of principles of forestry that will limit the power of individual owners, and prevent the destruction of forest property as essentially public property. Every man's street tree or grove tree has a social value as well as a strictly home value. Reforestation is also to be encouraged on cut-over lands and on the rough lands where agriculture of any other sort cannot be so well carried on. Covering the United States, this is a huge proposition. It makes the nation a Commonwealth, just as Massachusetts was a Commonwealth in its earliest days, with joint obligations on the part of every resident. A tree will hereafter be as sacred as money from the mint. This is what we need to feel, but we shall find it very difficult to establish this sort of social consciousness. Millions of trees are annually wasted, involving deterioration of climate, as well as direct pecuniary loss, not only to the individual owner, but to the public. Individualism will lose nothing of independence by this change of sentiment and policy, while the people will gain much.

Meanwhile the National Conservation Association urges that our present tax laws must be modified. They prevent reforestation, because the owners cannot afford to be taxed for improvements that hold their profits far in the future. It is a good thing for the States to encourage planting trees, and it is a good policy to encourage a forest owner to cut his timber conservatively; but when the individual owner is obliged to pay an annual tax on his growing timber, it is no wonder that he cuts prematurely and usually cuts it all. It is the most direct way of escaping practical confiscation thru taxation. He naturally prefers to clear his land and plant crops that are not taxed. "It is better from every side that forest land should yield a moderate tax regularly rather than yield an excessive revenue temporarily, after which none at all." The question is a complex one for the Government, but it must be solved, and that forthwith. Our economic life must find a fuller social ex-

pression; an expression not possible in the youthful era of growth, but demanded by a completer development.

Trusting Posterity

THE serio-comic discussion of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's plan for improving the human race suggests one possibility of uplift which might be worked out, we imagine, without money and without price. Along with the real evils of famine and war, ignorance and fanaticism, the paternal solicitude of each generation for its reckless posterity has caused an incalculable amount of imaginative misery. The human mind is a queer thing. We all feel sure that our forebears were a narrow, slow-going, circumscribed folk; yet we are not more confident of our own superiority over them than we are that our children and grandchildren will make a mess of the civilization that we have so carefully created, unless we tie up their heritage fast and forever. Our fathers and grandfathers held similar opinions. To the best of their ability they tied up our heritage and put the knot in the grip of the dead hand.

Now one remarkable thing about Mr. Rockefeller's plan is that he is willing to trust posterity. He proposes to let future generations use the foundation which he creates for their own purposes and according to their own wisdom. He is not worrying himself ill over their probable incompetency, and apparently he intends to round out his career on the golf links quite as if he were not putting the wherewithal to work, either evil or good, into the hands of trustees not yet born.

In view of a faith so simple-hearted as this, Mr. John Bigelow's objection that the Rockefeller benevolent corporation will have all the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government suggests invidious comparisons. The sapient gentlemen who framed the Constitution were not apparently so ready to trust posterity as this shrewd and successful business man of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is. Their chief concern was to tie up the heritage of liberty and political wisdom which they were handing down so that no spendthrift heir could squander it. Therein lies the cause of no small part of our present inconvenience. Had we been trusted to amend this Constitution of ours in some simple and straightforward way, we might by this time be doing many useful things for ourselves, including doubtless some of the forward-looking experiments in civilization which the Rockefeller corporation will wish to undertake.

It may well turn out that in thus setting a quiet but potent example of trusting posterity, Mr. Rockefeller is doing the greatest and most far-reaching thing for the human race that he has done in his whole life, either in developing industry or in disposing of the wealth created. It is at least a fair presumption that a people which has advanced so far in civilizatin as to have a belief in progress and to plan for new discoveries and new achievements will have a posterity that will know what it wants and how to get it, as well at least as we can prescribe. That posterity will have to loosen up a good many knots that we and our forefathers have tied, and will have to make a great many adjustments to environment and circumstance that we cannot foresee. The generations to come, if they are to be worth encouraging and helping by us, will doubtless have sense enough to do what their times and occasions demand, and, happily, they will be able to employ the Rockefeller fund without having to waste any of it, or waste their energies, as we are compelled to waste ours in circumventing the unwisdom of past generations that could not bring themselves to trust us. If a social order should arise differing from that under which we live, they can still use this heritage. Civilization is a marvelously complex and a marvelously plastic thing. It can be promoted in ways which our minds, sophisticated tho they be, have not as yet conjectured.

The Ethics of a General Strike

A LABOR strike is one thing, often quite defensible; a general sympathetic strike is quite another thing, and not so readily justified. What such a strike means and is intended to accomplish can be seen in the attempt in Philadelphia.

There was a strike of the street railway men. The public is not kept very

well informed of the questions in dispute, but the substance of it is that the company refuses to deal with the union directly, but insists on dealing with the employees; that is, it will have an "open shop." The union seemed to be losing its fight when a general sympathetic strike was ordered, a strike very nearly universal and complete. It was to include the milkmen, the bakers, and the clerks in the grocery stores, as well as all mechanics. To make the effect of the strike more severe the Central Labor Union asked all members and all sympathizers to withdraw all their deposits from the banks. That goes farther than anything employed before, and shows the determination, or desperation, of the leaders to win a victory at any expense.

We do not raise any question, we say, of the ethics of an ordinary strike. The members of a union are then dealing with their own interests solely, or chiefly. They choose to quit work, and the other party has the right to take on other workmen. If peaceably conducted such a strike may be clearly legitimate. It has to do simply with the strikers, unless a riot is stirred up. But in such a case as the present the strikers definitely and purposely attack the general community. The purpose is to make the community so uncomfortable that it will compel the other side to submit. That is a very different thing.

Take this case. In order to get the advantages for themselves they think they ought to secure, they require the bakers, the milkmen and the grocery clerks to strike. They order them to refuse to supply the absolute necessities of the people. What are the babies to do that depend on the milk fresh every day? How many will they kill? What are the households to do that get their bread from the shops and are forbidden to buy flour at the stores? They would shut off the total supply of food from the third greatest city in the United States. They would, for the advantage of a small section, imperil the life of multitudes of the people and destroy the comfort of the rest. There is nothing Christian in that; indeed, nothing moral on any scheme of ethics. It is downright selfishness and cruelty, unjustifiable on any grounds.

Less directly dangerous to life, but yet similarly mischievous, is the proposal to cripple the business of the city by a simultaneous run on the banks. The result would be most disastrous, but that is what is intended, namely, to take this means to force, as by violence, the city, unconsulted and against its will, to support them in their contest. The great public is to be discommoded that their comparatively small number may be accommodated. That, again, is not Christian and not ethical. It would appear to be a conspiracy in effect, and probably in law.

It is not strange that a sympathetic strike finds but partial approval, and a general strike almost none at all.

Mr. Taft's Railroad Bill

The President very earnestly desires that the policies associated with the name of his immediate predecessor, and approved by himself, shall be enforced by legislation. Bills in support of these policies have been prepared under his direction. One of them is an elaborate measure increasing the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission and providing for the more effective regulation of railroads. The Senate committee has reported it substantially without change, a minority of two Republican insurgents having attacked parts of it without effect. In the House committee, however, serious opposition has been manifested by regular Republican members as well as by those who are called insurgents, and parts of the bill which were regarded by the President and his advisers as essential have been cut out or greatly modified. Therefore it is difficult to foresee the fate of the measure.

As originally introduced, it forbade a company to control a competing road by purchase of stock, but there was added a proviso that if a company at the time of the enactment of the bill should be holding one-half the stock of another it might buy the remainder. This proviso has been stricken out in the House committee, where some assert that it would legalize the Harriman railroad merger, which the Government is now asking the courts to dissolve, the prosecution

being directed by Attorney-General Wickersham, who wrote the proviso in question. It is an interesting coincidence that on the day when the proviso was eliminated by the committee, testimony was given in the merger suit showing that because of the proviso the Union Pacific, in January last, set out to acquire 50 per cent. of the Southern Pacific stock, bought 74,000 shares, and was about to buy the additional shares needed, when it learned that the proviso would be rejected. The proviso was inserted not for the benefit of such a combination, but to protect mergers made long ago and now regarded as harmless, such as the union of the New York Central and the West Shore. There is a difference of opinion as to the effect of the adoption of it upon the Harriman merger. Some hold that it would protect that combination and end the prosecution now in progress; others assert that it would not.

We shall not examine in detail the changes made by the House committee. It should be said, however, that when a measure of so much importance and of such scope is transmitted to Congress by the Administration, criticism and amendments must be expected. They do not necessarily indicate hostility to either the Administration or the policy involved. It could be seen at the beginning that the bill in question could be enacted only after thoro debate, and that its provisions would surely be modified. Those who recall the memorable contest over the Railroad Rate bill cannot expect that a measure considerably in advance of that bill, which is now the law, will move smoothly and speedily to enactment.

The changes made by the House committee indicate that those who are responsible for them would compel competition rather than rely upon official regulation. While we do not say that combinations which the Government seeks by prosecution to dissolve should be approved, it seems to us that in the proposed additional railway legislation the chief aim should be to insure effective official supervision and regulation, and that Congress should avoid modifications of the original bill which tend to withhold a part of the additional power which the Commission ought to have. The proposed Interstate Commerce Court, which the House committee has virtually rejected, is needed for a prompt settlement of litigation. It would also promote the effectiveness of supervision by relieving the Commission of certain duties which might better be performed by such a tribunal.

French Political Scandals

FEW pots nowadays can call the kettle black and glass has come into such general use as a building material that it is unsafe for anybody to throw stones. Whether the recognition of this condition of affairs has any other beneficial effect than the checking of pharisaical boasting is a question, but it may be acknowledged that we turn with a certain sense of relief from the too continuous contemplation of political corruption in our own country to the exposure of similar conditions in other lands. This feeling, however unjustifiable it may be, has had abundant satisfaction in recent years. The rottenness of Russia, as disclosed by the war, was not unexpected, but that Japanese, whom we had been led to believe were in all military affairs inspired by the purest patriotism, should have been found guilty of cheating their Government on its purchases, came as something of a surprise. So did the recent disclosure in Germany of wholesale graft in army contracts, for the German officials, whatever their faults, had been esteemed generally honest.

But what seems likely to prove a bigger scandal than them all is coming out in France. America must take a back seat. We have had men who combined politics and finance very profitably to themselves, but have we anybody to match with M. Duez, who got a rake-off of $2,000,000 in the handling of Government funds in the course of three or four years? No doubt we have individuals capable of it, but we do not give them quite such favorable opportunities. Nor in general does France. The magnitude of the defalcation is due to the exceptional occasion, the confiscation of the property of the Catholic Church

after the revocation of the Concordat. The settlement of an estate is apt to be a good thing for the lawyers, even the honest ones, and here were hundreds of ecclesiastical oragnizations all over the country dying intestate by sudden and not exactly natural deaths, leaving their property to the State. This property was of all conceivable forms—churches, schools, houses, distilleries and trust funds and endowments for various purposes, the accumulations of many centuries, estimated to be worth some $200,000,000. Here was patronage galore. The friends and the willing-to-become friends of the Government were given jobs as administrators. One man had charge of the settlement of the affairs of seventy-five of the congregations. M. Duez had thirteen in his hands, and their accounts are in such confusion that the Senate commission of investigation is not able to determine the amount of the defalcation by several hundred thousand dollars. His receipts, kept in cipher, show that he had in his pay about 150 politicians and journalists. Other liquidators appear to be equally guilty so far as their opportunities went, and the ramifications of corruption may prove to be as extensive as in the Panama affair. In fact, some of the names involved are familiar to us in connection with the history of the canal.

In its political effect it is likely to equal the Dreyfus case. That peculation on such a scale should be possible is just ground for criticism of the Government. M. Briand, who is now Premier, originated and carried thru the law separating Church and State, but there is no evidence that he is is to blame for the frauds connected with its execution. But if the Ministry is not overthrown this week by adverse vote in the present Chamber of Deputies it probably will be by the next Chamber, soon to be elected. The Briand Ministry is not in a position to make a successful appeal to the country. It is running behind in its finances; it has not been able to carry out its program of social reforms; it has alienated the army of State employees by not permitting them to form militant unions; it has to face a revolutionary labor party of unprecedented strength, and a new clerical party that the Catholics, freed from their entangling alliance with the State, have now been able to form. The present scandal gives point to the Catholic contention that the seizure of the ecclesiastical property was more for the purpose of crippling the Church than aiding the State. Whatever the intention, such at least seems to have been the result. The Government has not got much out of the Church property and it has lost much thru the animosity and suspicion that have been aroused by the act and the way it has been carried out. If the money had gone for public schools, workingmen's pensions and such purposes as anticipated, little fault would have been found, for the nation, as a whole, had a good claim on much of this wealth, and the Church had forfeited its legal right to it thru its refusal to comply with the terms provided by the law. But to turn out friars and nuns into the cold world, and then to use a large part of their wealth to enable corrupt politicians to lead fast lives is adding insult to injury.

Moving Pictures and Health

It is a well known rule that every new form of popular amusement brings with it special dangers to health. The roller-skating rink with its dust and exercise in a confined space, the bicycle with its tendency to accidents, the automobile emphasizing even this and adding the dangers from dust and exposure, are all typical examples. Recently it has been pointed out that the latest form of popular entertainment, the moving picture show, is liable to be more of a menace to health than any of the popular amusements of recent years. This is all the more serious because of the wide vogue that the moving picture show has obtained in the last year. There is scarcely a village of more than 2,000 inhabitants in this country now that has not its moving picture show, and they exist occasionally in even smaller towns, while the larger towns possess them in ever increasing numbers. It is probable that the fad will die out in the course of the next few years, but in the meantime it is evident that great harm to health may be worked by them, for they are maintained as a rule under the worst possible

hygienic conditions and nearly everything about them favors the spread of disease.

As a rule the buildings in which the moving picture shows are given were not constructed for amusement purposes and so have many disadvantages and sanitary dangers in the housing of crowds. They are usually buildings in the middle of blocks, with no ventilation except from the front and rear, and as any freedom in this matter would give rise to drafts ventilation is strictly limited. The shows themselves are conducted in the dark, even during the daytime, and therefore evidences of uncleanness about the place are to a great extent obscured. Crowds keep moving in and out, succeeding one another at intervals of about an hour all day, and thus raise much dust, grind up under their feet any sputum that may be present, while the comparatively high temperature maintained, partly because of the absence of proper ventilation and partly because of the heat of the moving picture apparatus, is sure to make everything dry and therefore more suitable for the dissemination of dust. It is in this dust-laden atmosphere that the audience, mainly women and children, are seated for an hour or more, breathing in contamination from the breath of others and from the lack of cleanness in the place.

It is easy to understand all the dangers to health that are contained in such places. Most of the audience cough without taking any precaution to prevent the dissemination of any bacilli that may be in their mouths or in their lungs, and not a few of them do not hesitate to expectorate on the floor, usually near the angles of seats or along the iron supports, just where it is most difficult to secure its thoro removal. Any one who has been present at the moving picture show knows that usually the conclusion of the show is the signal for an outburst of coughing, especially during the winter time, that has been suppressed before because of the interest, but is now increased beyond what is even necessary by the fact that coughing, like yawning and sighing, is contagious. For such a place to be reasonably healthy the greatest care would have to be exercised in securing thoro ventilation and frequent cleaning. We would not think for a moment of permitting schoolrooms to get into the condition in which most of the moving picture halls are, yet it must not be forgotten that a great many children spend several hours each week in these places and that no precautions at all are taken to keep them from being sources of danger for one another.

Our experience with the examinations of school children for infectious diseases of various kinds in recent years has shown us that these diseases are not transmitted to any extent thru the air, but by actual personal contact of a victim in the early stage of the disease or in the convalescent stage with healthy children. The greatest of care is exercised now to prevent schools from being such a medium of contagiousness. When children feel a little ill, however, or when they are convalescing, it is almost the rule that they should be given the opportunity for some amusement by being taken to moving picture shows. They crave it, mothers find it hard to forbid them, and as there is no rule against it and no one to say anything about it, it is easy to understand how often at least the minor children's ailments may be thus diffused. There is no doubt that they furnish besides an excellent opportunity for the distribution of various kinds of vermin and that the intimate contact, so much more close than that of the schoolroom, has ever so many more dangers, tho there are no safeguards against them because this new form of amusement has not as yet been with us long enough to be submitted to sanitary regulations.

The most important feature of the danger from disease in these places is undoubtedly tuberculosis. When we recall that about one in eight of our city population dies of tuberculosis and that at least twice as many sufferers from it are in an active stage of the disease at all times, so that probably one in four of the population, especially in poorer districts, may be sources of tuberculous contagion, it becomes easy to understand how much risk there is from this disease in such crowded places. The one hope of preventing an accumulation of tubercle bacilli in such a place would be to have absolutely free advent of sunlight for some hours every day, but this, of course, owing to conditions, is quite impossible. The only other thing that would make

such crowded rooms reasonably safe would be frequent cleansing and a liberal use of strong antiseptics. This latter precaution is practically as impossible as sunlight because the odor of most disinfectants renders it impossible. Moving picture places then very readily become foci for the dissemination of tubercle bacilli. That this is no mere theoretic but on the contrary is an actual danger can be best appreciated from the experience of physicians who have under treatment some of those who sing in these exhibition rooms, and especially those who tend the moving picture apparatus itself. It is a very common experience to have these people acquire tuberculosis as the result of their long hours in these places. Dr. Howard D. King, in a recent number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* has found that a majority of the attendants at these shows who applied to him for treatment are sufferers from tuberculosis.

It is evident then that definite precautions to prevent these places from becoming disease distributors must be taken. Boards of health must insist on more ventilation than at present, and probably will have to find some way of preventing the constant use of rooms for exhibition purposes to which the sunlight does not occasionally gain access. Careful precautions might be taken with regard to expectoration not only by notices but also by the presence of attendants who warn offenders of their violation of the rules of the Board of Health. Probably also the hours during which shows are given will have to be shortened in order to permit thoro cleansing of the premises with a vacuum cleaner. If some such rules are not enforced most of the good that we are accomplishing by the recent thoro organization of school physicians will be neutralized by the opportunities for the dissemination of disease presented in the moving picture shows.

Ex-Secretary Shaw's Warning

Ex-Secretary Shaw might be in better business than prophesying war with Japan. Japan wants, he says, to monopolize trade all about the Pacific Ocean. He complains that we do not control more than 6 per cent. of the thousand million dollars of imports along the Pacific Coasts. Well, why don't we get more? Simply because we create conditions that exclude our commerce, while Japan does not. Japan encourages what we discourage. We had ocean trade once. The quarrel, what quarrel there is, is over Manchuria alone, where Japan and Russia claim and try to exercise special rights, as they do over their own territory. But Manchuria is only one province of China, and a very small fringe of the Pacific Ocean. With all the rest that does not rightfully belong to Japan we have the same right and chance as Japan has, if we have the sense and energy to use them. We regret to see Mr. Shaw stirring up terrors and ill-will.

Reform in the Marriage Service

One of the minor disadvantages of the Established Church of England, yet serious enough, is that its clergy have no liberty to modify the marriage service, which is so archaic that it ought to be obsolete. No change can be made without the greatest difficulty. A member of Parliament has introduced eight bills into the House bearing on the rights of women, one of which asks the bishops in Convocation to draw up a new marriage service that will not be degrading to women. The service makes the woman promise such submissive obedience to her husband as she cannot perform. Lady McLaren, wife of the member who presents the bills, declares that women are treated in so humiliating a way by the working classes, and by other classes, because the Church, especially in its marriage service, encourages such treatment, and bases its teaching on the conditions which Paul found to exist in Corinth. If women have to make a false vow in marriage, Lady McLaren says the same is true of men. The husband says, in the presence of God and the assembled multitude, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," which is, she says, "a great thumping lie." Women married in Catholic, Jewish and Nonconformist Churches can, she says, keep their vows, while a woman married according to the rites of the Church of England cannot. She can, of course, be married by a magistrate, but that does not befit a fine social function.

Senator Jeff Davis's Perversity

The amazing consistency of the perversity of Senator Jeff Davis had another illustration the other day when he declared that he was lawyer for a company in Arkansas which was seeking favorable legislation in Congress. And, again, he was foolish enough to try to get his statement falsified in the *Record*. Such cases of insistent wrongheadedness pass the limit of blundering, but they occasionally have been found in history or literature. Somewhere Dionysius of Halicarnassus says of Hegesias:

"Was he so dense, so devoid of artistic feeling, as not to see which the ignoble or noble rhythms are? Or was he smitten with such soul-destroying lunacy, that tho he knew the better, he nevertheless invariably chose the worse? It is to this latter view I incline. Ignorance often blunders into the right path; only wilfulness never does."

And Dryden says of Shadwell:

"The rest to some faint meaning make pretense;
But Shadwell never deviates into sense."

And Dr. Johnson said of Thomas Sheridan:

"Why, sir, Sheridan is dull, naturally dull; but it must have taken him a great deal of pains to become what we now see him. Such an excess of stupidity, sir, is not in nature."

So the Senator from Arkansas is not unique.

College Scholarship and Athletics

A committee of the Harvard faculty has been investigating the relative standing in the Law School of those who attained or failed to attain honors in college for scholarship, and the result does not support the claim that excellence in athletics promises excellence in the professional school. Out of 127 college men who obtained the law degree with honor, there were 57 who had gained the highest honors for scholarship in college, 40 who had gained high honors, 20 who had simply gained honors, and only 7 who had failed of honors and had graduated simply *rite;* and of these last 7 some had entered college in their senior year and so were not eligible for honors. These figures prove that the man who wins honors in the law school without having first won them in college is rare, while the "sport" of really low standing in college, but who wakes up and achieves honors in the law school is, as the committee finds and declares, simply a myth. By far the overwhelming number of those who acquire distinction in subsequent life are of those whose scholarship gave them distinction in college. They had native ability, and they added to it a genius for application, for what is disparagingly called "grind." President Lowell makes the following admirable comment:

"Almost every undergraduate would be proud to be told that he was destined in after life to write a remarkable history, or to make a notable scientific discovery, and would be shocked to hear that he was to be the best professional baseball player in the world; yet he commonly submits willingly to drudgery that would tend to prepare him for the latter, though recoiling from study that would fit him for intellectual work. This shows a disproportion between immediate ambition and relative permanent values, even as they stand in the mind of the undergraduate himself."

In other words, they can't look an inch before their noses.

Discrimination Against Hawaii

The law which is used to prevent passengers to or from Hawaii to engage passage on a vessel which carries a foreign flag is simply outrageous in its enforcement. For example, the recent treatment of the passengers on the steamship "Cleveland," who were refused the privilege of landing at Honolulu but were met by no obstacle at San Francisco, puts the Federal Government in the unenviable light of discriminating illegally in favor of the latter. The law was used as a threat to prevent a number of passengers stopping there whose only reasonable life-chance to see Hawaii was to land then, but the same law was not applied in the case of the mainland city. Not only are residents marooned in Hawaii by the coastwise law, but Americans are kept from entering when at the door and longing to enter in by this same iniquitous statute which evaporates when its provisions bear hardly upon a mainland port. If the law had been enforced at San Francisco a howl would have been raised against it thruout the Union, for some forty States were represented

among the 650 passengers on the "Cleveland," and States have votes in Congress. Poor Hawaii, with none, doesn't court, and hence to enforce the law would not menace its unjust continuance.

The Pity of It

The miserable folly of the system of war which holds in terror the nations of the civilized world is evident in the article on "Australian Defense," by Dr. Burgess. Australia does not want to fight, has no thought of attacking anybody, but is terribly apprehensive that Germany or Japan will some day pounce down on the coast, capture the unprotected cities, and burn them or demand a big ransom. Accordingly, first, Australia will build and command its own squadron, one armored and three unarmored cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines. How easily they would be captured if Japan or Germany were to send that way a really respectable fleet! Then these thirteen—yes, thirteen, vessels, will require 23,000 men to man them, taken out of productive industry, and supported in busy idleness at a cost of $3,750,000 a year to be raised by taxation, while the thirteen vessels will hardly last ten years before they are obsolete or worthless. Then, next, Australia must create an army of militia, every male citizen of military age compelled to join it, and to give ten or twenty days every year to military training. Thus not only are the 23,000 men of the fleet taken out of the productive and taxpaying population, but from two and a half to three and a half weeks of working time is taken out of the year of the most active workers. But this is not all. The young boys in school are to train half an hour every day to learn how to fight, and boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age will be organized in battalions and trained for sixteen days in the year, this to be increased after the age of eighteen. That is, boys are to be taught to be soldiers, fighters, to learn the military taste of war, and all out of fear of some other nation that is equally afraid that it will be attacked. It is a most unfortunate condition, utterly unchristian, but supposed to be a sort of national insurance, and therefore worth while. It is all a burden, a nuisance, a terror, an obsession; and the most important duty of statesmen is to see to it that it comes to an end, and speedily. Then our squadrons can go to the scrap heap, and we can close military and naval academies and let the boys learn some productive industry, and spend our taxes for the public benefit.

Religious Amenities

In certain sections of our country great debates between rival denominations is still one of the institutions which attracts the multitude, and sects support their champions as they do their revivalists In such sections the bitterness between them sometimes is extreme, but we have observed nothing else equal to that displayed in certain journals which support the remnant of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church which refuses to unite with the Presbyterian Church. We have in hand two numbers of *The McGhee Observer,* from which we cull such ill-smelling flowers of rhetoric as the following: "Ecclesiastical hyena snarling and snapping," "devilish and out-deviled plans," "church hyenas," "infernal church beasts," "fiendish and hellish scheme," "piratical Presbyterian Church," "a worse gang of nullifiers and ecclesiastical despots than the Reelfoot Lake murderers." The writer, the Rev. J. L. Goodknight, LL. D., from whom we have picked these posies, undertakes to explain why the Presbyterian Church has "become one of the most immoral organizations that has ever been in the United States." It is because that is its nature:

> "Can it be accounted for? Here is its source. The doctrines of Calvinism were inspired by the Devil—and the Devil inspired the writing of the Westminster Confession of Faith. . . . The Devil got in some of the best days' work in modern times while he was a member of the Westminster Assembly when it was writing the Confession of Faith. . . . I affirm that you cannot account for this lawless and law-defying spirit in the Presbyterian Church upon any other grounds than that it is inspired of the Devil."

We fail to discover in such language the fruits of the Spirit, which are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, meekness.

One may doubt, if he will—for it takes will—whether the increased output of gold has any effect on prices; but the increased amount mined and put into circulation startles one who remembers how silver fell in value because of the product of the mines. The *Engineering and Mining Journal* gives the figures which show that from 1894 to 1909 the gold product of the United States has risen steadily from $39,500,000 to $96,500,000; that of Africa from $41,700,000 to $168,830,000, and that of Australasia from $40,271,000 to $71,980,000, or a total increase for all countries from $181,175,000 to $457,567,000; that is, every year has seen an increased output of gold, until now it approaches three times what it was fifteen years ago. It is not strange that gold should have become cheaper and goods bought with it dearer.

There are many men of distinction and wealth whose death does not require mention from us, but the death of Dr. Klopsch does call for it, altho he was not a man known in the field of politics or literature or finance. He was the plain publisher of a religious journal, *The Christian Herald*, and he had overmastering ambition, to help needy people. So he used his journal for this purpose Were there a massacre in Turkey or a famine in India, or a flood in China, he asked his readers for money, and he got it, four million dollars of it, and he sent it freely where it was needed. We have had no man like him, and his memory is blessed the world over.

If, as proposed, English farmers should make a secret understanding that they will exterminate the foxes that harry their poultry, it would destroy a great English institution, that of the fox-hunts, with packs of fox-hounds, which supply dukes and lords with so much enjoyment for their guests in the holiday season. The farmers would have to kill off the foxes surreptitiously, for the law protects these vermin. But would not the consequent reform of the habits and pleasures of the rich be a greater advantage than the protection of the fowls? Raising foxes to be hunted is not a noble pursuit, and the pheasants would be left to be shot, which can at least be eaten.

The contradictions of courts are the scandal of the law. The large majority of the Cumberland Presbyterians desired union with the Northern Presbyterians, and they united. But there was a minority left, and they appealed to the courts to declare the union illegal and to take the property. Five State Supreme Courts have declared the union legal, but the Supreme Court of Tennessee says the reverse. That means that the minority take possession of *The Cumberland Presbyterian*, of Nashville, and the editor, the Rev. James E. Clarke, must go. But his subscribers will follow him to his new paper, *The Presbyterian Advance*, a good name, published in the same city. We wish him all success.

There has been a quarrel between some benevolent people who wished to establish in the outskirts of Lakewood, N. J., a sanatorium for children threatened with tuberculosis, but so much opposition was aroused by some of the citizens that the matter was referred to the Legislature of New Jersey, which has enacted what is called a compromise measure. The compromise is of the sort described by a man suing for divorce. "My wife," said he, "wanted linen sheets and I wanted cotton; and we compromised on cotton." The sanatorium is to be moved to another town.

The French Parliament has past a law which initiates a new feature in the protective system. Every employer is taxed who employs more than five foreign workmen. The workmen employed are mostly Italians and Belgians, and it would be the simplest thing for Italy and Belgium to retaliate. Think what a ruin would fall on American industry if such a law were enacted here. What contractor would pave our streets.

So Commander Peary was not willing that his negro companion, Henson, who went with him to the Pole, should lecture on the subject. It has been well said of Dr. Cook that he was a liar and a gentleman.

Ex-President Eliot denies that he made the criticisms on the proposed Rockefeller Foundation that were ascribed to him a week ago.

INSURANCE

Loans on Life Insurance Policies

THE original idea of a life insurance policy did not carry the idea of a loan, with the policy as security. When a man insured his life it was for the purpose of providing protection for his wife and family or other beneficiary. The policy was regarded as more or less sacred, and the payments were made with the idea of preserving the protection it signified without forfeiture if such a thing was possible. It is only within a comparatively recent period that policy loans have had considerable place in the insurance world. They are one of the results of competition and legislation. At times, however, policy loans have proved exceedingly helpful. During periods of financial stringency, when it was impossible to obtain loans in any other way, the various life insurance companies have loaned immense sums on their policies. The one vital objection to a life insurance policy loan is that a very small percentage of such loans is used to pay premiums. Such loans, in a great majority of cases, simply serve the selfish purposes of the head of the family. They tend to multiply lapses and neutralize the agent's work and service by the depletion of his renewal list. Furthermore, a very small percentage of such loans is ever paid in cash. For the most part they are for miscellaneous purposes, or in too many cases have the loan funds been lost in speculation. If death comes during the loan period, it is true in the majority of cases that families are left to face hardship, distress and misfortune because of these policy loans. In the event of the death of a policyholder who has procured a loan on his policy, his beneficiary receives just so much less than the face of the policy as is represented by the amount of the loan. To that extent the original purpose for which the insurance is placed is diverted. THE INDEPENDENT strongly believes that a policyholder should borrow on his policy only as a last resource. Loans on policies are not only bad for the policyholders, but they are liable to react as a detriment to the company making these loans. In the recent panic, for example, some companies were forced to sell some of their gilt-edged securities at a sacrifice to provide funds for borrowers under their policies. The real function of life insurance is, after all, to pay death losses and not to make loans to the detriment of life insurance protection. In connection with the subject of policy loans it is interesting to note in passing that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently ruled that policy loans or premium lien note loans of life insurance companies are not liable to local taxation. This decision was arrived at in a case at issue between the City of New Orleans *vs.* The New York Life Insurance Company. It was held by the Court that policy loans were not loans in the ordinary sense of the term, but were rather in effect partial and anticipated settlements rather than mere loans. It is a good thing to take out a policy of life insurance, but it is a very bad thing to negotiate a loan on the life insurance policy after it has been written.

A COURSE of ten lectures on the theory and practice of life insurance by leading insurance men will be given at the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia beginning March 11 and continuing on successive Fridays. Among those who will participate in the course are L. G. Fouse, president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company; William S. Ashbrook, of the Provident Life and Trust Company; J. Burnett Gibb, actuary of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nelson F. Evans, superintendent of agents of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and others.

DISPATCHES last week from Chicago set forth that the St. Paul Mining Company has entered into negotiations with counsel in regard to the settlement of the claims of widows and other relatives of Cherry Mine disaster victims on the basis of a flat rate of $1,800 per man. This rate of settlement was agreed upon at a conference between attorneys representing the widows and others interested and counsel for the Mining Company after sundry payments of indemnity ranging between $800 to $1,200.

FINANCIAL

Banks and Speculation

JUDGE COXE, of the United States Circuit Court, in the course of a decision last week, overruling a demurrer of the defendants in a suit brought by the shareholders of the National Bank of North America against Charles W. Morse (now in the penitentiary) and Directors Havemeyer and Flagler, to recover money alleged to have been lost in speculation by Curtis, the president of the bank, and Morse, the vice-president, spoke plainly about speculation with the funds of such institutions. It was alleged in the complaint, he said, that in various transactions pointed out with great particularity the funds of the bank had been used in the purchase of stocks of a highly speculative and fluctuating character; also that the defendants knew of these transactions and ratified them. If these allegations were true, the liability of the defendants was established. He continued:

"Stock speculation is no part of the business of a national bank. Directors who engage in or knowingly permit it are unfaithful to their trust, and are liable for losses thus occasioned. They are chosen as the guardians of the funds of the bank to protect them from forbidden and unlawful uses, and are not permitted to subject them to hazardous and *ultra vires* risks for their own benefit or for the benefit of others. If they knowingly permit the funds, which it is their duty to guard, to be plundered, they are liable and must restore the lost property."

Wages

IN Trenton, N. J., the street railway employees gained by a strike, last week, a wage increase of 15 per cent. Whereupon the corporation controlling similar railways in Reading, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., granted an equal advance to their men. There are indications that higher pay will be demanded and probably obtained by the employees of many trolley companies. The action of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the settlement of the Baltimore & Ohio controversy probably foreshadow concessions by all the Eastern trunk roads to their trainmen, altho this is not yet admitted. The Lehigh Valley gives an increase ranging from 7 to 12 per cent. to its conductors and engineers, with a better arrangement of hours. Mediation in the Baltimore & Ohio dispute has given much that the men demanded, and the basis of settlement may be accepted on other roads. The company's concessions are both in wages and in hours. It is probable that the bituminous coal operators will find it necessary to grant at least a part of the increase demanded by the miners. Owing to the higher cost of living and to the discussion of the causes of it in legislative bodies and elsewhere, corporations will find it difficult to oppose successfully the demands for higher pay, especially if they are increasing dividends, and some increase in the general average of wages will be shown before the end of the year.

....Orders for 10,100 steel cars, the cost of which will be about $12,000,000, were placed in Pittsburgh last week.

....Owing to a shortage in the flaxseed crop, the price of linseed oil is higher now by about 50 per cent. than it was six months ago, and the prices of paints and other commodities of which the oil is a part have been affected.

....One hundred men prominent in Wall Street affairs have organized a company to build automobiles for their own use. After the wants of the one hundred stockholders have been supplied, the company will build machines of the same kind for the public if there is a demand for them.

....In the last ten years the cost of cross ties for railroads has increased about 35 per cent. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which spent $2,129,630 last year in renewing ties between New York and Pittsburgh, began in 1902 to plant trees which would eventually furnish ties. It has planted 3,482,186 trees, 1,054,010 of which were set out in 1909.

....About 300,000 corporations have made returns to the Internal Revenue Bureau, as required by the new law imposing a tax on their net incomes, and returns from about 25,000 more are expected. It is thought that the tax will yield this year a little more than $25,000,000. Argument as to the constitutionality of the law is to be made in the Supreme Court this week.

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Survey of the World

Revolt Against Speaker Cannon

A very exciting contest in the House of Representatives at Washington ended last Saturday afternoon with the passage, by a majority of 36, of a resolution reorganizing the powerful Committee on Rules and providing that the Speaker should not be a member of it. Immediately thereafter, a resolution deposing Speaker Cannon and ordering that a new Speaker be elected was lost by a vote of 155 to 191. Nearly all of the Republican insurgents who had stood with the Democrats in demanding a new Rules Committee, from which Speaker Cannon should be excluded, voted to retain him in his office. The remarkable contest began on the 15th, when a combination of Democrats and Republican insurgents overruled, by a vote of 163 to 111, a decision of the Speaker relating to the consideration of an unimportant resolution concerning the census. About 40 Republicans voted with the Democrats. This action of the House opened the way for the insurgent attack upon the Speaker and his Rules Committee. Mr. Norris (Republican) of Nebraska, on the 17th offered a resolution abolishing the present Rules Committee of five (the members are appointed by the Speaker, who is chairman), and providing for a committee of fifteen, to be nominated by geographical groups and to be elected by the House, the Speaker being excluded. The regular Republicans were taken by surprise. Their ranks were not full. One of them, Mr. Dalzell, raised a point of order against the revolutionary resolution. The Speaker withheld his ruling on this point of order, and a long debate upon the merits of the controversy ensued. In the meantime, the Cannon men strove to bring to the House several of their associates who were out of town, realizing that no member on their side could be spared in this battle, which was to decide the fate of the Speaker and his organization. Many earnest speeches were made. Insurgents criticised the Speaker's exercise of his great power. Regulars defended him and urged all Republicans to be loyal to their party. Mr. Cannon frankly explained why he had discriminated against certain insurgents in committee appointments, saying that they had bolted their party caucus and refused to abide by its decisions. Several motions for a recess were defeated by small margins. Night came. A few absentees returned. At 2 a. m. on the 18th there was no quorum, and a call of the House was ordered. It is said that the quorum was broken by departing regulars. Mr. Cannon was in his place all night. At 7.30 a. m. on the 18th a quorum was shown, but it could not be retained, and at 2 p. m. a recess until 4 p. m. was ordered. Assembling at that hour, the House soon adjourned until noon on the 19th. Then there were conferences looking to a compromise. The main obstacle was the demand of a majority of the insurgents that Mr. Cannon be at once excluded from the committee. His friends would not consent to this, but would accept an enlarged committee, elected by the House. On the 19th, the Speaker sustained the point of order against the Norris resolution and was promptly overruled, 182 to 160, by the insurgents and Democrats. Debate followed. Several supporters of the resolution said they opposed not Mr. Cannon, but the system.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 191 to 155. Forty Republicans were counted for it. About two-thirds of them are from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas. The Speaker made a long address, pointing out the responsibility of a majority, saying that there was no longer a coherent majority of Republicans, and denying that he had used his power unjustly. He had decided that he would not resign, and thus by his own act precipitate a contest which would delay action upon measures which he, as a loyal Republican, desired to see enacted. Moreover, resignation would be a kind of confession or apology, neither of which was required by his acts. But he would entertain a motion to declare his office vacant and to elect a new Speaker. Indeed, he would welcome such a motion. Responsibility should be placed with the real majority. Whereupon, against the protests of several other Democrats, Mr. Burleson, of Texas, offered such a resolution. It was promptly voted down, 155 to 191. Only 9 of the insurgents were counted for it. Adjournment followed, and Mr. Cannon received the congratulations of his friends. The Norris resolution was amended before final action upon it was taken. It provides for an elected committee of ten.

The President's Speeches

President Taft left Washington on the 16th for Chicago, having promised to attend there the St. Patrick's Day banquet of the Irish Fellowship Club. On the 17th he made eight speeches. Addressing the Chicago Newspaper Club, he said he valued the opportunity to speak to the men who did the work on the Chicago papers, but were "not responsible for the editorials." He had seen, he continued, "so many apocryphal statements, so many unsound arguments and unjust conclusions, that they must have come from some other source than this distinguished and intelligent audience":

"The newspapers, of course, are essential. We say we do not read them. Well, we have to read them. There is a distinguished member of one of the tribunals in Washington who says he never reads the newspapers. Whether he gets his news thru his wife, or how he acquires the information as to the progress of the world, I don't know. The difficulty that I find is that I have to read them, and after a time of sensitiveness—what shall I call it?—of a sense of injustice, one's skin grows thicker, one is able to forget phrases of contempt and criticism, and one realizes that if one can only survive two or three days of attack and assault and unfounded statements most people will forget it.

"Now, I don't know whether you number among your newspaper members not only newspaper men, but men who combine the profession of the press with statesmanship, whether you have among you the men who are reformers down to the ground and at the same time are engaged in handing out their views and news suited to their views as statesmen-correspondents. If you haven't you lack a distinguished type of newspaper man, a distinguished type, which, I am bound to say, has not contributed to the accuracy of the news furnished the public, for the reason that a newspaper man who does his task rightly is a man who furnishes the facts as they are without respect to whom they may hurt or help; while the man who is preaching an evangel or who is helping a cause, and especially the one who takes himself seriously, is about the worst witness of events with respect to those whom his views reach.

"I speak with some knowledge, because I have had to examine that character of statesman close at hand, and I think he centers about Washington; therefore, I believe I am addressing pure newspaper men, men who don't exaggerate merely for the purpose of helping or marring a cause, but men who are in search of news to present it to the public."

The public, he added, was now, he thought, taking editorials as they appealed to the reason of the reader, and not because they were editorials or because they were printed in a particular paper; the public was also beginning to discriminate with reference to the news. In closing, he said he had learned a good deal more in the first year of his term than he was likely to assimilate in the next three. Afterward, speaking before the Traffic Club, he referred to his consultation with railroad men concerning railroad legislation:

"It seems to be in the minds of some gentlemen in responsibility that the people who are to be consulted are not those directly affected; that if in the recommendation of legislation affecting railroads you venture to consult railroad men, this is enough to condemn all the legislation which you recommend. I am ready to condemn railroads when they violate the law. I am ready to pass laws that will so regulate commerce as to make all things equal. But every man is entitled to his day in court, and I should feel a coward if I hesitated to say that in recommending legislation I consult every interest.

and, when an interest presents an argument that I think fair, yield to it. I am not afraid of the people of the United States. They are fair, and when you go to them and present to them the facts and invite them to do justice, they will do justice. The trouble is in getting to them the facts.

"Time was in this country when it was most difficult for any railroad man to conduct his business within the law. I have worked to bring it about so that he may conduct his business within the law and so that the law shall be fair; but so that he shall be made to feel the penalty of the law when he steps outside of it. I believe there is legislation we may have that will bring that about, and I hope that I may be always able, no matter what the result to me, to do justice between the great interests of this country, the people, the shippers, and the railroads; that business may go on, that we shall all be within the law, and that every man shall see that it is to his ultimate advantage to uphold that law and preserve it and make it inviolate."

He also spoke at a conservation mass meeting, where he said:

"The conservation movement owes its beginning to Theodore Roosevelt, who was inspired by Gifford Pinchot to that wonderful activity of mind and body with reference to it. [Applause.] I am in favor of giving credit where credit belongs [applause] and of withholding it where it does not belong. There are people in Congress, conscientious, hard-working, prominent statesmen, who look at the question of conservation as it might have been looked at twenty or thirty years ago. They say that I don't understand and that we in the East don't understand the situation because we don't breathe the atmosphere of the West. Well, I think we are convincing a good many of them that we are right and they are wrong; but there are some of them who are perfect Ajaxes in debate and who say they will continue to debate this question and will stand against the conservation program as long as the leather of their shoes will last. What I want to get is an act of Congress that shall invalidate all of the withdrawals of land that have been made and shall give me power to make such further withdrawals as ought to be made until Congress has determined upon the proper disposition of those lands."

His address at the banquet of the Irish Fellowship Club had for its subjects, he said, "the history of that beautiful island, 'with her back toward England and her face to the West,'" and "the part that St. Patrick played in her civilization and development." The latter had "laid the foundation of a culture and a progress which put Ireland in the forefront of civilization for a thousand years." But her history thereafter had been a sad one, "a tale of sorrow, of injustice, of outrage, of poverty, suffering and neglect":

"Certainly not until the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have governmental measures been adopted in Ireland with any view to bettering the conditions of the Irish people. During the centuries preceding the nineteenth and clear back to the times of the Tudors they have been subjected to legislation the whole purpose of which was selfish exploitation for the benefit not of the Irish people but of the dominant country. The result has been that Irishmen have gone to other countries."

In all our wars the Irishmen had been at the front, and their love for their adopted country made them, in the Union army during the Civil War, soldiers than whom no others were more daring or effective. On his way eastward from Chicago, the President spoke before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, reviewing the legislative program of the Administration and saying that Congress should support it. Some had called him a poor politician because the corporation tax had excited the hostility of corporations, the explanation of the postal deficit had offended the magazines, the duty on print paper had displeased the newspapers, and the postal savings bank bill had displeased bankers. "But the measures that we promised," said he, "ought to be adopted, not because they will give us political strength, but because they are right. And if they are right the people will find that they are right, and that's the best politics in the end." One great difficulty about being President was that the President was the titular head of the party and was made responsible for the party's legislation and its promises. If he should carefully recommend a fair law, some would say that he was not going far enough, and others that he was trying to force his views down the throats of unwilling Congressmen. There should be teamwork in Congress by the party's representatives. Extremists on each side should yield something and enact a compromise measure of real improvement. He explained the pending railroad bill and other important measures. Some had asked why we should pass the injunction bill if it did not satisfy the labor unions or the employers:

"I am tired of consulting particular interests to see whether or not a thing ought to go

thru. I am in favor of consulting every interest to see what its argument may be, and I want to give justice to every interest. I want to know whether a thing is right. If it is right we can convince the people that it is right, and they will be with us."

Albany Legislative Scandals

In the Allds investigation at Albany, all the testimony has been taken and the arguments of counsel will be made this week. Senator Allds, while under cross-examination last week, was asked to account for a cash deposit of $4,200 on May 29, 1909. He admitted that the money was part of a fee of about $7,000 which, as counsel for the Argus Publishing Company, he had received for services in relation to the company's suit to collect from the State a claim of $34,705 for printing. Legislation designed to promote the collection of the money was pending at the time. His employment as counsel had not been made known in the official record of the case, the attorney of record having been George E. T. Kelly, who was an associate of Mr. Allds in the Rules Committee of the House in 1901, when, if Senator Conger tells the truth, Allds received the bribe of $1,000.—— Interesting facts were brought out last week by Superintendent Hotchkiss, the head of the New York Insurance Department, who is making an investigation concerning the relation of certain fire insurance companies to legislation at Albany. E. R. Kennedy, a fire insurance broker and a member of the legislative committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, testified that in 1901, as a representative of the companies, he expended $13,311 at Albany, in connection with the passage and enactment of a bill designed to exempt the reinsurance reserves of fire companies from taxation; that about $5,000 was paid to influential politicians; that $5,000 was given to the Republican State Committee, and that the remainder was used in entertaining members and for various expenses. To George W. Aldridge, a member of the State Committee, who is sometimes called the boss of Rochester, $1,000 was paid, this witness said. Mr. Aldridge has since admitted that he received the money. He explains that it was "used for the benefit of the Republican party" in the county where he lives. Kennedy testified that the contribution to the Republican State Committee was made at the suggestion of Reuben L. Fox, the committee's secretary, at a time when the bill in question, having been passed, was in the Governor's hands. It is asserted that the Governor intended to veto it, but was induced by Mr. Kennedy's arguments upon the merits of the measure to give it his approval.

The Strike in Philadelphia

At the end of last week there were some indications that a settlement of the railway strike in Philadelphia would soon be reached. Thruout the week there was comparatively little disturbance of the peace. The order directing all organized bakers, grocery clerks, and carriers of milk to quit work did not seriously affect the situation, the number obeying it appearing to be small. By resolution the Central Labor Union directed that all workingmen should withdraw their deposits from the banks, because the banking interests had shown sympathy with the company. The resolution asserted that the banks rested upon money deposited by workingmen. At last accounts no general movement for withdrawals has been reported. Having 5,000 men, the company needed 1,600 more, but was operating nearly the normal number of cars. On the 14th, at the suggestion of men prominent in the Stock Exchange, and with the approval of George H. Earle, a well-known banker and one of the city's representatives on the company's board, there was a conference between the company's president and the president of the union. No basis of settlement was considered, but the discussion was of a friendly character. This conference was disapproved by Mayor Reyburn and several of the directors, who held that the company was steadily moving toward victory and should make no concessions. On the 15th, the president of the State Federation of Labor issued an order directing all unions in the State to take a vote upon a State-wide sympathetic strike and to hold themselves in readiness to obey a call for such a movement. This was approved by the street railway men

in Pittsburg by a vote that was almost unanimous. On the 17th the president of the Federation announced his purpose to call a State-wide strike on the 21st. At the same time United States Senator Penrose, State Senator McNichol (the local boss) and other politicians arrived in the city and took an interest in the proceedings. On the 19th Penrose, McNichol, the president of the union and the president of the company were in conference. It was reported on the following day that the company was willing to take back all strikers for whom places could be found, to place others on a waiting list at $2 a day, and to increase wages to 23 cents an hour, with an understanding that half a cent should be added each year for four years. The strike was precipitated by the dismissal of 173 union men "for intoxication, for 'knocking down' fares, and for the good of the service." The strikers had insisted that these men be reinstated and that each should have a trial. It was said on the 20th that the company offered to submit the cases of these men to arbitration. Thus far, the cost of the strike, to the company, has been about $1,250,000.

The Islands

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report a bill providing for the removal of the wreck of the battleship "Maine." In a letter recently addressed to the committee, Secretary Meyer urged that he should be authorized to remove the wreck, which obstructs and endangers navigation in the harbor of Havana. The cost of the work, he thought, would be about $500,000. The bill will provide that $500,000 be appropriated. The bodies of sixty-seven American sailors or marines lie in or near the wreck.——In the Senate there was passed, last week, a joint resolution permitting a popular vote in Hawaii upon the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Those parts of the original resolution which required the legislature to act in accordance with the result of the election had been stricken out.——Bubonic plague has appeared in Hawaii. There have been two deaths on the island of Hilo and two on Konakas.

Central and South America

President Madriz, of Nicaragua, has rejected all of Estrada's propositions concerning plans for a presidential election at which neither Madriz nor himself should be a candidate. Ex-President Zelaya, now in Paris, has finished the work of writing his memoirs, and the book will soon be published. The main purpose of it is to convince the public that the United States Government caused, or was responsible for, the revolution.—A minister of the Guatemalan Government asserted in New Orleans, last week, that Guatemala had completed negotiations for a loan of $40,000,000, to be used in refunding the foreign debt and reorganizing the country's financial system.——The American Minister to Santo Domingo, Mr. Knowles, was attacked a few days ago, while riding in the street, by one Castillo, a brother of the Governor of the province in which the capital is situated. The man is said to be insane. Mr. Knowles reports the renewed activity of revolutionists.——Service on the street railway in Bogota, the capital of Colombia, has been discontinued, owing to the attacks of mobs upon the employees. The railway is owned and managed by citizens of the United States, who obtained from President Reyes a concession, the terms of which were not approved by the people.

Roosevelt in Egypt

Mr. Roosevelt on his voyage down the Nile is combining sightseeing, speechmaking and book-writing with his customary energy and versatility. His "self-denying ordinance" in regard to not discussing politics apparently does not apply to Egypt, for in his speeches at Khartum he has taken occasion to commend in the strongest terms the administration of the English in Egypt, and inferentially to condemn the Nationalist movement, which has for its ultimate object the overthrow of British rule. In speaking to native and Egyptian officers at the Sudan Club he said that any attempt to undermine the beneficent régime now established would be a crime against the country and humanity generally. He said:

"The soldier who mixes in politics be-

comes a bad politician and a poor soldier. So long as he wears his uniform a soldier is bound in honor to spend all his thought, will and energy in working for the greatness of the flag under which he has fought or has engaged to fight."

Mr. Roosevelt inspected the reconstructed city of Omdurman, the former site of the dervish power across river from Khartum, his guide being Slatin Pasha, now Inspector General of the Egyptian force. He delivered a stirring address on courage as the first of the Christian virtues before the American Mission School at Khartum and laid the keystone of an arch of the English Episcopal Cathedral. On the 17th, bidding goodby to his hunting companions, he continued his voyage down the Nile, stopping off to visit the ruins of Karnak and the great Assouan dam. In the engineering details of this he manifested special interest, because it is next in size to the Gatun dam now being constructed at Panama, and because of the large area of arid land which it has opened up to cultivation thru irrigation. He is expected at Cairo on March 24, where he will remain for a few days, reaching Rome April 3. Ambassador Leishman is arranging a plan by which Mr. Roosevelt can meet both King and Pope without offending the susceptibility of either Quirinal or Vatican, and so avoid the embarrassing situation in which ex-Vice President Fairbanks found himself when the Pope refused to receive him because he had spoken at the Methodist Mission in Rome. From Rome Mr. Roosevelt will spend a week on the Italian Riviera and proceed to Vienna and Budapest, then to Paris about April 21, where he will deliver an address in French before the Sorbonne. He will then visit Brussels and the Hague, arriving at Christiania, Norway, May 3, where he will deliver an address in English as recipient of the Nobel Prize for the promotion of peace. On May 9 he will go to Berlin, where he will speak in German, remaining a week, and then back to London for about a month. He is particularly anxious that his reception in America shall not partake of a political character, and on this point has made public the following statement:

Naturally, I am deeply touched and pleased to learn that my fellow-countrymen feel they would like to receive me on my return to New York. I shall be more than glad to see them, but my reception must be non-partisan. It must be participated in by Republicans, Democrats, Populists, and men of other or no political faith alike—in short, by all who care to take part in such a reception, whatever their politics may be, or whether they be Easterner, Westerner, Northerner or Southerner.

He is reported to be in excellent health and looking younger and less careworn after his year of hunting wild beasts in Africa than he did when he laid aside the presidency.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The estrangement which has existed between Russia and Austria-Hungary ever since Count Aehrenthal precipitated the Turkish crisis by projecting a railroad thru the Sanyak of Novibazar has been ended at last and it is authoritatively announced that the two countries have come to an agreement in regard to their policies in the Balkans. The *status quo* is to be maintained and the two governments are to work in harmony. This will tend to relieve the strain of the European situation and to prevent any disturbances of the peace of Europe thru the disorders in Macedonia or Crete. It is, however, displeasing to the German party, which would prefer a *rapprochement* with Germany, and to the Poles, who wish to cultivate friendship with England. The annexed provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been provided with a constitution carefully prepared to reconcile their diverse races and sects. A Diet is established, consisting of 72 elected and 20 *ex officio* representatives. 15 of the latter being dignitaries of the Mussulman, Serb, Orthodox and Catholic Croat religious communities. The presidential bureau, consisting of one president and two vice-presidents, is to be appointed annually by the Crown at the opening of each session. Each creed will be represented in the bureau, the presidential office being held by a Serb, a Mussulman and a Croat in annual rotation. The Diet has charge of such matters as civil, penal, police and commercial law, industrial and agrarian legislation, sanitation, communications, taxation, the provincial estimates, the issue and conversion of loans, and the

sale or mortgaging of provincial property, but all Government bills must receive previous sanction of the Austrian and Hungarian cabinets, whose assent is also necessary before the bills passed by the Diet can be sanctioned by the Crown. Of the 72 elective seats, the Serbs have 31, the Mussulmans 24, and the Catholic Croats 16, and the Jews 1. The seats are further divided into three electoral categories, the first class composed of the large landed proprietors and high taxpayers. In this women also possess the franchise, but exercise it thru a male proxy. The cities have 20 representatives and the rural districts 34. All male subjects except civil and railway servants and public school teachers have the franchise on their twenty-fourth year. In the first and second categories votes are recorded in writing, but in the third or rural category voting is oral, on account of the large number of the illiterate.

The Manchurian Situation

It is reported from Pekin that the Board of Foreign Affairs has been forced by strong diplomatic pressure to abandon further negotiations in connection with the proposed Chinchow-Aigun railroad. Our State Department is said not to regard this decision as final. Whether this means that Secretary Knox has been defeated in all his efforts to settle the Manchurian question or whether his proposals have already indirectly done all they were intended to do can only be surmised by the outside world. Nor is there anything more than the probabilities of the case to confirm the common belief that Japan and Russia have come to a complete and satisfactory agreement and are working together to their mutual advantage in Manchuria. The position of Great Britain seems to be an embarrassing one. There has always been a considerable element in England which has viewed with disfavor an alliance with an Asiatic power even for the purpose of checking the aggressions of a hereditary enemy. This party is becoming outspoken in its dissatisfaction and if it should turn out that Japan was playing into the hand of Russia and that the United States was likely to reap the benefit of it, the foreign policy of the British Government would receive severe censure. It will be remembered that in the fall of 1907 British capitalists secured from the Chinese Government the right to extend the North China railroad from Hsin-min-tun, 40 miles west of Mukden, to Fakumen. This the Japanese Government refused to permit, on the ground that it would parallel the South Manchurian railroad and interfere with its traffic, and Great Britain acquiesced in the veto. The next project favored by China was a more ambitious one, to traverse Mongolia and Manchuria from the Gulf of Pechili to the Russian frontier by a railroad from Chinchow to Tsitsihar on the Trans-Siberian railroad and thence north to Aigun on the Amur River, a distance of about 800 miles. This also the Japanese opposed, so it seemed that British financiers were to be prevented by their Government from taking any part in the railroad development of Manchuria and Mongolia. Their indignation may be imagined when they read Mr. Knox's announcement that an American syndicate had secured the right to construct this Chinchow-Aigun railroad from which they had been debarred. Exactly what the diplomatic pressure was by which China was forced to cancel this franchise is not known, but the proposal compelled both Russia and Japan to show their hands. Russia was frank enough to object to this project and to the supplementary proposal accompanying it that all the railroads in Manchuria should be neutralized and placed under international control, on the ground that it interfered not only with her commercial but her strategic interests. As an alternative, Russia proposed a road northwest from Pekin thru Mongolia to Lake Baikal. The next factor in the situation was a speech by Jacob H. Schiff, in New York, predicting a momentous struggle between Japan and the United States over commercial supremacy in the Far East, which would involve other Powers. Since Mr. Schiff was one of the leading financial backers of Japan during the war and had therefore contributed materially to Japan's success, the utterance excited widespread comment. Then Secretary Knox came forward with a proposal for a permanent court of arbitration to settle any questions which may threaten to disturb the

friendly relations of Japan and the United States, and there are rumors that a Japanese-American alliance is in contemplation on the basis of an agreement between the two countries already existing. Some of the Japanese papers favor cooperation with this country and others express themselves in opposition. Further evidence is being produced to prove that Japanese trade is securing unfair advantages in Manchuria in spite of the open-door policy professed to be maintained. It was probably on account of the uncertainty as to Manchurian railroads that the $30,000,000 loan which had been arranged for the construction of a railroad from Hankow to Sze-Chuen is still being held up.

The Diet and the Reichstag

The electoral bill which has caused so many riots in Germany since it was introduced by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg into the Prussian Diet, was passed on March 16 by a vote of 238 to 168. The veteran Socialist leader, Herr Liebknecht, made a long and powerful speech denouncing the Government for its refusal to grant equality of suffrage to workingmen and threatening them with the wrath to come. His allusion to the Diet as a den of hucksters who had sold out the rights of the people precipitated a storm of indignant shouts, and the conservative members left the house in a body. Similar disorders have occurred in the Reichstag, and it is becoming generally realized that the maintenance of the present restrictions of the suffrage in Prussia is a matter that concerns the whole Empire and not a local question, as the new Chancellor holds. The fiery conservative cavalryman of the Reichstag, Herr von Oldenburg, who recently asserted that the Kaiser must have the right to send a lieutenant and ten men to close up the Reichstag whenever he chose, upset the House a second time by charging that his opponents were devoid of anything approaching honor, and then, when called to order, challenging by name four of them to duels. Herr Bebel announced that the challenge was respectfully declined by the Socialists.



THE FRANZ HALS FAMILY GROUP.
Purchased last week for $500,000 by Otto H. Kahn, the highest price ever paid for a painting.

The Japanese War Scare

BY THE HON. JOHN W. FOSTER

[His experience as Secretary of State, and in a large number of diplomatic relations, gives Mr. Foster especial authority to treat of a subject which needs public consideration at the present time.—EDITOR.]

THE renewed talk of an impending war between Japan and the United States, which seems to have received a fresh impetus of late, is worse than nonsense—it is wicked. It is absolutely without foundation and without reason. There is no danger of war, but there is danger that the continued agitation, especially by men of standing and by the responsible press, may lead to irritation and estrangement where there has been heretofore harmony and warm friendship.

It is hardly conceivable that hostilities between these two peoples should be the culmination of more than half a century of active good will and cordial and intimate relations; a period marked by many acts of international friendship. Besides the notable event of Commodore Perry's mission, our Government for many years stood alone in advocacy of the release of Japan from its exterritorial vassalage to the Western Powers. It returned a war indemnity which other Powers withheld. Japan showed its appreciation of our friendship and its confidence in us above the European Powers by entrusting its interests in China and Russia to our ambassadors and consuls during its war with those countries. Americans contributed largely to the development of Japan in modern government and society. Many Japanese have been educated in American schools and have returned to take a prominent part in administration, cherishing cordial feelings toward our country. Considerable numbers of American missionaries are laboring in all parts of Japan. Not long ago the whole body of them signed a statement that the Japanese people had faith in the traditional justice and equity of the United States, and that they regard the Americans as their truest and best friends. Recently the leading journal in Yokohama said: "Before engaging in a war with America Japan would have to divest herself of the strongest sentiment of friendship which she entertains toward any foreign country."

It is true the foregoing are merely sentimental reasons for preserving the peace, but they are not without weight among intelligent and well-meaning people. Between nations entertaining such sentiments nothing but a question of the gravest importance can lead them into hostilities. There is no such question existing or likely to arise between us and Japan. Immigration is the only matter about which there has been any indication of divergence of views, and that should not present any trouble between the authorities of the two governments. Under international law and usage every nation has the right to determine for itself what class of foreign immigrants it will admit into its territory. Japan has recognized by treaty the exercise of this right as against laborers, and has undertaken to restrain such immigration. If she should fail at any time to discharge this duty, the United States would be entirely justified in exercising it, and there would be no occasion for displeasure on the part of Japan unless it should be exercised harshly and with injustice.

The Japanese are a patriotic and brave people, but they are not, as is alleged, an aggressive nation, as an examination of their history shows. For more than six hundred years, up to the war with China in 1894, Japan had lived in peace with all foreign nations. No country in Europe or America can point to any such record. The war with China was not an aggressive one on her part. Li Hung Chang, the great viceroy, during the course of the peace negotiations at Shimonoseki, declared that it ought not to have occurred, and that he did all that was possible to avert it, but the authorities at Peking overruled him.

The conflict with Russia, ten years later, regarded from a political standpoint, seemed inevitable. It was Russia

that deprived Japan of the most valued of her conquests over China. She was forced to surrender Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula, which she had purchased with an enormous sacrifice of blood and treasure, and underwent a humiliation in the hour of her triumph over the beaten foe such as no self-respecting nation could be expected to forget or forgive. The immediate cause of the breaking out of hostilities was Korea. Japan could not permit the occupation or control by Russia of that helpless and dependent country without the ultimate loss of her own independence. The world cannot reproach her, under the circumstances, for her courageous challenge of the Giant of the North. And the close of that war afforded her an opportunity to manifest her regard and respect for the United States. In the hour of her triumph, when she had driven the last Russian army from the field, she heeded the call of President Roosevelt for peace and sent her plenipotentiaries to negotiate on our soil.

No nation controlled by sane rulers and advisers ever enters willingly upon a war which is likely to prove disastrous to its interests. Japan could hope for no adequate compensation as the result of a conflict with us. Even if it were possible to destroy our navy, her forces could make no permanent lodgment on our shores. But her military and naval men understand full well that it would be a hopeless task to send a fleet across the broad Pacific to invade our territory or to attack the American navy. Besides, a war with us would mean the destruction or paralysis of her vast merchant marine, built up with so much cost, time and labor. Lines of Japanese-owned steamships of most modern construction are now maintained to Siberia, Korea, China, Formosa, India, Australia, Europe, Seattle, San Francisco and Spanish-American ports. These lines represent a vast amount of Japanese invested capital, large Government subsidies, and the employment of many seamen. Japanese statesmen fully understand that in engaging in a war with the United States they would leave in the rear two inveterate enemies, Russia and China, ready to avenge their defeats.

Even a bankrupt nation under patriotic impulses might rush into a conflict which meant certain destruction, in order to defend its honor or its independence; but wise rulers usually do not deliberately go to war with a foreign power without first counting the cost, and being assured that they have resources sufficient to maintain the contest. Japan is in no condition to carry on a war with the United States for financial reasons. The Russian war strained its credit to the utmost. It now carries a national debt heavier in proportion to its population and resources than almost any other nation, being $21.50 for every inhabitant; and the taxation is estimated to be 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the people's income. Baron Shibuzawa, the head of the commercial delegation which recently visited our country, says: "The present rate of taxation in Japan is indeed extremely high, and more than the people at large can bear." A similar declaration is that of the *Kokumin Shimbun,* a leading journal of Tokio: "The heavy debts of Japan are more than the nation can endure." Notwithstanding the Imperial Diet is usually subservient to the wishes of the Government, the last budget of the Cabinet was reduced by it $5,000,000, and a further reduction of the land tax is demanded. A war with the United States would call for a larger financial outlay than any which the Island Kingdom has ever heretofore experienced. In the present condition of its revenues, well might the late Ambassador to the United States declare, "War with America is impossible."

There are other controlling considerations which make a war with the United States on the part of Japan suicidal madness. It finds not only its best but the chief market for its export products in our country. To destroy the silk and the tea industry of Japan would be to bring incalculable distress upon its people. Over 70 per cent. of this trade comes to us, and its destruction would mean bankruptcy to the leading industries.

Japan is largely dependent for its food supply on foreign sources. The islands proper only have in cultivation

25,000 square miles[1] (and this largely in tea and silk), less than the area of a single one of our smaller States, with a population of approximately 45,000,000. It may readily be seen how a war with our country might materially affect this supply, bring great distress upon the inhabitants, and seriously cripple the Government.

The great need of Japan—in fact, a necessity to its existence as a nation—is a long era of peace to enable it to carry out its administrative program, develop its resources and establish its credit on a secure basis. In addition to its internal problems, which are by no means insignificant, it now has on its hands the assimilation of the large island of Formosa with its Chinese population, the government of the suzerain kingdom of Korea, and the administration of its complicated interests in Manchuria, a heritage of its late war with Russia. These are sufficient to tax to the utmost the wisdom of its statesmen, and are likely to need the support of its army and navy. It would be the hight of folly to imperil this program by a war with the United States.

It has been suggested that the alliance of Great Britain with Japan, which still exists under treaty stipulations, would enable Japan to act with a free hand toward us. This alliance cannot change the conditions above described which make war on the part of Japan almost impossible, but the British alliance can never lead to a war with America. What it is likely to do is to support Japan in its opposition to certain projects for the exploitation of Manchuria. The competition or strife for concessions in China should not be permitted, and is not likely to ruffle the friendly relations of the respective governments, and certainly ought not to result in hostilities. The British-Japanese alliance should more properly be regarded as a guaranty of peace in the Pacific. Neither the present nor any possible Ministry in London would encourage or permit an aggressive war by Japan upon the United States. If the state of affairs in the Far East in itself did not counsel against it, certainly the interests of the two English-speaking countries on the Atlantic and with coterminous boundaries on this continent would positively forbid it. The two most friendly nations on the earth are and should ever be the United States and Great Britain. Hence we must interpret the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a pledge of peace for us as well as for the allies.

The foregoing review of affairs in the Far East has been given in the hope that it may quiet the fears of any Americans who have been made anxious by certain of our orators or after-dinner speakers and by press reports that a war with Japan was certain and was imminent. But such a review is a work of supererogation if there exists between the two peoples a sincere and cordial friendship. Certainly with the great mass of Americans there is no other sentiment toward Japan than the most friendly feeling. No one who will investigate with an open mind the state of public sentiment in Japan can reach any other conclusion than that a similar feeling of friendship prevails there toward America. The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Komura, doubtless reflected the real sentiments of both his Government and people when he said recently: "The friendship between Japan and the United States is of traditional standing, and it is absolutely essential to the common interests of both states not only to maintain unimpaired those sentiments of amity, but to extend and strengthen them by every possible means." And his latest utterance is still more emphatic: "I am convinced there is nothing in American-Japanese relations to cause uneasiness. War is inconceivable. It would be a crime without excuse or palliation." Our late Ambassador at Tokio, Gen. Luke Wright, said on his return: "The talk of war between this country and Japan isn't even respectable nonsense. Japan no more wants war with us than we want one with her; and the idea that there is an impending conflict is ridiculous." The testimony of these distinguished statesmen will have more weight with the American people than the orators and writers who are clamoring for a larger army and a greater navy to resist the coming Japanese invasion.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[1]Indebtedness is acknowledged for a number of facts and statistics to a recent publication in Japan by Rev. H. Loomis, long a resident there.

Easter Song

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

EASTER!—and the umber mold
Feels a kindling thrill of gold,—
Gold upon the willow tips,
Gold upon the crocus lips;
Feathery gold of catkin-ore,
And the colt's-foot by the shore!

Easter!—and the bluebird's wing
Shows an azure shimmering;
On the robin's breast there glints
Presage of the rose's tints,
While the grackle's prismy throat
Glistens with each warbled note.

Easter!—and the lyric stream
Wakens from its winter dream;
Every strain the south wind breathes
Some fond prophecy bequeathes;
Every bough, a throbbing lyre,
Voices some aroused desire.

Easter!—and the wondrous clue
To the marvel ever new—
Earth's renascence, wherein we
See revived mortality,
As in root and branch and bole!—
Easter—and the quickened soul!

CLINTON, N. Y.

The Cost of Living.—VII.

[This is the seventh article in our series on the increased cost of living. Those already having appeared are: "The Remedy for High Prices," by Prof. J. Pease Norton (February 10); "The Crisis in American Home Life," by Prof. Simon N. Patten (February 17); "The Tariff and the Cost of Living," by Byron W. Holt (February 24); "An Old Fashioned Theory of Prices," by Professor Franklin H. Giddings (March 3); "Prices and Incomes," by John Bates Clark (March 10); "Economy in Diet," by Russell H. Chittenden (March 17).

Does Increased Gold Production Increase Prices?

BY STEWART BROWN

[Mr. Brown is a New York banker of wide experience in Great Britain and in this city. Finance he has made his especial study, and he spent three years visiting all the leading countries of the world investigating their banking and financial conditions.—EDITOR.]

IN examining this question, I start from the original foundation of all commerce, viz., *barter*.

The early settlers exchanged existing "commodities" among themselves, the "unit of exchange" being weights, quantities and numbers, and the vehicle of exchange being the wagon.

Village life evolved and produced the general storekeeper as the clearing house for exchange of existing "commodities," "so much for so much."

Next appeared the delivery by the storekeeper to consumers of certain existing "commodities" in exchange for "future delivery" to him of certain other then non-existing "commodities," the "unit of exchange" being weights, quantities and numbers, and in these transactions the storekeeper became also the banker. Next appeared precious metals as the least bulky and most desirable medium of exchange—first copper, next silver and then gold, each by weight, but the basis of the exchange value of "commodities" was labor. The law of supply and demand in exchanging "commodities" was absolute, as was the "quantitative" theory of "commodity" exchange.

Next appeared "coined gold" as the medium of exchange.

Up to this point gold, whether exchanged by weight or at its face coinage value, was only a "commodity" and any excess produced that was beyond the requirements of the producers of other

"commodities," the less value gold had in exchange for such other "commodities."

Producers delivered their excess existing "commodities" to the storekeeper, receiving in exchange other existing "commodities" or part existing "commodities" and part credit—or all credit expressed in dollars on the storekeeper's books, who lent his credit to such producers as a bank now lends its credit to its depositors who deposit their commodity, capital or stored labor. Other producers wanted from the storekeeper existing "commodities" in exchange for the future delivery of then non-existing "commodities," the storekeeper borrowing such producer's credit as a bank now borrows the credit of the borrowers.

Stored labor, otherwise capital, became divided into two great divisions: real property and tangible personal property; they in turn produced two great subdivisions. (1) Stocks, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness representing real and tangible personal property. (2) Book credits representing any or all of the above.

As banking became more complex some means had to be found for trading, exchanging or transferring book credit, and while the wagon, railroad and steamship could transfer actual "commodities," they could not transfer book credit, and necessity forced the use of paper money and checks as the vehicle for transferring credit from one to another in an endless chain of credit transfers, but the basis of and reason for bank credits, paper money and checks is exchange of "commodities." The ultimate, final and only settlement of credit must be made in actual "commodities," no matter how often or how long the final settlement is postponed. The bank of today is simply the clearing house for credits.

In the complex finance and commerce of today, the dollar, the pound sterling, the franc, the mark, etc., *per se,* are the "unit of exchange," and have no value *per se,* but are like the meter or yard stick. They are not the measure of exchange; the measure or basis of exchange is the relation that one commodity bears to another commodity. Fixt or eternal values do not exist; everything in life is relative. Gold is not the basis of value and cannot be made so, but it is the basis of the "unit of exchange." The basis of value is *labor.*

In examining the question of what effect gold production has on prices the following uses to which gold is put must be considered.

Uses to which gold is put which have no effect on prices:

(1) Used in the arts.

(2) Used in circulation as coin or as coin or bullion as a basis for paper money circulation, which does not make the aggregate money in circulation in excess of the demands of commerce.

(3) Used as bullion or coin to strengthen Government or banking reserves not in excess of absolute safety requirements.

Uses to which gold is put, which have no effect on prices, but which some people think have:

(1) Used in circulation as coin or as coin or bullion as a basis for paper money circulation, which makes the aggregate money in circulation in excess of the demands of commerce. It is impossible for the aggregate money in circulation to exceed the demands of commerce, because as soon as it does so, the excess comes into the banks as deposits.

Use to which gold is put which may be debatable as to whether it increases prices or not: Used as bullion or coin to strengthen Government and banking reserves in excess of absolute safety requirements. My opinion is that this does not increase prices, as banks can expand credits without this increased reserve.

The following conclusion forces itself upon one as being the true relations between gold, commerce and prices.

So long as gold in bullion or coin had no free coinage or legal tender qualities, it was a commodity like all other commodities, subject to the law of supply and demand, and its value in exchange for other commodities depended entirely on its volume.

When gold was given free coinage and made legal tender, it ceased from that moment to be a commodity like other commodities, and the law of supply

and demand did not apply. The gold used in the arts is a commodity, but unlike other "commodities," has a first value in exchange for other "commodities" by reason of its "free coinage." The quantity of gold produced annually that foes into the arts has no bearing on prices.

The quantity of gold produced annually that does not go into the arts, but is used in circulation as coin or as a basis for paper money circulation, or for Government and banking reserves does affect prices to the extent of the labor paid for mining and refining it, plus the profit, being the difference between its labor cost and its coinage face value. Labor producing such gold might just as well be building mountains and pulling them down, digging holes and filling them up, as mining gold for storage purposes. Labor mining such gold is fed, clothed and housed, at the expense of the community, and gives nothing in return, and to this extent it has a tendency to raise prices, and probably has done so, but such increase has been offset by other factors, as if we take the world's average price level for the past thirty years, we find that it has not increased in proportion to the world's annual increased production of gold, in fact in many years the average price level has gone down, while gold production has gone up.

Gold, whether bullion or coin, in circulation or in storage, irrespective of its volume, has no more effect on prices than if it was still in the bowels of the earth, and the proof is to be found in the following two facts. The world's aggregate existing quantity of gold for currency purposes shows an annual average increase of less than 5 per cent. over each preceding year, and in no year exceeds that percentage, which increase is infinitesimal when compared with the world's increase in commerce and in commercial and financial transactions during the same period. As stored labor increased enormously, as represented by the increase of commerce, banking credits increased correspondingly and would have increased if there had not been a dollar of gold in the world; the world's banking credit increased in volume irrespective of the increased annual production of gold or of the aggregate existing quantity of gold.

The world's volume of gold in circulation or in storage must, therefore, be eliminated entirely as a factor affecting prices and must be treated as part of the world's banking credit or capital.

I believe that the world's credit system will evolve so that in time we shall have a world's "unit of exchange," say the dollar, as a mental concept only and gold will be relegated to a commodity as of old. As domestic and international credits are from time to time placed on a more scientific plane, the necessity for using gold is being gradually eliminated. The following is one example of the possibilities of the future: Chile at one time for some years was on an irredeemable paper basis, legal tender for debts and taxes, but as the aggregate paper money was not in excess of the demands of commerce it was at a premium over gold, the premium being the cost of shipment to Europe plus insurance. Bank credits expanded and contracted during this period just as they did in gold basis countries.

We next come to examine the effect the bank credits have on prices. Bank credits are simply stored labor. Bank borrowers borrow stored labor for the purpose of exchanging it for present or future labor in the shape of existing commodities, commodities being or to be produced. The borrower must pay over to labor the stored labor he has borrowed. He does not borrow it, pay interest on it and let it lie idle. If banks unduly extend credits it is for the purpose of borrowers paying labor. The greater the aggregate credit paid to labor the more the recipients have to exchange for existing commodities, thereby forcing up prices and at the same time attracting more persons to the pursuits that banking credits are developing.

Too much of the world's capital and too many of the world's workers are at present employed in industrial, transportation and commercial development and too little of the world's capital and too few of the world's workers are employed in producing foodstuffs; until

this condition rights itself, prices, especially of foodstuffs, must rise, and will rise higher and higher.

In the United States rising prices are greater than in other countries by reason of the following. For some years past, American syndicates had been borrowing billions of capital from the balance of the world and pouring it into rebuilding old and building new enterprises of every kind and nature, except in foodstuffs production. We have had a financial debauch of the worst kind, but the entire American people got their share of the proceeds, with the result that the entire nation has become extravagant, luxuries have become necessities, and with increased demand therefor, prices for everything have been forced up.

The demand for labor increasing, it combined for higher wages and shorter hours, and got both; the demand for luxuries and semi-luxuries increasing, the producers of such combined and forced prices up; the demand for foodstuffs increasing, the distributers, the middlemen and retailers of such, combined and forced prices up. Any old price that was asked for any old thing was gladly paid, and people wondered why they were not charged more. People called higher prices the proof of the prosperity of the great American people.

The bubble was punctured by the panic of 1907. European banking capital was called in and new capital could only be obtained in small amounts, development work was reduced, or stopped entirely, but extravagant living continued—combinations to keep up wages and prices continued—and we are now up against the fact that the American people must come down to a much lower plane of living; but instead of doing so, and in order to continue to live as extravagantly as before and even more so, they want wages increased—thereby adding fuel to the flame.

New York City.

A University Education for Negroes

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, LL.D.

Of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

[The inauguration of Dr. George A. Gates, lately of Pomona College, on March 31, as president of Fisk University, gives special timeliness to this article. Dr. Washington's defense of higher education for negroes shows how mistaken is the idea that he is concerned only in the industrial training which will fit the race to support themselves in a humble station of life.—Editor.]

FISK University, located in Nashville, Tenn., was founded by the American Missionary Association in 1866, and it is under its fostering care that it has done its work up to the present time. It began in an abandoned army barracks, took its name from Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, who was at that time stationed at Nashville, and its first permanent buildings were erected on the site of Fort Gillam.

Coming thus on the heels of the war, it was one of the first tangible fruits, so far as the negro is concerned, of emancipation.

Those were wonderful days, directly after the war! Suddenly, as if at the sound of a trumpet, a whole race that had been slumbering for centuries in barbarism awoke and started off one morning to school.

It was a sight to stir the heart and, moved by a generous enthusiasm, hundreds of young men and a still larger number of young women, came from the North to help the newly enfranchised race on its road to freedom. It was under these conditions, and by men and women of this type, that Fisk University was founded and, in sending out year after year since that time, into all parts of the South, young colored men and women who were inspired with the enthusiasm and high purpose of

those early teachers, this school has performed a service to the negro race and the South greater than can be measured in definite terms.

A few years ago there was not a school for negroes in the South so well known as Fisk University. It gained its fame thru the singing, by its students, of the old slave songs which the young freedmen had learned in the laps of their slave mothers. The Jubilee Singers, in the course of a seven years' campaign, made Fisk University known all over the world and brought back $150,000 to the school to help erect its first permanent buildings. If Fisk had done nothing else or more, its work in gathering and popularizing these folksongs of the race has entitled it to be remembered with gratitude by the negro people and the world.

Thruout the South, and in other parts of the country as well, the colored people cherish a feeling of love and even reverence for Fisk University that is not generally understood by the rest of the world. It is a great advantage to a school to have gained that sort of a reputation among the people for whom it exists.

Fisk has, in this respect, an additional advantage. From time to time, as I have gone to Nashville, I have been careful to note how highly the work of this school is esteemed by the white people in Nashville and thruout that part of the State. I have never heard a white person in Nashville speak in any manner except in the most friendly way of Fisk University. As between the Southern white people in Nashville and Fisk University, there is little or no race feeling and their relations do not, as is sometimes the case elsewhere, constitute a special problem that has to be considered and solved. I have been at Fisk on public occasions when I have seen every inch of space in the auditorium crowded by the best white people in Nashville. This fact needs to be considered in estimating the value and usefulness of this school.

Mrs. Washington and I recently spent two days in Nashville, during which time we had an opportunity to go thru every department of the college in company with the new president, Dr. George A. Gates. I confess that I was surprised that any institution, with so little means, could do so much work and such good work, and care for so large a body of students, as is the case here.

Fisk University, because of the work it has already done and because of the high place that it holds in the hearts of the colored people, is in a position where, if its work could be enlarged and perfected, it could and should be of vastly greater service in the future than it has been in the past. The fact is, however, that it has reached a point where it is clear to any one versed in educational matters that the school must have more money or it must go backward instead of forward.

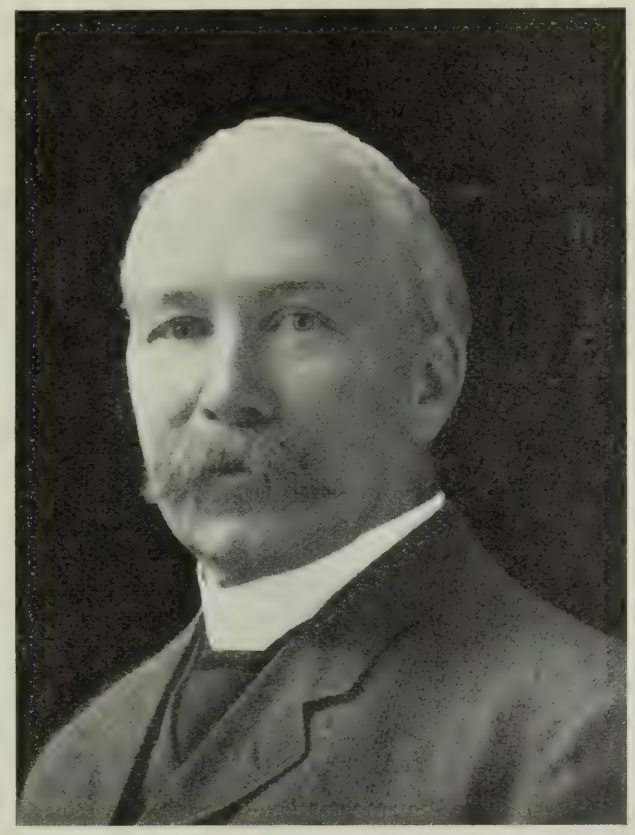
From the first, Fisk University has been most fortunate in the type of its instructors. The late president, Dr. E. M. Cravath, was a high example of what I mean. More than to any one other single individual, Fisk University is indebted to Dr. E. M. Cravath for the character of work done and for the atmosphere which surrounds the university. The son of Dr. Cravath, Mr. Paul D. Cravath, of New York, one of the most eminent lawyers in the country, is a trustee of Fisk and has been deeply interested in keeping the university up to the standard of usefulness which it reached when his father lived. Following President Cravath the standard of the university was maintained under the late Dr. James G. Merrill.

The new president, Dr. George A. Gates, whose formal inauguration will take place Thursday, March 31, altho he had been at the institution but a short time, had already, when I made my visit there, gotten a firm grip upon his work and had found a strong place in the hearts of both faculty and students as well as the citizens of Nashville. In this respect the university seems to have held its own.

The faculty is divided between white and colored professors. The white people are now, as they have always been, men and women of an exceptionally high character and purpose, who are in the work not for dollars and cents, but for the good that they can

accomplish. The colored professors for the most part are graduates of Fisk University.

It was a pleasure for me, during the two days that we spent at the school, to mingle freely among the students. They are a fine lot. Nothing bumptious or foolish about them. They seem to have but one object in view, that of preparing themselves for service to their race. In looking over the list of the Fisk graduates, I find that considerably more than half of them have gone out into different parts of the South as teachers. Some of the strongest men who are leaders in education, religious work and in the professions are graduates of Fisk University. In my recent trips thru Southern States, I have been surprised as well as gratified at the large number of Fisk men and women whom I have met, and almost without exception I have found that they are leading useful and honorable lives. For a number of years, we have had from twelve to fifteen Fisk men and women at Tuskegee, in different departments. For example, Mr. Clinton J. Calloway, who has been so largely responsible for the organization and upbuilding of the rural schools thruout Macon and other counties in Alabama adjoining Tuskegee, is a Fisk graduate.



DR. GEORGE A. GATES,
President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

It should be remembered that the responsibilities, as well as the opportunities, of the colored teacher are greater than are those of the white teacher who is engaged in the same kind of work. For example, in Alabama, and I hope it will soon be so everywhere thruout the South, a teacher who goes out into the rural districts is generally expected, in places where school exists for only three or four months, to extend the term to six or eight months. In order to do this it is necessary, of course, to devise some form or method of voluntary taxation. Frequently the raising of this money is the most important work a teacher has to do, because upon these voluntary contributions, not merely the character, but the very existence of the school depends.

On the other hand, a teacher may go into a community where there is no school building or where the building that has been used is so worn and old that it is no longer fit for use, and a good many of the country schools are in that condition In such a case, the teacher is likely to be called upon to raise money and erect a new building or repair the old one.

In many parts of the South in the country districts, the burden of erecting and maintaining the school system, so far as it touches the negro, is thrown largely upon the negro teacher. Not only this, but to a very large extent the success of negro education in the South depends upon the character of the individual teacher and the spirit in which he or she undertakes the work. If the teacher has learned to bring education so into touch with the life of the community that the people, both black and white, can be made to feel and see the effects of it in their daily life, then education will become popular in that community, and white people, as well as the colored people, will be glad to support it. Altho conditions are somewhat dif-

ferent in the cities the negro teacher there—to a much larger extent than the white teacher—has the responsibility of showing, by the results of his teaching, the value of the kind of education that he is giving his pupils.

I mention these things in order to emphasize the fact that when his responsibilities are the same or greater, the negro teacher or the negro doctor ought to have just as sound, just as complete and just as thoro an education as the white man who performs the same work or shares the same responsibilities.

It sometimes seems to me that we spend too much time in the discussion of the relative value of higher education and lower education for the negro. As a matter of fact, it does not make so much difference whether education is high or low, professional or common, but it does make a great deal of difference whether the education the negro receives is real or mercly a sham. If we are to have negro doctors, then I think every one will agree they should be good doctors. If we are to have negro teachers, ministers, bankers and business men, they should be just as efficient and just as moral as those of any other race.

For this, if for no other reason, we must keep up the standard in our schools. We must not draw the color line in the negro colleges as we will do if we voluntarily accept a low standard or less complete preparation in negro colleges than is required in the schools of any other race.

This is a matter, let me add, that touches the white man just as closely as it does the negro. We are all bound together in a system of relations; we cannot tear asunder if we would. Disease draws no color line. If a contagious disease breaks out in the part of the city inhabited by black people, it is pretty sure to reach, sooner or later, the part of the city inhabited by white



FISK UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, SHOWING CHAPEL.

people. The negro doctor, in looking after the health of the individual negro, to a certain extent is looking after the health of the whole community. Morality draws no color line. If one portion of the community is living in helpless ignorance and degradation, every other portion of the community will sooner or later be infected with these conditions. For this reason, it is important that the negro teacher and negro preacher should be properly trained.

It is just as true in business, and in all the economic relations of life, as it is in the matter of disease that the success and prosperity of one part of the community is dependent upon the success and the prosperity of every other part. If one part of the community performs its work and fulfils its obligations in a slipshod, careless way, the whole community will feel the effects. For this reason, it is important to every one that we should have in every Southern community well-trained, enterprising, thrifty and honest negro business men who will serve as examples to the other members of their race.

In all these respects Fisk has been, to a certain extent, a model for the other colored schools in the South. For its effort to maintain its standards under peculiar disadvantages Fisk deserves especial credit. As indicating what those disadvantages are, let me make a comparison.



FISK UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.
Gymnasium. Library. Livingston Hall.

Thirty years ago, the University of Chicago was, like Fisk, a comparatively small and unimportant school. Without pretending to any definite knowledge of the facts, I believe I am safe in saying that Chicago University was not, at that time, much ahead of Fisk either in the character of its work, in the number of its students or in the extent of its influence upon the communities. That

was the day of small colleges. I do not believe there was a university in the country that had much over a thousand students.

How do the two institutions compare today?

According to the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1908, Fisk had 516 students, while Chicago had 5,617, which is but 2,882 less than the number of students in the twenty negro colleges reported by the United States Commissioner of Education. The total annual income of Fisk in that same year was $24,590. The value of its scientific apparatus, library and buildings was estimated at $419,000, of which $400,000 was buildings. The total annual income of Chicago University in 1908 was $1,772,015. The value of its scientific apparatus, library and buildings, exclusive of its endowment, was estimated at $10,320,036.

In order to show just what this means, let me make a further comparison. While the income of Chicago University in 1908 was $1,772,015, the total annual income of the twenty negro colleges mentioned in report of the Commissioner of Education was $804,663. In other words, the annual income of a single school in the North was more than twice as large as that of all the negro colleges in the United States.

Fisk University has an endowment at the present time of but $60,000. The total endowment of the twenty negro colleges reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1908 was only $1,383,726. In that same year, $1,468,129 was added to the endowment fund of Chicago University, while the total endowment of that school was $14,000,000.

I have mentioned Chicago University because it is a convenient illustration of the rapid development of the larger educational institutions in the North, not only with respect to the size of the plant employed, but in respect to the character of the teaching and the influence of these schools upon the community. But Chicago University is by no means exceptional. There are at least fifteen larger institutions of learning which expend more money every year for current expenses than is expended for all purposes by negro colleges in the South. Several of these large institutions expend annually twice, and one of them, Harvard University, nearly three times as much, as all the negro colleges in the United States.

In addition to the fifteen larger universities to which I have referred, there are at least seventeen other and smaller institutions, among them technical schools and agricultural colleges, which spend nearly or quite as much as any ten negro colleges south of Washington, D. C. One of these schools to which I refer is an agricultural and mechanical college for white students in the State of Mississippi.

In the matter of endowment, Chicago University is not exceptional. The University of Pennsylvania, for example, has an endowment of $12,000,000. The endowment of Harvard University amounts now to over $20,000,000; that of Columbia is $23,000,000, and Leland Stanford has an endowment of $24,000,000.

In making these comparisons I do not intend to reflect in any way upon the work of the colored colleges. From all I can learn, most of them are doing the best they can. In pointing out the difficulties under which these schools labor, my purpose is to make the world understand their needs.

I would not take a single dollar from any of the institutions in the North to which I have referred. They are doing a good work and need even more money, but I am using their names simply for comparison.

In all the discussion which is taking place as to the effect of one kind or another of education in solving the negro problem, we should bear in mind that education of no kind has been tried on a sufficiently large scale or with a sufficient consideration of what are the actual needs of negro people to show what education for the masses of the people will do. There are ten millions of negroes in the United States today. Why not have somewhere—in the South—at least one large, thoroly equipped university where the actual needs of the negro people could be studied and where such of them as desire to be teachers, doctors or ministers of the gospel could be thoroly equipped for their work?

Of Middle Age—and Spring

BY WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN

Author of "The Lower South in American History," Etc.

HAVE you been standing it well—the Spring?

Of course, if you are still young—that is to say, not yet much beyond the third of the higher milestones—the question is hardly for you. You might not even understand it. Nor is it meant for you if you are old, either; that is to say, passed on into the sixties and seventies. But if you are come to forty year, or nearing it, and have not yet go so far beyond it that it begins to look as twenty looks to thirty-five, or as fifteen to twenty, or as eight to ten, then not only is the question for you, but you will know that it is for you. You will yourself—tho perhaps not altogether consciously—have been asking it of your heart.

For of all the tests and searchings of man's heart, none, surely, is deeper and shrewder than this of the coming of the full tides of spring. The other seasons have also, no doubt, their challenges to the human spirit. But spring does not challenge; it invites. With its sheer sweetness and allurement one cannot deal as one deals with summer's heat, and winter's cold, and autumn's saddening. One cannot resist or struggle. One can only accept it all, or else shrink away from it—back into one's self. That is why the poet who has phrased the springtides best of all has called them "the Lord's returns." And that is why one must have come to forty year, or near it, even to understand how spring may be so daunting. For one must have come to forty year to understand how it is precisely the exquisite and dear things of life that are also the most dreadful—if life goes wrong. There is no deeper wisdom in man than to know how much more terrible than an army with banners a weak woman or a little child may be; and akin to this is the knowledge that it needs a stouter heart to welcome spring aright than to face the blight of autumn or endure the winter's long denials.

Only a Greatheart, a Happy Warrior, can fully meet the test. The terror and daunting of spring to middle age does not lie merely in the sense it brings that one's own powers, unlike Nature's, have reached or passed the full, and cannot have renewal. That knowledge does, indeed, cut deep. It is not a little thing to feel:

"The foot less prompt to meet the morning dew,
The heart less bounding to emotions new,
And hope, once crushed, less quick to rise again."

But even that is not quite the final pang and sadness of the passing of young manhood and young womanhood. The true mark of their passing is this: You have come at last to know in your heart what youth can never quite acknowledge—that whatever life holds of disappointment, disaster, failure, shame, may actually come into *your* life, may actually happen to *you*. Hardly ever will that unwelcome maturity be won by less than half a lifetime's experience; and hardly ever will the dear skeptic pride of youth outlive the period. Extreme good fortune and a ceaseless absorption in activities may keep it a little longer alive; and misfortune, if it be fairly enamored of your parts, will sometimes bring it a little earlier to its end. But for most of us it dies at forty year. And with what face, what heart, once it is dead, shall a man face the springtides?

Why not "a man or a woman," rather than "a man," is it asked? And it were not unreasonable, indeed, to consider the tragedy greater in woman than in man. For the bitterness of a man's knowing that he is at the summit of his strength, and must henceforth decline, cannot be greater than that other, that supreme agony of a woman's parting with her queenhood of youthful charm. It is less, in fact. Life in its ordinary course has nothing wherein the sting of decay is keener than in the fading of a woman's cheek, the coming of the first silver into the glory of her hair. But that inner and deeper paling and shuddering before the sense of the inescapable sure-

ness and impartiality of fate—this, it would seem, is somehow tempered to the woman's nature. She is religious—instinctively, irresistibly—as modern men so rarely are; and endowed, besides, with an immense compensating genius of acquiescence. Such, at any rate, is most men's notion of how she faces life. If it is not so, then her heroism is so much greater than man's—as, indeed, her need of it is so much greater, since so great is her capacity for loving, and of the pain of it, that there is no homage too extravagant for her superiority. This may be the teaching concerning the modern woman of our greatest American work of art; a piece which may in fact not unfitly stand for all modern as against all ancient art, and for the troubled modern view of life—St. Gaudens's figure of the hooded woman in the Rock Creek Cemetery at Washington.

But to take that view would add too much to a man's own heaviness of disillusionment. He must fortify himself at least with the one illusion—if such it is—that only he sees clearly the ghastlier truths. He must himself draw strength or its semblance from the old instinct and *devoir* of protectiveness. In this, as in so much else, it may be that his artifice is wasted, his guile a mere boyish and amusing self-deception, which never once deceives the quiet eyes he fancies he keeps bright with his own courage and cheerfulness. But this he could hardly bear to know. He must have his heartening from the belief that to womanhood, as to childhood and youth, the countenance of fate is never quite unveiled.

But that assurance—or self-deception—will not alone suffice to keep in play the fountains of hope and cheer and courage in man's heart. The Happy Warrior may fight alone, with no heartening whatever from the clinging to him, in any sweet and personal dependence, of the hands of any woman or any child. Greatheart spreads his strength about chance wayfarers, not merely about his own kindred, his own beloved. The peace of resolute and nobly cheerful spirits comes, after all, from within; the self-sufficing and therefore helpful personality draws its strength rather from some life-principle of self-dependence than from any skill or trick of extracting comforts from the accidents of human destiny. The true source of that strength—and this is the kind of truth which forty year compensates for other disillusionments by making us at last perceive—is nothing more or less than goodness. No; there is an old word, which the fashion of speech has made strangely rare, that is better still for what we mean. It is virtue.

Virtue—and a certain modesty which is at bottom a sense of proportion, and implies a sense of humor. Who has this last will see life large, since he will see it as a whole, and invested, for all its meannesses, with the form and dignity, and the never-failing beauty, which it is art's great office forever to display; and he will see his own life—for all the poignancy of pain and pleasure in it—no bigger than it is, taking up no more than its rightful space on the great stage, and bulking in the vast *ensemble,* no larger than countless other lives. This is the faculty that shall enable its possessor, when earth turns once more green and fair, and grass and tree and flower renew their glory, and there stir again within him the old aspirations, which life denies, to keep himself serene; not indeed to escape the pang of remembrance, the ineffable and exquisite pain of the revival of old longings and old loves, but to feel his own sorrow at once belittled and glorified by a wide vision of all human fates, a generous sympathy with all his fellows' disappointments, a quiet acceptance of the common lot. The mood need not be—it should not be—crassly contemptuous of self, or coarsely humorous with life. It is bitterness and bravado, not manly resignation, that breeds guffaws. A rueful smile at the thought of what has come of big ambitions—of the ditches one has tumbled into while gazing at the stars—is better. It need not even be without its tremor of tenderness and pity for one's lost younger self. For at forty year one *does* remember, when one thinks, that one's youth was half divine; and half its divinity was precisely in that sublime assurance wherewith it assaulted the impregnable, sought the unattainable, soared away for the stars. It is enough

if one only remembers, without envy, that it is now the turn of others to be young, and how much it meant to one's self, twenty years ago, to find a smiling sympathy in older eyes.

For the true and only atmosphere of this virtue and humility we find so needful at forty year is merely love—the wide charity and impartial warmth of the great and everlasting *homo sum.* This is that to which the springtide calls with all its gentle voices, which it wooes with all its myriad invitations. While this lasts, no fate is quite so cruel but a man's spirit will answer back, bravely and unenviously, and not without some throb of joyousness, to the beauty before his eyes, the tenderness that clings about his feet. It is because, in spite of sorrow, disillusionment, defeat, he has kept himself resolutely human,—not because of any refuge he has taken in separateness from his kind,—that the heart of him may yet again be glad.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

The Land-of-Far-Away

BY CARABEL LEWIS MUNGER

OH the freedom of that land
Where the sugar maples stand!
Land of laughter, land of rubber boots and play,
Where each hour enfolds within
Joys quite sane and genuine;
Merry, care-free, happy Land-of-far-away.
Land of riotous March days
Fringed with pussy-willow sprays,
When the brown along the hills begins to show;
Then I mind me of one day
In the Land-of-far-away,
When I lunched with darling Bessie in the snow.



It is then that I would fain
Find again the happy lane
Which will lead me to a forest old and gray,
And my heart with longing fills
For that gateway in the hills;
Beyond it lies the Land-of-far-away.
Ah, the call of hills and trees!
Is there any lure like these?
With the incense fires of sugar camps aglow,
Woodland silence everywhere
(Sweet ambrosia, nectar rare),
When I lunched with darling Bessie in the snow.

Soft flakes flutter idly down
On black streets of the town,
But the country lanes are sparkling, smooth and white.
They are tapping trees galore!
Tapping trees! then tapping more!
Over yonder in the valley of delight.
It is March! why should I wait?
Why not chuck cut glass and plate
And the palm-set rooms of staid Delmonico?
Fun and rubber boots for me,
Joy and glad hilarity,
I will lunch with darling Bessie in the snow.

DEWITTEVILLE, N. Y.

Easter Blossoms

BY JULIE M. LIPPMANN



When upon that cruel day
Christ upon the cross was nailed,
Heaven, his disciples say,
Wept and was in darkness veiled,

And its tears fell to the earth,
—Burning stars of shame and guilt,—
That for sinners, little worth,
Blood so precious should be spilt.

But the Christ held sinners dear,
Wherefore, from his Father's throne,
He did bless each fallen tear,
Till like purest gold it shone.

Thus it is at Easter-tide
That the blessed flood o'erfills
All the land, and far and wide
Jonquils bloom, and daffodils.

New York City.



A Ramble in the Aeronautic Field

BY LUKE J. MINAHAN

President of the Pittsfield Aero Club.

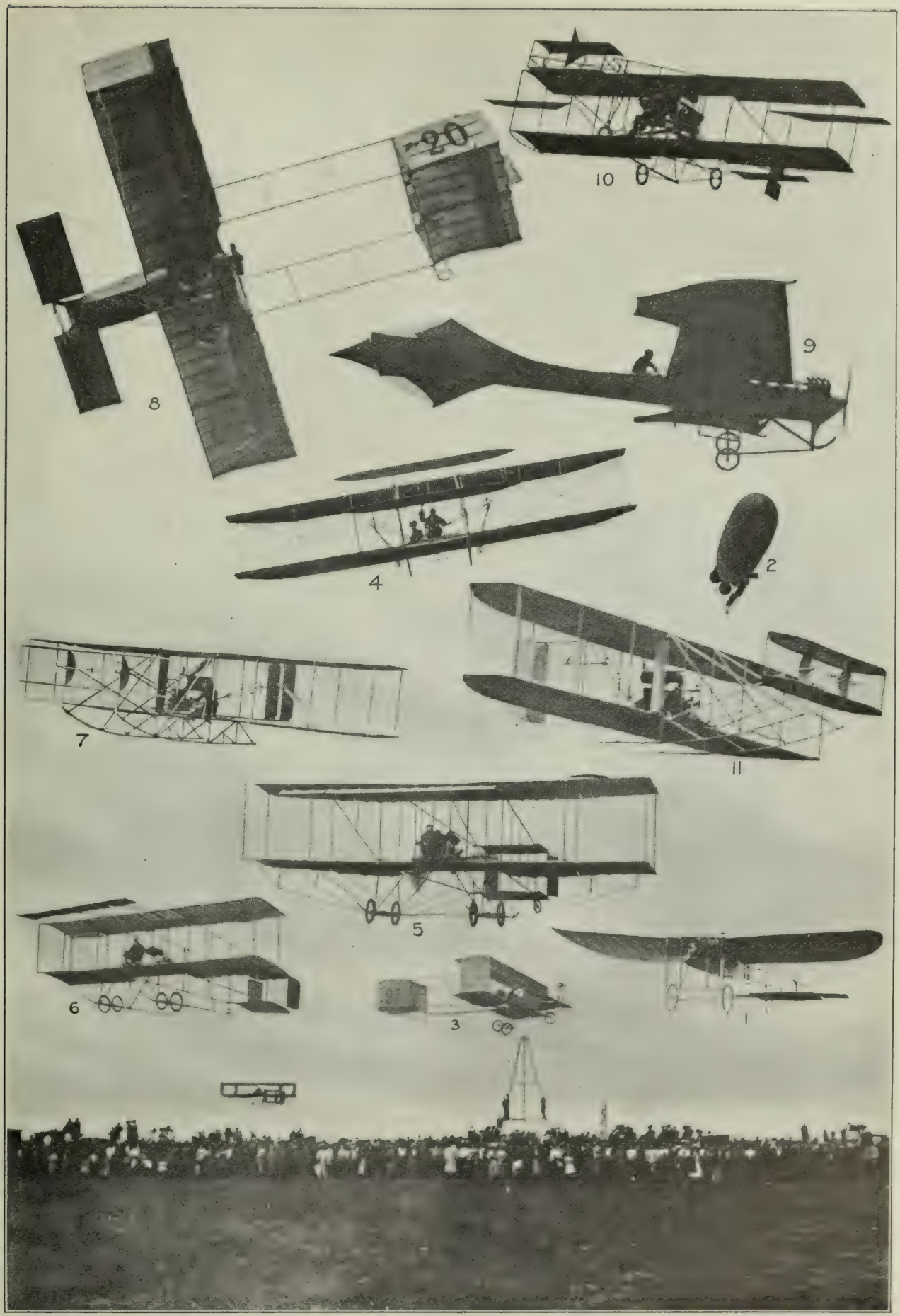
TO fly or not to fly is no longer the problem. Late events have decided the matter in our favor—that we can fly.

We are no longer like fledglings, flying from branch to branch only in propitious weather; I would not dare to say that now—not after the splendid results obtained at Los Angeles; not now that one of our intrepid French *confrères*, being invited to a hunting party, has used his aeroplane to convey him to the hunting grounds, and kept his appointment, arriving on time, and with less exertion, apparently, than if he had used any other means of conveyance.

The outlook for aviation in general was never better. The list issued by the International Aeronautical Federation for meetings to be held in 1910 includes fourteen meetings, with over four hundred thousand dollars in prizes to be awarded to successful aviators. The complete list is as follows:

April 10 to 25—Nice; $46,000.
May 10 to 16—Berlin; not exclusive.
May 20 to 30—Verona; $42,000.
June 5 to 15—Budapest; $120,000.
June 18 to 24—St. Petersburg; not exclusive.
June 28 to July 10—Rheims; $40,000.
July 11 to 16—England.
July 14 to 24—Automobile Club of France; $40,000.
July 24 to August 4—Belgium; $40,000.
August 6 to 13—England.
August 25 to September 4—Deauville; $48,000.
September 9 to 18—Bordeaux; $40,000.
September 24 to October 3—Milan.
October 18 to November 2—America; Gordon Bennett Cup in the last week.

The ugly talk of war, using airships for infernal work, is quietly dying away—as it should. True, an article appeared in a good magazine last month wherein flying machines were made to do some awful work of destruction. But that need not alarm us; that article has probably been awaiting publication for a year, and at that time flying was yet a closed book. Besides, as Mr. Hudson Maxim tells us, the part flying machines would play in the war game has been greatly exaggerated. He especially scouts the idea that the flying machine seals the doom of the battleship, and



1—Bleriot. 2—Renaud. 3—Bunau-Varilla. 4—Tissandier. 5—Farman. 6—Sommer. 7—Lefebvre. 8—Paulham. 9—Latham. 10—Curtiss. 11—Lambert.

PRINCIPAL TYPES OF FLYING MACHINES.

asserts that: "As a matter of fact, it might rain 10-pound bombs for a week on the modern battleship without any other results than the marring of its paint and a few slight bruises on its superstructure. Such bombs would not even disturb the siesta of the marine below decks."

While most of us would like to see the costly Dreadnought eliminated—in a peaceful way—it is gratifying to see that the flying machine has lost some of its infernal characteristics. That makes it easier for us to turn it into a dove of peace.

But peace, with flying machines hovering around, is *impossible,* say some alarmed prophets. Strange, but not long ago scientists even proved that flight with heavier than air machines was *impossible,* yet we fly! Maybe we will have peace after all.

It is true that, like a rude iconoclast, the airship has broken some of our deep-set images and has forced upon us a number of new problems. But let us not cry over it; we can rebuild those images and rebuild wisely; we can solve those problems and learn by our experience.

The airship has forced us on a strenuous journey, but it leaves to us to make the goal. Shall we make that goal a monument of peace?

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Two Imperial Rescripts of Japan

BY BARON DAIROKU KIKUCHI

[Baron Kikuchi is now President of the Imperial University of Kyoto, was formerly President of the Imperial University at Tokyo, and later Superintendent of Public Instruction of Japan. He is perhaps the most eminent scholar in Japan, and is a brother of Dr. Kakichi Mitsukuri, who died last year, and who was the leading man in Japanese science, and for a long time dean of the School of Science in the Imperial University. This article we are able to give our readers by the courtesy of President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University. It was delivered as an address to the students of the university, and the stenographic notes were revised by Baron Kikuchi, who gave permission for its publication.—EDITOR.]

WE Japanese have sometimes been considered to be an aggressively militant people. No sooner was our war with Russia over than we were supposed to be eager and ready to go into war with some other nation. Such talk is absurd; and to talk of war between America and Japan is not only absurd; it is wicked. Such ideas arise from want of proper knowledge of our Japanese character and history. It is true that within the last fifteen years we have fought two very great wars, not to mention the Boxer affair, in which, on account of our proximity to the scene of events, we had to take a very prominent part. These two wars were none of our seeking. We sought earnestly for a *modus vivendi;* we yielded up to the point to go beyond which would have endangered our very existence; but all conciliations were in vain, and we had to either fight or become a mere cipher on the face of the world. This will be shown by an impartial inquiry into the negotiations which took place before the war in either case.

So far from our being a militant people, we Japanese hold the record of the world for peace. In the seventeenth century—in 1637, to be exact—an order was issued by the Japanese Government of the time forbidding all Japanese to go abroad, or even to build big ships by which they could go abroad,

under penalty of death; and we also forbade all foreigners to come to our shores, except the Dutch and Chinese merchants, who were allowed to trade in the single port of Nagasaki. This measure was adopted to avoid any complications arising from either Japanese going abroad or from foreigners coming into Japan. We deliberately cut off all intercourse with the outer world and shut ourselves up within our islands, in order to avoid foreign complications. Then, for two centuries and a half after that, until the coming of Commodore Perry, in 1853, we were in profound peace. There was not a single instance of fighting during all that time; and it was not peace of sloth and indulgence; it was a period of utmost activity—activity in education and in industry. It was the training and development during those years that enabled us to face the world when we opened our doors again. Now I think I may say, as I have done, that we hold the record of the world for peace, for what nation can point to two centuries and a half of profound peace? Then came Commodore Perry, and we opened our doors to foreign commerce. History, it is said, repeats itself; and only within the last year our Government has issued an order forbidding certain classes of Japanese to come to America, thus restricting emigration to America in order to avoid any complication with the people of America. Have we not shown an earnest desire to be at peace?

There have been many other charges made against us. We have many faults which we are very willing to amend. We are glad to have them pointed out to us; we are always eager to find out what our shortcomings are, and what other nations have got to teach us, and we try to follow in the footsteps of those whom we consider our superiors in intellect and morals, and to avoid the shortcomings. What we protest against is the wholesale condemnation of Japanese people on account of traits and actions of few, or comparatively few, individuals, which are generalized to be national characteristics or results of deliberate policy. Such charges are due to misunderstanding, or to the want of knowledge of our usages, customs, our ideas and our traditions. I may take only one example—the question of the "open door" in China. The Japanese Government has always been an advocate of the open door policy in China; I may say that it is to the advantage of Japan to have the open door there. We hold to the policy of the open door, not only because we think it just, but because we think it is to the interest of Japan to have the open door in China. There is a fine market in China, and every nation is eager to find an outlet for its produce there; hence competition is naturally very keen; and where there is such keen competition, disagreements are likely to arise, and many charges have often been made by different individuals or people against one another. Now, facts will bear me out in saying that there has not been a single case substantiated that the Japanese Government has knowingly, deliberately been guilty of breach of faith in violating its solemn pledge of the open door, and I have no hesitation in saying that there will not be one. There have been many charges made, but on investigation it has been found to be due to misunderstanding or due to the act of some single individual.

I have stated that we Japanese feel very friendly toward Americans; we regard you with special good will. This is due to the steady liberal attitude of the American Government and people toward Japan. Altho Commodore Perry did force open our doors against the wishes of the Government of the day, we have reasons to be thankful for his tactful and conciliatory attitude. We are glad that our first treaty of commerce concluded with foreign nations after two hundred and fifty years of seclusion was concluded with America, for her representative, Townsend Harris, was a fair and just man who did not try to take advantage of the inexperience and weakness of the ministers of the Shogun's Government to get from us a treaty which might have been very disadvantageous to us. We think that we might not have fared so well with another nation. Then the Americans who came over, Americans who came to teach us, were men of fine personality; we have learned to respect them, and their good works live still among us. I

cannot refrain from mentioning a few names. There was Dr. Hepburn, whose dictionary—Japanese-English dictionary—is still one of the best dictionaries that we have. Then there were Dr. Brown and Dr. Verbeck, whose names are still honored among Japanese students. These and many others stand forth to the present day as having enkindled the feeling of respect that we have for the American nation. Nor are the good will and friendship which I said exist in Japan toward America confined to the higher classes, but extend to the very lowest. You will find that the Americans are regarded with good will even among people that do not know much about the world. And we want you Americans to feel as friendly toward us as we do toward you; and I therefore take this opportunity to tell you something about us, because, as I have said before, misunderstandings arise from want of knowledge of our ideals, traditions and feelings. I want, then, to tell you something about ourselves, but I shall not have time to go into many things, so I shall tell you today about the relation between the imperial house and the Japanese people, because that relation is the foundation of all our political, moral and social relations, and it is a thing which you cannot have a conception of, because there is no such thing here. Incidentally, I shall speak to you about our reverence for ancestors, which is very intimately connected with that relation.

I must begin with a short account of the Restoration, as we call it, of 1868. At that time the Shogun (which means literally generalissimo) and his ministers were *de facto* rulers of Japan; they managed the affairs of the state. There was an Imperial Court in Kioto, which was revered and honored, but which had very little to do with the practical affairs of the nation. As to real authority, that was invested in the hands of the Shogun and his ministers. Then there were military lords—some three hundred of them—dividing the whole land of Japan between them. They had vast territories and were autonomous within these territories, having power of life and death even over the people. Then under these were four classes of people—the samurai, the farmers, the artisans and the merchants, in the order mentioned. The samurai were practically the ruling class; it was in their hands that all political power was invested; they were politically and socially the leaders, and therefore they deemed it due to themselves and the country that they should be intellectually and morally superior. Their education was far better than that of the rest of the people, and their ethical code, which you perhaps have heard of, called "Bushido," which means "The way of samurai," was the code of ideal man, somewhat corresponding to what would be called here the ideals of a gentleman. The chief motif of this code was self-sacrifice and self-control. They held everything belonging to themselves as nothing compared with their loyalty and their honor. This system of government was very similar to what is called the feudal system in Europe. During the two hundred and fifty years of peace, as I have mentioned, there had been intense intellectual activity, and the study of the Japanese history gave rise to the proper understanding of the national constitution of the Japanese empire, and there came a conviction among the more advanced that the usurpation of the authority of government by the Shogun was an unrighteous act, and that his power ought to be returned to the Emperor. Several of the more powerful military lords, or daimios, as we call them, united together to effect this restoration, and the last of the Shoguns resigned his power at the end of 1867. He had the power, even at that time, at the time of the decadence of the Shogun's authority, to call military lords to his standard, and to involve Japan in a most disastrous civil war, but he had loyalty and patriotism enough to see that such a course would be unrighteous and disastrous to Japan, and he quietly resigned the power of Shogun, which had been in his family for nearly three hundred years, and restored it to the Emperor. This is the first of the acts of self-sacrifice which constitute the whole history of the Restoration. I will mention others as I go along.

In the beginning of the year 1868, from which the present era of Meiji—the era of enlightened government—is to be counted, the first act of the Em-

peror, when he assumed this authority placed in his hands, was to swear what is known as the Imperial Oath of Five Articles. I give these five articles, because they are very important as enunciating the policy which was to be pursued hereafter, and has been followed by his Government.

1. Deliberative assemblies shall be established, and all measures of government shall be decided by public opinion.

2. All classes, high and low, shall unite in vigorously carrying out the plan of government.

3. Officials, civil and military, and all common people, shall, as far as possible, be allowed to fulfil their just desires, so that there may not be any discontent among them.

4. Uncivilized customs of former times shall be broken thru, and everything shall be based upon just and equitable principles of heaven and earth.

5. Knowledge shall be sought for thruout the world, so that the welfare of the empire may be promoted.

In accordance with the oath, great and radical changes followed, the greatest of which was the abolition of the feudal system I have just sketched. Several of the largest daimios memorialized the throne, that they thought it just and righteous that they also should give up their land and their power into the Emperor's hands, and that everything should come under the direct control of the central government. Then a conference of daimios was summoned, and in 1871, in accordance with the recommendation of this conference, the feudal system was abolished. The daimios were relieved of all their power—power of life and death, as I said, over their people. They gave up all their privileges and became simply private subjects. They did all this because they deemed it just and righteous. I think this, as an act of self-sacrifice and loyalty, is not surpassed in the history of the world. Then there were other changes, chiefly tending to the encouragement of commerce and industry, as, for instance, traveling, which had been restricted so far, was made free; post and telegraph service was established, railroads began to be constructed, lighthouses to be built; banks came into existence. In every way industry and commerce were encouraged. Then came the prohibition of wearing of swords by the samurai. The swords were regarded as the soul of the samurai, and they held it a very great privilege to wear these swords, in distinction from the other classes. This prohibition gave offense to the more conservative samurai, but it was the more necessary because of this. Then conscription was established, by which every subject of Japan is liable to be called into military service. Now, the prohibition of the wearing of swords and conscription, the two together, gave all the privileges and all the duties, which belonged to the samurai alone, to all people, without any distinction. It meant the leveling up of the whole people; it meant the raising of the status of the people to that of the samurai. The general morality, which was not so high as the morality of the samurai, was raised, because now the Bushido was to be the standard of all the people of Japan. The samurai entered the ranks of business men, and, altho they were at first not very successful, yet a great many of them have succeeded, as, for instance, the chairman of the delegation over here, Baron Shibusawa, and many others of the eminent business men were formerly samurai. All these reforms for the raising of the whole people to a common level were made by the leaders of this movement, and those were old samurai. They though nothing of their own interests; they were made by them solely because they deemed it for the welfare of the empire.

Amid all these changes, education was not neglected. From the very beginning of the Restoration, schools and colleges were opened, foreign teachers were engaged, students were sent abroad, and in 1871 was issued the first education code, which placed education on a modern basis. This education code has been altered a good deal, but the underlying principle of it — that of educational equality—has been maintained ever since. According to this, education was to be universal. Everybody was to receive primary education, without distinction of class, occupation or sex; and as for higher education, equal opportunities were to be given to all, without any dis-

tinction; facilities for higher education were to be open to all. There were perhaps two things wanting in this first education code. Sufficient regard was not paid to means for culture and moral education, but this did not arise from contempt of culture and moral education; it was rather due to the want of knowledge of proper methods. In the old feudal days, the education of the samurai consisted in study of Chinese literature, and in training in military arts. Chinese literature was studied, not as much for literary purposes as for culture and practical moral training. Books of Chinese philosophy were read by them that they might thereby be helped in guiding their own conduct, in regulating their family relations and in performing their share in the administration of the government of their lords' territories, and if necessary, in helping their lords in wider sphere of national administration. History was not studied for the historical facts, as for the precepts or examples that might be seen of how in old days wise men governed their people; what were the causes of the rise, prosperity, decline and fall of various states. So also training in military arts did not mean merely making them expert in those arts, but included the inculcation of discipline and habits of endurance. They were taught self-reliance, coolness in danger, etc. Thus, culture and moral training formed a large part of the education of the samurai, and it was supposed that education meant culture and moral training. So in some of the schools established according to the new code young men were made to read books of Rousseau, Montesquieu, Mill, Spencer, etc., and they took to these just as they had formerly taken to Chinese classics. The result was a sort of moral disorganization. We seemed to have cut adrift from our old moorings and to be drifting away no one could say where. It was felt that there was a need for general reorganization of moral education. We wanted some basis for our moral education. Some said that we should go back to the old Chinese philosophers, to the teachings of Confucius, for our basis. Some thought we ought to teach Christianity; those who did not believe in Christianity themselves nevertheless thought its ethical standard would form a good basis for our moral education. Others were for having a new religion. Happily, the old tradition of reverence for the imperial house, of loyalty and filial piety, was still preserved among the elder generation, and then gradually came a clearer and truer appreciation of our valuable inheritance from the past, and this inheritance was formulated in the imperial rescript which was issued October 30, 1890. As this rescript forms the basis of our moral education at the present time, I am going to read it to you:

"*Know ye, our subjects:*

"*Our imperial ancestors have founded our empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue. Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of our empire, and herein also lies the source of our education. Ye, our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious; as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore, advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the state; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of our imperial throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.*

"*The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by our imperial ancestors, to be observed alike by their descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.*"

Such is the rescript which forms the basis of our moral education at the present time. You will observe that the two cardinal virtues are loyalty (which with us is the same as patriotism) and filial piety. These precepts are nothing new,

but teachings which have been bequeathed to us by the imperial ancestors, and the Emperor urges us to obey these precepts by appealing to our loyalty and filial piety, meaning thereby not filial piety to our immediate parents alone, but to our ancestors for generations. The message which the rescript conveys to us cannot be properly understood unless you know the relation between the imperial house and the Japanese people. Our empire dates back some twenty-five centuries, and beyond that, by traditions, back to the mythological age. The relation between the Emperor and the people is not simply a relation between the present Emperor and the present generation, but a relation between his ancestors and ours for many generations. We are, as it were, one family, of which the Emperor is the patriarch. I think that you will perhaps understand something of this relation if you can imagine a Jewish empire, whose emperors descended from Abraham in one unbroken line, and whose lands have never been desecrated by a foreign invasion. It is from this national spirit that the peaceful abolition of the feudal system came; that our constitution was given by the Emperor as a free gift to his subjects. The imperial oath and speech on the occasion of its promulgation breathe this spirit; as also the preamble, which runs thus:

"Having by virtue of the glory of Our Ancestors, ascended the throne of a lineal succession, unbroken for ages eternal; desiring to promote the welfare of and to give development to the moral and intellectual faculties of our beloved subjects, the very same that have been favored with the benevolent care and affectionate vigilance of Our Ancestors; and hoping to maintain the prosperity of the State, in concert with Our people and with their support, we hereby promulgate," etc.

You will see that the Emperor regards his subjects as members of the family. Such is the spirit of the imperial rescript, which forms, as I said before, the basis of our moral education.

I shall now conclude by reading another remarkable imperial rescript, issued only year before last, which will show the continuity of the enlightened and peaceful policy of the empire as set forth in the imperial oath, and which serves as a fitting supplement to the rescript on education:

"We are convinced that with the rapid and unceasing advance of civilization, the East and West are bound by common interests thru mutual reliance and reciprocal services. We expect to join in a long participation of all the blessings thereof by entering into closer and closer relations and strengthening our friendship with other Powers. Now, in order to move onward along with the constant progress of the world, and to share in the blessings of civilization, it is obvious that we must develop our national destiny; our nation, but recently emerged from an exhausting war, must put forth increased activity in every branch of adminstration; it therefore behooves our people, from the highest to the lowest, to endeavor with one mind to pursue their callings honestly and earnestly, to be industrious and thrifty, to abide in faithfulness and righteousness, to be simple and warmhearted, to put away ostentation and vanity, and strive after the useful and solid, to avoid idleness and indulgence, and to apply themselves to strenuous and arduous tasks.

The teachings bequeathed by Our Sacred Imperial Ancestors and the facts of our glorious history shine like the sun and stars. The basis of the development of our national destiny is to be found in attending to them, sedulously and faithfully. In face of the present conditions, we purpose, relying on the co-operation of Our faithful subjects, to renew and enlarge the Imperial plan of the Restoration, thereby to render illustrious the glorious virtues of Our Ancestors. Ye, Our subjects, take to heart these Our wishes."

KYOTO, JAPAN.

April

BY ALICE E. ALLEN

WHAT dreams were yours, as you slumbered,
O butterfly now on the wing?
And lilies, that blossom unnumbered,
What carol of joy do you sing?

O robin, this morning returning,
What ecstasy sweet do you know?
And heart, with unsatisfied yearning,
What whisper you tender and low?

This—this is earth's anthem, strong, fearless—
The hope that forever is ours—
The earth knows no winter so cheerless
That ends not in April and flowers!

LOWVILLE, N. Y.

A Jewish Commentator of the Gospels

BY ISIDOR SINGER

[Dr. Singer was the originator and managing editor of the Jewish Encyclopedia, and has written much on Jewish matters.—EDITOR.]

FOUR years ago, shortly after the completion of the Jewish Encyclopedia, I proposed to its publishers to launch a translation and commentary of the Apocrypha and the New Testament, by a group of eminent Jewish scholars, and suggested as the fittest candidate for the editor-in-chief-ship the very man who has now, almost single-handed, brought out the first instalment ("The Synoptic Gospels," in three volumes) of the great enterprise —Claude G. Montefiore.

It would only be human if the president of Funk & Wagnalls Company felt somewhat sorry that Macmillans got ahead of him, but I am sure that he, personally, welcomes with the same satisfaction as the writer of these lines, the splendid achievement of the Anglo-Jewish Luther and his faithful Melanchthon, Prof. Israel Abrahams, of Cambridge University—and even if they did their work without us.

Having but quite recently had the opportunity to lay before the public my personal views on the desirability of "tearing out the white leaf which separates Malachi from St. Matthew," and in view, further, of the small space allotted to me, I hasten to present to the reader as briefly as possible the personality of the first Jewish commentator of the Synoptic Gospels, winding up with an *exposé* of his religio-historical and religio-philosophical platform.

Claude Goldsmid Montefiore, grandnephew and heir of the famous English banker and philanthropist, Moses Montefiore (1784-1885), was born in 1858, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he came under the influence of Jowett and T. H. Green. Being originally intended for the ministry, he studied theology at the Berlin Lehranstalt für die Wissenschaft des Judenthums, the progressive rabbinical seminary of Germany, corresponding to the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. Unable, however, to sympathize with the arrest of the Reform Movement, as presented by his teachers, he devoted himself to scholarly and philanthropic pursuits, continuing to be, tho in a lay capacity, a spiritual teacher and preacher.

In 1892 he delivered the Hibbert lecture on "The Origin of Religion as illustrated by the Ancient Hebrews." Together with his friend, the above-mentioned Israel Abrahams, professor of Talmudic literature at Cambridge, he published, in 1894, a volume of sermons under the title of "Aspects of Judaism." In 1896, the first volume of his "Bible for Home Readings," forming a commentary on the Bible with moral reflections from the standpoint of higher criticism, appeared, the second volume following in 1899. From 1890-1908, he published, at his own expense, and edited, aided again by his literary associate, Abrahams, *The Jewish Quarterly Review*, which has since been taken up by the Dropsie College of Philadelphia—which might also, sooner or later, see its way clear to open—the first of all Jewish theological institutions—a chair for New Testament and the history of Christian theology, both, of course, to be expounded purely from the historical and philological standpoints.

Claude G. Montefiore, who is one of the leading philanthropists of the Anglo-Jewish community (he was elected, in 1895, president of the Anglo-Jewish Association; and is a prominent member of the Council of the Jewish Colonization Association), several years ago founded the Jewish Religious Union, a kind of Reform congregation, and in his recently published pamphlet, he threw down the gauntlet to Jewish Orthodoxy in a manner which stirred the Jewish commonwealth of the British Empire to its very depth.

He had, of course, to suffer the consequences of his bold step of denying the divine origin of the Pentateuch, and throwing off, with one mighty shrug of the shoulders, the entire oral law as rep-

resented by the Talmud. He was expelled from the Jewish Religious Education Board and is, in a general way, considered by the ultra-conservative party as a kind of religious outcast.

And now, first, a few words about the makeup of this first Jewish Gospel commentary, entitled "The Synoptic Gospels," in three volumes. For the benefit of his Jewish readers, for whom his book is especially intended, Montefiore has given the translation of each Gospel separately and as a whole before the commentary upon it, the author being anxious that the reader should first of all read the story as it stands, undisturbed by breaks or verse divisions or remarks. The translation is then repeated before each section of the commentary.

Montefiore starts his introduction by the confession that his book is fragmentary and tentative, he being in many respects a pioneer:

"For of Jewish exposition of the Gospels there has been little. Jewish scholars have usually taken up an attitude toward the New Testament, and more especially toward the Gospels, which does not lend itself to impartiality. It has not been a very fruitful and light-giving attitude. A main effort has been to show that to various admittedly admirable sayings of Jesus reported in the Gospels there are excellent parallels in the Old Testament or the Rabbinical writings. An atomistic treatment has usually been adopted. The teaching of Jesus has not been much discussed and appraised as a whole. And where it has been so discussed, the line has been rather to depreciate or to cheapen. Jewish writers have either looked for parallels or for defects.

"It may be added that till just recent times it was scarcely possible for Jews to dissociate the Christian claim that Jesus lived an exceptional life, and that his teaching was uniquely great and original, from the further Christian claim that he was divine, or indeed that he was God. It was the divinity of Jesus that was for Jews the true stumbling block to any scientific estimate of his teaching. If all Christians had been Unitarians from the first, a drawing together and a good understanding between the Jew and Christian as regards the place of Jesus in the history of Judaism and of religion would have been far easier. The objections to Jesus as a heretic, or as an iconoclast, or as a critic of the law, would not have been so insuperably difficult. Moreover, for many centuries to say that Jesus was a good man and a fine teacher, but not divine, was exceedingly dangerous. It meant the stake or the sword. Hence, to keep complete silence was much easier, and this negative attitude gradually became extremely general. And when the danger of speech was removed, the old objections and stumbling blocks were still in force." (p. 18)

At the risk of displeasing both the Jewish and Christian Pharisees among his critics, Montefiore sends off the following arrow:

"I do not want to depreciate the rabbis or their teaching, but I have no desire unduly to exalt them. And at the same time I do not want to depreciate Jesus or unduly to exalt him. . . . Yet I know that one cannot get rid of one's upbringing, one's origin, and one's own peculiar point of view. . . . That I shall, then, seem to Jewish critics too Christian, and to Christian critics too Jewish, is, I trust, likely, and is to me a source of some hope that now and then I may have said the truth."

So much stated, may I be permitted to cull at random a few isolated paragraphs from the lengthy introduction (108 pages), representing so many glimpses at the Jewish commentator's attitude toward the Gospels and their central figure, Jesus:

"The author of the Gospel of Matthew appears to have been of Jewish origin, and to have been especially interested in the Jewish aspect of Christianity. He probably thought that Christianity—for by this time one can speak of the new religion as distinct from the old—was the true development of Judaism, the fulfilment and consummation of the Law and the Prophets.

"The author was much interested in the showing (according to the usual strained and arbitrary exegesis of his time) that the main incidents of Jesus's career were a fulfilment of Old Testament predictions. Hence it is in Matthew that we have the largest number of Old Testament quotations. 'Matthew' wrote in Greek, and many of his quotations are taken from the Septuagint. But others seem translated direct from the Hebrew."

In brief, Montefiore subscribes to Burkitt's view of Matthew that "no book of the New Testament is so full of thoughts and expressions which have a real parallel in Rabbinical literature. The Evangelist is, so to speak, a Christian rabbi, tho no doubt he would have disclaimed the title. If the Gospel of Mark is most closely in touch with history, the Gospel of Matthew is most closely in touch with the Talmud" (pp. 54-55).

Montefiore makes this defense, or apology, for the Pharisees:

"What the Evangelists say, and what Jesus is made to say, about the Pharisees, the Rabbis and the Jews generally is naturally to be taken with the greatest caution and suspicion. What Catholics say about Protestants, or Protestants about Catholics, or Jews about Christians

(quite admit that this hits me), or Christians about Jews, must always be very critically regarded. But the evidence of the Gospels comes very much under this category. It was inevitable that the Pharisees and the Rabbis should be presented as worse than they really were." (p. 75).

And now, what does our author think about the position of Jesus in the history of Jewish prophecy and the possibility to bridge over the chasm yawning since well nigh 1800 years between the Synagogue and its daughter, the Church:

"Jesus seems in many respects to take up the rôle and to continue the teaching of the eighth and seventh century prophets, of Amos, Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel. But Jesus was not merely the prophet of collective or general doom. He is much more the teacher of the individual than was Amos or Isaiah. By this time religion was individualized; the process which had begun with Ezekiel was completed —or shall we say completed by him? Jesus, like Ezekiel, is the watchman; he is to warn the wicked and to turn him from his evil way.

"He is sent, as he himself says, to the lost sheep, to the sinners. But to them his message is not merely one of denouncement. He goes among them and eats with them. He will touch their heart in a number of different ways; he will touch it by arousing admiration, hope and love, by encouragement and consolation, by powerful suggestion that the bonds of sin can be, and have been, broken, and that a new life can be and has been begun. Like the God of whom Ezekiel teaches, Jesus has 'no pleasure in the death of the wicked,' he is desirous 'that the wicked turn from his evil way and live.'" (pp. 84-85).

The following *obiter dictum* will certainly meet with the disapproval of our missionary societies:

"Two things, at any rate, seem clear. First, that Jesus himself never dreamed of any preaching outside Israel (either directly or by his disciples). Secondly, that no universalistic element in his teaching constituted any part of the conflict between himself and the Jewish authorities, whether Sadducean or Pharisaic" (p. 85).

And the Jewish Orthodoxy will certainly find distasteful the following statement:

"Jesus resumes the role of the prophets, but since Amos and even since Jeremiah spoke, how immeasurably great was the difference! For Amos and Jeremiah spoke when there was no universally accepted code, no Mosaic law, regarded on all hands as perfect, authoritative and divine" (p. 86).

"Thus Jesus, with his clear prophetic insight, his pure religious spirit, is brought up sharp against a tremendous obstacle. The law does not indeed say that it is more important to observe the Sabbath than to 'love mercy'; it does not indeed say that not to eat rabbits is of greater consequence than to 'walk humbly with God.' But it does say that all its ritual and ceremonial commands are the direct ordainment of the perfect God, and that they were to be perpetually observed thruout all the generations of Israel. Was then the law not divine? Or had Jesus power to abrogate it? Here comes in the tragedy; here is the great dividing line between the New Master and the old teachers. Here is where the conflict begins. What was the attitude of Jesus toward the law? How is it that the law is to be both disobeyed and obeyed? To be honored in its breach as well as in its observance? We can now see that to the mind of Jesus there was, as it were, set an impossible task. It was impossible for him to be wholly consistent; impossible for him to formulate any consistent theory. *Upon the rock of law the new prophet was bound to stumble*" (p. 86).

By this time the reader will, I hope, be convinced that the best way to obtain a real insight of the makeup of this epoch-making work is to read it in its entirety.

Before concluding, however, this fragmentary "Anzeige" I wish to quote the following passage which sums up not only Montefiore's but, as I tried to show in my own above mentioned article, the platform of many of the leading spirits of the liberal Judaism of today:

"Taken all in all, it seems probable that Jesus was not the conscious founder of the Christian Church. He was and meant to remain a Jew. Or rather the question of separating from the Synagogue never presented itself to his mind. He wanted to purify, to quicken, to amend, but not to break away and make a fresh beginning. He continued the work of Amos, Hosea and Isaiah. His Kingdom of God, from one point of view, was a reformed Judaism. And possibly it may come to pass that in his teaching there may be found a reconciliation or meeting point between a Reformed or Liberal Judaism and a frankly Unitarian Christianity of the distant future. *That* Judaism and *that* Christianity may find that they differ in name, in accent and in memories rather than essentially or dogmatically. *That* Judaism and *that* Christianity may both claim Jesus as their own." (p. 101).

New York City.

The Instincts of Birds

BY BURT E. POWELL, Ph.D.

PSYCHOLOGISTS have studied the infancy of wild animals but little. They have rather taken two things for granted: first, that instincts spring into being in their final form and ready for practical action. The gradual acquisition of a given piece of behavior has been considered one of the criteria of its intelligent instead of its instinctive character. Second, that in the beginning wild animals fear everything unusual in their environment, but later, as life gives associations, they fear only those things that experience teaches them are harmful.

These theories have been, for the most part, the results of observations upon adult animals. For obvious reasons, it is difficult to make the young of wild beasts in their native haunts the subject of study. Yet psychologists have been coming to the conclusion that it is the only way to ascertain just what acts are instinctive and how and when they appear. The young of birds present the best field for observation. They are helpless in the nest for a few days at least. To be sure, their parents are not exactly willing to have their household arrangements pried into; but if, like managing husbands, it can be done without their knowledge, the prying is not impossible.



RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.
Normal undisturbed attitude.

For two summers Dr. Fred Kuhlmann, of the psychological department of the University of Illinois, has spent his time observing wild birds from the time of hatching until a few days after leaving the nest. His special purpose was to ascertain the relation of instinctive to intelligent behavior. The first summer, in Massachusetts, he observed the rose-breasted grosbeak, the chipping sparrow, and the robin; the second summer, in Nebraska, the red-winged blackbird, the brown thrush, and the mourning dove. His method differed only in detail from other observers. He did not remove the nests and place them nearer the ground, as has been done, but fastened a mirror about a foot back of and a little above the nest. Then from an observation tent he could, with the aid of a pair of field glasses, see in the mirror everything that went on in the nest. He fastened a camera cloth in a nearby tree before the eggs were hatched, that he might be ready to take pictures of the young birds at every stage of their behavior. The old birds, thru their power of learning, soon came to regard these motionless objects as part of the landscape. In all, about twenty nests were observed systematically and continuously; in a few instances the observations being continuous thruout the day. Usually, however, four or five hours a day was all the time a single nest received.

Now, in all animals the first instinct that appears is the food reaction. Every boy, tho only a tomboy, has observed this in young birds. The newly hatched is a shapeless mass of big head and long neck-connected pot-belly, the former opening entirely to afford ingress into the latter. Observations upon this first appearing instinct began as soon as the shell gave up its occupant, and theory number one, that instincts appear in their final form and ready for practical action, received a decided jolt. At first, to be sure, the food reaction was purely instinctive. Every sound the bird heard, every jar it noticed, and open flew its hungry bill. It responded quite as eagerly to the cluck of the investigator or even to his hand-



RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.
The development of fear. Attitude and look of alarm.

clap, whistle, hiss or jar of the nest with a pencil, as it did to its parents' food chuck or jar made when alighting on the nest. By the third day a change appeared. The food reaction was given as generously as ever to the clap, the whistle or the imitated cluck, or the jar, *but refused entirely to the hiss.* Another instinct was appearing and modifying the first, namely, fear. A possible explanation to be given for this refusal to respond to the hiss is that nests always are in danger from snakes, which hiss before despoiling them. In this case the young birds can have had no experience with snakes, hence the refusal to react to what at first had stimulated seems to mean that a second instinct is appearing and modifying the first. By the fourth day the cluck of the investigator met with no response, nor did his jarrings of the nest. The young birds were making some progress in discrimination. They were learning to distinguish between the sounds and jars of the parent birds when alighting and other sounds and jars. Experience and association now were influencing the first instinctive food reaction. After the fourth or fifth day none of the artificial stimuli received a response, except occasionally the sight of the hand with extended finger, which, in some cases, aroused the reaction from the seventh to the tenth day. Usually, however, the response it aroused was an expression of the instinct next in apearing, fear. Hence it seemed from the observation of the first instinctive reaction that instincts do not spring into being developed in their final form and ready for practical action, much as the fair Minerva is said to have sprung well educated and stylishly dressed straight from the head of her father Jupiter. On the other hand, it seemed that instincts are modified not only by other instincts, but also by experience and association. Nor did the observations upon the instinct of fear refute this, as will be seen later.

As to the second theory, that animals at first fear everything strange or unusual in their environment and later only those things which experience has taught them are harmful, direct observation led to a change of view. The first part of the theory undoubtedly holds, that at first animals fear everything unusual in their environment; but, and this is significant, later they continue to fear *everything except those things that experience teaches them are not harmful.* That is, unless some circumstance arises serious enough to induce an animal to inhibit its fear of a particular thing, it will continue to fear it for all time. The hunger impulse and the parental impulse are in birds the two strongest forces. Hunger may compel a bird to feed from a man's hand, and, having found it can do so in safety, it may thereafter eat from his hand fearlessly. But had not strong compulsion arisen in the first instance, the bird never would have inhibited its original fear enough to make the trial. This view would seem to have the greater value biologically than the one more gen-

erally accepted. If animals outgrew their original instinctive fear for everything except for the few things that experience taught them were dangerous, most of them would lose their lives before acquiring their education; for by the time experience had taught them what things were and what were not to be feared, the stronger beasts would have them devoured.

As to the first theory, that instincts appear in final form, what did the study of instinctive fear show? Scientists have thought that for the class of birds under consideration fear appeared about the time the wing feathers developed; that is, in general, a few days before leaving the nest; and that it appeared abruptly. Now, undoubtedly, this would seem to be the case if young birds were observed only when influenced by natural and usual stimuli. There then would be nothing in their environment to call forth fear. The artificial stimuli used to obtain the food reaction also showed that the instinct of fear exists some time before it has been supposed to be present. Fear also showed a gradual development appearing in all the species studied, except the mourning dove, in five different manifestations of instinctive fear. The mourning dove is not fed like the other birds, but is given great quantities of regurgitated food morning and evening, consequently it would not notice stimuli that aroused the food reaction in other species. The manifestations of fear as observed were: 1. The refusal of the bird to give the food reaction to stimuli that at first aroused it is probably the first expression of a latent fear instinct. The picture shows that two birds refused to give the food reaction to the hiss, while the two a day younger gave it enthusiastically. 2. A momentary shrinking to a stimulus, consisting of a sudden contraction of the muscles and immediate relaxation. It never was aroused by any of the stimuli except the hiss, and belongs to a period ending with the fifth day. 3. The crouch, or attempt to hide in the nest, which is very different from the preceding manifestation. The limbs and head are drawn in, and the birds hug the bottom of the nest, closing the eyes and lying perfectly quiet for some time after the stimulus. This appeared sometimes by the sixth day, and by the seventh it was well established. 4. A brief period during which the birds may or may not crouch, but remain on the alert watching moving objects in an attitude of alarm;



ROBIN.
Fighting reaction of fear.

moving objects in an attitude of alarm; this is a development of the preceding. 5. Now there is an attempt on the part of the birds to fly and escape when approached. If they drop to the ground from inability to fly or from fatigue, they will run to cover, hide and crouch close to the ground. In the case of the robin, a sixth manifestation of fear should be added, fighting fear. The transition from one manifestation of fear to the next frequently was very abrupt, often being entirely established within twenty-four hours. Experience could not have taught the birds to express their fear in these several different ways nor to make the changes at just the periods observed. There had been, moreover, nothing in their experience to make them fear the artificial stimuli used in the first place. Fear and its development, therefore, is purely instinctive, influenced by association only on the side of inhibition.

Observation made upon the growth of the birds showed that there are three definite periods and that there is a relationship which may or may not be merely incidental, to the development of associations and to fear. First is a period from the first to the fourth day, characterized by a slow but rapidly increasing rate of growth; then from the fourth to the seventh, a period of constant and maximum rate; and, third, a period of decreasing rate after the seventh day. In making these observations the young of twenty nests were weighed daily, in the absence of their unscientific parents, it is hardly necessary to say. During the first period, as has been seen, the first crude discriminations and associations are established. The food reaction had ceased for those stimuli most unlike the natural ones. During the next period of growth the food reactions were given more readily than at first to the imitated cluck and the jarring of the nest with a pencil. The bird was hungrier and more vigorous but learned to make no discriminations, nor was there much progress in the development of the manifestation of fear beyond its first crude expression. With the beginning of the last period of growth comes an abrupt change in all the reactions. The food reaction no longer is given to the artificial stimuli, except occasionally to the sight of the hand with extended finger, and manifestations of fear appear definitely and quite abruptly in the form of crouching in the nest, which now very rapidly becomes the predominant reaction to all the artificial



BROWN THRUSH.

First two giving food reaction to the imitated cluck, the two older ones failing to respond.

stimuli, followed in rapid succession by the other forms of the manifestation of fear.

Besides this apparent relation between growth and the development of associations and of fear, the periods of growth were fairly closely correlated to the stages observed in the acquisition of motor co-ordinations. Again there were three: (1) From hatching to the fifth day; (2) from the fifth to the seventh day, and (3) from the seventh day to maturity.



ORPHANS GIVING FOOD REACTION TO EXTENDED FINGER.

When the young birds are hatched they are nearly inert. The legs and wings project loosely from the body, and the head is curled toward the abdomen. The legs are of no use whatever. There is but one co-ordinated movement present, the food reaction. This is a complicated movement involving the stretching of the neck, the wide gaping of the mouth, and the bracing of the body with the stubby wings. The second or third day the head is uncoiled, the shape of the body changes somewhat, presenting a wider and flatter abdominal surface, and the birds can right themselves without much difficulty when turned over, as the pliant viscera of the pot-belly is beginning to serve as ballast and a foot for keeping the bird in position. By the fifth or sixth day the first stage in the acquisition of motor co-ordinations is completed. The legs are now drawn in and folded under the body instead of extending loosely. The long, lonesome looking neck is pulled in and there is a marked increase in neuro-muscular strength. When arranged in the nest with the heads away from the center, which is a position the young birds begin to take by this time, the pushing of the wings against the sides of the nest often enables them to raise themselves upon end. The legs do not assist in this, remaining folded against the body. The second stage, from the fifth to the seventh day inclusive, the birds become more active and vigorous, but otherwise the nature of their movements does not change noticeably. By the seventh or eighth day this stationary period is broken. There is rapid progress in motor co-ordinations. The birds begin to use the legs to raise the body, the leg from the first joint down being treated as all foot for several days. By the eighth day the little fellows will grasp a stick with their toes and remain, if carefully placed there, altho their bodies will settle down flatly upon it. By the tenth day they can stand and sit somewhat erect when placed upon a stick. Between the ninth and twelfth day the grosbeak, chipping sparrow and redwing leave the nest; the brown thrush, robin and mourning dove leave it two to five days later. At this time they can fly from a few feet to a hundred yards, depending upon whether they leave the nest early or

late. The manner of flying is easily distinguished as that of a young bird. It is slow and the body is carried more in a diagonal than a horizontal position, as is the case of the adult bird.

Now, in all these co-ordinations exercise seems to play little or no part. The food reaction is made with no hesitation from the first. From the eighth to the tenth day such activities as preening the feathers and scratching the head appear, and, except for a bit of wobbling, due to lack of strength, these movements are made as skilfully as by the adult bird. Also before there is strength to raise the body to the feet, all the necessary co-ordinated movements are present. The wings, likewise, are used in a co-ordinated way for flying before flight is possible. The peculiar manner of flight of the young birds, too, does not seem to be due to hesitation in making the co-ordinated movements. Strength and wing feathers, not skill, seems to be the lack. Expressing this in a sentence, co-ordination, that is, the ability to use the right muscles in the right combinations and order, appears before the neuro-muscular strength necessary to make the movements effectively. In all probability this is an adaptation to environment. It is necessary that the wild bird should not, like the barnyard chick, kick out of its shell and run off to engage in the practical affairs of its world within the hour. If it did it soon would meet destruction, and it is this motor immaturity alone that saves it. On the other hand, it could not exist if it were not able to make the food reaction from the first. Sometimes movements will be observed that look like wrong co-ordinations. For instance, a redwing six to eight days old was observed when placed upon a smooth surface to crawl backward, which looked like a clear case of improper muscular co-ordination. But upon examination the backward movement proved to be due to the fact that the body was raised only slightly, and the direction of force from



BROWN THRUSH.

The development of fear, crouching in the nest to the hiss. All other stimuli did not arouse the crouch until several days later.

the contracting leg muscles threw it back, leaving the feet in a forward position. Further attempts to stand then pushed the body backward. The failure to advance, however, was not comparable to a baby that does not know how to use its legs, but to a man enfeebled whose legs will not obey his will.

Besides the young birds that Dr. Kuhlmann studied in their nests, he stood in place of a mother to a score of orphaned redwings. Any man who feels like a hero because he has helped bring up a pair of twins on a bottle will have to own himself outclassed. These bird infants clamorously demanded food from every five to twenty minutes thruout the day; and for several days after leaving the nest they expected their lunches to be poked down their throats. All they expected to do was to let their self-elected foster mother know when they were hungry, and to perform the act of swallowing. The rest was his responsibility entirely. A number of them will serve the cause of psychology in the laboratory this winter by demonstrating their ability to learn.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ILL.

The Repenting Sinner

BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOY

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

A CERTAIN man lived on earth for seventy years and spent all his life in sins. And that man grew sick, but did not repent of his sins. And when death came he began to cry at the last moment and said:

"Oh, Lord, forgive me, even as you forgave the murderer upon the cross!"

No sooner did he utter these words than his soul departed. And the soul of the sinner began to love God, and, believing in His mercy, it came to the gates of Paradise.

And the sinner began to knock at the gates and to beg for admission into the kingdom of Heaven.

And he heard a voice from beyond the gates:

"Who is knocking at the gates of paradise? And what has that man accomplished during his life?"

And the voice of the prosecutor answered, enumerating all the sinful deeds of that man. And he did not mention any good deeds.

And a voice from beyond the gates answered:

"Sinners cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven. Begone!"

And the man said:

"Oh, sir! I hear your voice, but I do not see your face and I do not know your name."

And the voice replied:

"I am Peter, the apostle."

And the sinner said:

"Have mercy on me, Apostle Peter; recall the weakness of man and the mercy of God. Were you not a disciple of Christ, did you not hear His teachings from His own lips and did you not see the example of His life? Recall that when His soul was opprest and weary, and when He asked you thrice not to sleep, but to pray, you slept, for your eyes grew heavy—and He found you asleep thrice. The same is true of me.

"Recall also how you promised Him unto death not to deny Him, and how you denied Him thrice when he was led to Caiaphas. The same is true of me.

"Recall also how the cock crowed and you went out and began to cry bitterly. The same is true of me. You have no right to refuse to admit me."

And the voice beyond the gates of Paradise became silent.

After a brief pause the sinner commenced to knock again on the gates and to beg for admission into the kingdom of Heaven.

Then another voice was heard from beyond the gates, asking:

"Who is this man, and how did he live on earth?"

And the voice of the prosecutor replied, repeating the evil deeds of the sinner, and not mentioning any good deeds.

And the sinner said:

"Oh, sir, I hear your voice, but I do not see your face and I do not know your name."

And the voice replied:

"I am David, the king and prophet."

The sinner did not despair, nor did he go away from the gates of Paradise. He said:

"Have mercy on me, King David, and recall the weakness of man and the mercy of God. God loved you and exalted you before mankind. You had everything: a kingdom, fame, wealth, wives and children, and when you saw from your roof the wife of a poor man you were overcome by sin, and you took unto yourself the wife of Uriah and killed him by the sword of Joab. You, being rich, took away from the poor his last lamb and killed him. I have done the same.

"Recall also that you repented and said, 'I confess my guilt and repent my sin.' So do I. You have no right to refuse to admit me."

And the voice beyond the gates grew silent.

After another brief pause, the sinner commenced to knock again and to beg for admission into the kingdom of Heaven. And a third voice answered from beyond the gates, saying:

"Who is this man? And how did he live on earth?"

The voice of the prosecutor answered, enumerating for the third time his evil deeds without mentioning any good deeds.

Then the voice beyond the gates replied:

"Begone! Sinners cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven."

The sinner said:

"I hear your voice, but I do not see your face and I do not know your name."

And the voice replied:

"I am John, the favorite disciple of Christ."

And the sinner rejoiced and said:

"Now you will surely admit me. Peter and David will allow me to enter because they know the weakness of man and the mercy of God. And you will admit me because you possess so much love. Did you not write in your book that God is love, and that he who does not love does not know God? Did you not say toward your declining days, 'Brethren, love one another'? How can you despise me now and drive me away from here? Either renounce that which you have said yourself, or show me your love and permit me to enter the kingdom of Heaven."

And the gates of Paradise were opened and John embraced the repenting sinner and admitted him to the kingdom of Heaven.

YASNAYA POLYANA.

Daybreak in Spring

BY L. W. ZOCHERT

'TWAS just at break of day,
While yet the gray
Mist mingled with the sun's first ray:
While yet the dew
Mirrored its million worlds of green and blue;
While yet the symphony of Spring's sweet song
Rose from a thousand feathered throats the trees among!

The sun rose higher—and behold!
The million worlds of green and blue were changed to gold.
Hushed for a moment was the birds' sweet caroling.
In silent song my heart rejoiced: 'Tis Spring.

ROSELLE, ILL.

Literature

Travelers Many

ONCE more the season of travel is upon us, and once more readers turn to the multitude of counselors who stand ready to advise and guide them. The choice is endless within the confines of this small planet of ours. Some solve the problem of where to go by returning year after year to the same spot, familiars of two countries. Italy exacts this divided allegiance from the English; England and Italy both demand it from Americans. The claim of Paris is a social, a frivolous, rarely a sentimental one; and Berlin and Munich and Dresden make only an intellectual and artistic appeal. The day of Japan appears to be over, for the moment, as the objective of esthetic pilgrimages, while, on the other hand, Spain appears to be destined to receive an increasing share of the tourist's patronage, tho not an enthusiastic one, at least not until the country has prepared itself a little better for the accommodation and entertainment of its visitors. Unlike Italy, Spain has for us no cherished traditions of history or habits and customs; its monuments appeal to our intellectual curiosity only; for the rest, the more modern comfort Spain can substitute for her old ways, the better we shall like it. As for travel at home, that continues to be thoroly neglected by the American with leisure and money at his command.



A MASSAI BEAU AND BELLE.
From Bronson's "In Closed Territory." (McClurg.)

One cannot help thinking, however, that Agnes Deans Cameron's *The New North*[1] will rouse the interest of many

[1] THE NEW NORTH: BEING SOME ACCOUNT OF A WOMAN'S JOURNEY THROUGH CANADA TO THE ARCTIC. *By Agnes Deans Cameron.* Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. 8vo.

an American to the point of suggesting a summer's outing in her footsteps. Here is a novel tour to be made on this continent, a voyage of discovery filled from first to last with the pleasures of the unknown. So novel is this trip, indeed, that even Cook & Co. could not furnish a route when the author entered their offices, and said, "I want to go from Chicago to the Arctic by the Mackenzie River, returning home by the Peace and the Lesser Slave. Can you tell me how long it will take, what it will cost, and how I make my connections?" But the route was found in Winnipeg, in the offices of the Hudson's Bay Company:



ESKIMO KAYAKS AT THE ARCTIC EDGE.
From Cameron's "The New North." (Appleton.)

"They plan your journey for you, give you introductions to their factors at the different posts, and sell you an outfit. Moreover, they will furnish you with a letter of credit which can be transmuted into bacon, beans and blankets, sturgeon-head boats, guides' services, at any point between Winnipeg and that point in the Arctic where the seagull whistles over the whaling-ships at Herschel."

Mrs. Cameron records what she saw on her trip thru this new America of the north, our granary of the future, visiting Saskatchewan, Alberta, Mackenzie, and going on until the Polar sea barred her way at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. She knows how to combine in her narrative the romance of the last frontier with the chronicle of progress: Indians, French Canadians, half-breeds, Eskimos, British masters of the country, and the immigrants of many races mingle in her narrative; but here, as always in books of American travel, it is not the new country itself, but what man—its invading master, not its son—is making of it that furnishes the real interest. A readable book, and an informing one. The author furnishes a helpful route, with modes of transport, distances, time, and tariffs.

Mr. E. V. Lucas loves his Paris, and knows it. His many merits as a travelling companion have been lauded ere now in these pages; it should suffice the knowing to be told that a volume of his, *A Wanderer in Paris*,[2] has appeared to take its place beside his books on London and Holland. He catches the spirit of the City of Light on his very first page, awakening the memory of it in those who, too, have felt its irresistible charm, while making it understandable to the reader who never yet has been the city's guest. He wanders through old Paris and new, recalls history and its romance, visits Tuileries, Pantheon and the Bastille, and looks on at the life of the Parisians on the great boulevards, in the Latin Quarter, at Montmartre,

[2] A Wanderer in Paris. *By E. V. Lucas.* Illustrated. Macmillan Co. 12mo. $1.75 net.

and elsewhere, drawing occasional comparisons between London and Paris and French traits and English. The Louvre he "does" with genuine enthusiasm; everywhere in his pages one has the fruitful companionship of a richly stored mind of insatiable intellectual curiosity. The illustrations consist of reproductions of masterpieces of art in the Louvre, and of sixteen delightful original drawings in color by Walter Dexter.

An informing and interesting historical guide to the monuments of Rome will be found in the *Rome*[3] of Mr. Edward Hutton, whose chapters are linked together by his basic idea of the continuity of the story of the Eternal City as the center of the world. He begins with the ancient capital, with Capitol, Forum, Colosseum and Pantheon, the column of Trajan and the Palatine Hill, tracing their history to the dawn of Christianity, and finding in the Catacombs a logical transition to the Rome of Christianity, the seat of the new religion. Thus the city's many churches are traced as they rose one by one, St. Peter's being reached last, and then the Vatican. There are chapters on the art of Rome, its fountains, palaces and villas, and the Campagna. This book, which presents in readable form the results of an enormous amount of research and study, is abundantly illustrated in monotone, and with sixteen pictures in colors by Maxwell Armfield.

The *Cathedral Cities of Spain,* by W. W. Collins, R. I.,[4] illustrated with no less than sixty full-page reproductions

[3] ROME. *By Edward Hutton. Illustrated.* Macmillan Co. 12mo. $2 net.

[4] CATHEDRAL CITIES OF SPAIN. *By W. W. Collins, R. I.* Illustrations by the Author. Dodd, Mead & Co. 8vo. $3.50 net.



From a photograph by U. S. Forest Service.

ARTIFICIAL TERRACING IN CHINA.

Saving what is left of the soil when the forests are gone. From Quick's "Inland Waterways." (Putnam.)

of his own water-colors, is a handsome book, which traces the evolution of ecclesiastical architecture in Spain thru its successive phases in the country's cathedrals, from the ninth century thru the Moorish dominion to the Romanesque and the succeeding Gothic influence, which, in its turn, gave way to the Renaissance. The distinguishing features of the Spanish cathedrals are the choirs and the *retablos,* the latter of Dutch or Flemish origin. To these, and to the art treasures the churches contain, the author devotes special attention in the brief articles accompanying his pictures.

Delightfully picturesque in its colored illustrations, which are numerous, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes's *Hungary*[5] furnishes pleasant reading, and some useful information concerning the country and its people. Unfortunately the Hungarian, in his patriotic zeal to place his fatherland in the front rank of modern nations, is too much inclined to doubt the value of the strongly individualistic note of his country, its dress and customs as possible evidences of provincialism, of backwardness, and to strive consequently for the hideous uniformity of civilization. No doubt it will ere long be the ambition of the Hungarian farmer's wife, as it is already of the Dutchwoman, to discard her beautiful national costume for cheap imitations of the fashions of Paris. But Hungary is still one of the most interesting countries which the tourist can visit, whether it be in the towns or in the vast, fertile plain that is the original home of the race. And the far-famed Hungarian hospitality is still kept alive.

Pierre Loti is the spiritual brother of the late Lafcadio Hearn, whose preference for alien races he shares. His is a curious, unreasonable attitude: instead of regretting the inevitable changes that are being wrought in Egypt, the disappearance there of the old before the new, he resents it, and he pities the fellaheen, who, surely, are better off today than they have ever been before thru their unchronicled history, which is counted by millenniums. One sympathizes with him when he anathematizes the underbred tripper who outrages the faithful at prayer in the mosque with vulgar laughter and contemptuous curiosity, but to him Cook and all his works are an abomination, and European civilization on the banks of the Nile an eyesore. But *Egypt*[6] is a work of rare poetic beauty, if strongly tinged with his morbidity, for it makes us see the grandeur, and the mystery, and the overpowering dignity of the vanishing Egypt, the land of the dawn of civilization. A hearty word of thanks is due to the translator for his deft, delicate rendering of the original—a task of great literary difficulty.

No greater authority than Sir Francis E. Younghusband could have been found to write the text to Major Edward Molyneux's seventy pictures, reproduced in colors, that adorn *Kashmir,*[7] the title referring to Kashmir proper. The author compares the beauties of the country with those of Switzerland, then discards the comparison for one with "the smiling, peaceful Thames valley, with a girdle of snowy mountains." The excellent illustrations bear him out. Aside from its descriptive chapters, the book deals with the history of the country, its people, administration, products and manufactures, progress, etc. And, of course, this being an English book, there is a chapter on sport.

While Mr. Menpes's sixteen colored plates and sixty-four black and white drawings furnish the reason for the publication of *China,*[8] a new volume of the Menpes Crown Series, the text is not a mechanical piece of hackwork, but an excellent condensed survey of Chinese life and character by an eminent British administrator, an ex-governor of Hongkong. Of course, Sir Henry Blake deals only with large outlines and broad generalizations, but what he says is of value and interest; he, too, draws a picture.

British East Africa is certainly hav-

[5] HUNGARY. Painted by Adrian and Marianne Stokes. Described by Adrian Stokes. Macmillan Co. 8vo. $6 net.

[6] EGYPT (LA MORT DE PHILAE). *By Pierre Loti.* Translated from the French by W. P. Baines. Eight Illustrations in Color by A. Lamplough. Duffield & Co. 8vo. $2.50 net.

[7] KASHMIR. *Described by Francis E. Younghusband, K. C. I. E.* Painted by Major E. Molyneux, D. S. O. Macmillan Co. 8vo. $6 net.

[8] CHINA. *By Mortimer Menpes.* Text by *Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G. C. M. G.* Macmillan Co. 4to. $1.50 net.

ing its "boom." Here is another book on a region that was long neglected in the literature of travel, and, most appropriately, it is chiefly a book of sport. *In Closed Territory*[9] is a record of hunting and travel and adventure in the territory recently visited by Mr. Roosevelt, its author being an American, Mr. Edgar Beecher Bronson, who has produced as satisfactory a work of its kind as one can well desire.

What would travel be without Messrs. Cook & Co., despised of M. Loti, or without Herr Karl Baedeker, who, no doubt, stands no better in his eyes? Here is the fifteenth revised English, which means the twenty-ninth German, edition of his *Northern Germany*,[10] brought down to date with his usual accuracy, which deserves to be made proverbial. Romantic Baedeker is not, but he is such a comfort to the innocent abroad!

Meredith as Poet and Novelist

THE late George Meredith was a poet before he was a novelist, and he continued to write poetry after he stopped writing novels. The *Poems* of 1851, his first book, despite sympathetic reviews by Charles Kingsley, in *Fraser's Magazine*, and W. M. Rossetti, in *The Critic*, was so badly received that, with the exception of a few copies distributed to friends, the author burnt up the whole edition. It was never reprinted in his lifetime, and today that thin little volume is a much besought bibliographic rarity that has brought in the London market as high as thirty pounds! The Messrs. Scribners' latest sheaf of Meredith poems,[1] probably the last of the sort that will ever be made, proves these early verses to have deserved better than their holocaustic fate. They are decidedly worth keeping. The handful of lyrics, each called simply "Song," all dainty enough and beautiful enough for musical setting; the exquisite "Angelic Love," the "South-west Wind in the Woodland," the "Twilight Music," and "The Rape of Aurora" would be enough to make a name and reputation for a young poet of twenty today. The first draft of "Love in the Valley" is, too, a thing of beauty, as well as an interesting contrast with what became in its final shape one of Meredith's best-loved poems. Simple, youthful, and naive, as most of these poems are, as compared with the writer's later work in verse, which traveled far at times from their lilting sweetness, the lofty poetry of the Love of Earth of his prime is foreshadowed in this "Song"—

No, no, the falling blossom is no sign
  Of loveliness destroy'd and sorrow mute;
The blossom sheds its loveliness divine;
  Its mission is to prophesy the fruit.

Nor is the day of love for ever dead,
  When young enchantment and romance are gone;
The veil is drawn, but all the future dread
  Is lightened by the finger of the dawn.

Love moves with life along a darker way,
  They cast a shadow and they call it death:
But rich is the fulfilment of their day;
  The purer passion and the firmer faith.

The poems omitted from later editions of the volume called *Modern Love and Other Poems* are also too good to lose, and among the *Scattered Poems* are the early "Chillianwallah," the "Lines to a Friend Visiting America," the splendid sonnet "On Hearing the News from Venice" (the death of Robert Browning), and the swinging and philosophic "Stave of Roving Tim" with its optimistic ending:

Lord, no, man's lot is not for bliss;
  To call it woe is blindness;
It's here a kick, and it's there a kiss,
  And here and there a kindness.
He starts a hare and calls her joy;
  He runs her down to sorrow;
The dogs within him bother the boy,
  But 'tis a new day tomorrow.
    So, I at helm, cries Roving Tim,
      And you at bow, old raven!
    The wind according to its whim
      Is in and out of haven.

Dr. James Moffatt's *Primer*[2] (as it is lettered on the back) to the Meredith novels is another of those critical expositions of the purpose, philosophy, and method of the master English novelist of his time, which have been appearing

[9] IN CLOSED TERRITORY. *By Edgar Beecher Bronson.* Illustrations from Photographs by the Author. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 8vo. $1.75 net.

[10] BAEDEKER'S NORTHERN GERMANY. Fifteenth Revised Edition. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. $2.40 net.

[1] POEMS WRITTEN IN EARLY YOUTH (published in 1851). Poems from "Modern Love" (first edition) and Scattered Poems. *By George Meredith.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

[2] GEORGE MEREDITH. INTRODUCTION TO HIS NOVELS. *By James Moffatt.* New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.25.

at increasingly frequent intervals for the last ten years or so. Dr. Moffatt evidently knows his Meredith well. He outlines succinctly and in chronological order the plots of all the novels and stories; and to his critical summaries prefixes an "Introduction" that reads as if it might have been prepared as a lecture (and a good one it is) on Meredith as Novelist. His final words are:

To stir the mind's interest by a vital and varied application of "the comic spirit" is the motive of George Meredith. He would make his prose both voice and force. If readers fling down his works without being pushed an inch or two nearer sanity and sincerity, or without suspecting that these are a goal, or even without dreaming that for them a goal exists at all, then a fault lies somewhere. But the fault is not wholly Meredith's.



FLOODS ON PANAMA RAILROAD, 1906.
From Hall & Chester's "Panama and the Canal." (Newson & Co.)

Panama and the Canal. By Alfred B. Hall and Clarence L. Chester. Cloth, 246 pp. New York: Newson & Co. 75 cents.

This is a very valuable and interesting little book on the past and present of Panama. It is written in a very simple style, and its subdivision into epochs and topics makes it suitable for the schoolroom. The early history of Panama and the varied events of the Spanish occupation are interestingly sketched. The work of the French and Americans in constructing the canal is told in a graphic and not too technical manner. The future of Panama is prophesied by the authors. Pennsylvania, they say, has 6,000,000 inhabitants, and Panama is two-thirds as large with only 350,000. Coal and oil and the precious metals are known to lie buried underneath the hills, and the soil is rich. There is no reason why Panama should not be the prosperous home of millions. The authors estimate the probable receipts from the canal at $150,000,000 in the first ten years. It costs the average vessel $10,000 to go thru the Suez Canal, and $385,000,000 have been collected since the opening. The book is excellently illustrated with numerous photographs and maps.

American Inland Waterways. Their Relation to Railway Transportation and to the National Welfare; Their Creation, Restoration and Maintenance. By Herbert Quick. With 80 illustrations and a map. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo, $3.50 net.

An excellent general survey of the important subject of *American Inland Waterways* is furnished by Mr. Quick in this elaborately illustrated volume, which is destined for general reading, or, in other words, for the enlightenment of the average American, whose vote ulti-

mately decides, or at least can decide, all questions of public policy. Mr. Quick deals with the economic and technical sides of his subject, with the attitude of the railroads toward canals as competing carriers of trade, with the conditions that must be met to make canal transport profitable, and with the need of the inland States of this class of transportation for their merchandise if they are to reach their full commercial and industrial development. The freight car shortage of 1906-07 is one of the arguments he adduces. On the technical side he points out that canalization requires reforestation, and brings with it the creation of water power, which may be turned to industrial uses. The problem of the inland waterway is considered here as an important factor of the wider question of national efficiency and conservation of resources.

A Book of Precious Stones. The Identification of Gems and Minerals, and an Account of their Scientific, Commercial, Artistic and Historical Aspects. By Julius Wodiska. With 46 illustrations in color and in black and white. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

There is much to interest the curious in this volume, altho Mr. Wodiska, himself a New York artisan, manufacturer and gem importer of thirty years' experience, has had the jewelry trade and the purchasers of precious stones chiefly in mind. The chapters on the diamond are the fullest. They include the discovery and working of the famed South African mines, the history and methods of the diamond cutters' guild in Amsterdam, and an account of the control of the world's diamond market by the De Beers Syndicate of London. The methods of the latter are arbitrary as those of any other trust, and we have seen recent complaint in the newspapers that it was forcing inferior stock on the American buyers. Mr. Wodiska declares that the utmost perfection in diamond cutting is now to be had in the United States. The Amsterdam cutter saves the weight of the stone at the expense of beauty; but the Yankee cutter, catering to the extravagant tastes of Western millionaires, hews to the line, let the precious chips fall as they may. An edifying part of the book instructs the reader how to tell true stones from false. This is a harder job than formerly, for the chemist's retort is turning out sapphires and rubies, at least, which it is difficult to distinguish from the mined product. The artificial ruby now commands a large sale, and its manufacture brings the precious gem, in the subscription book publishers' phrase, "within the reach of every home."



DESIGNS FOR JEWELRY.
From "A Book of Precious Stones." (Putnam's.)

Each for All and All for Each. By John Parsons. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.50.

As society becomes more huge and complex the apparent importance of the

ordinary man grows less. The pioneer, living in a hut of his own fashioning, separated by miles from a neighbor, dependent on his gun and arm for dinner day by day, facing the elements with the courage of Ajax, defending himself from foes, —this man grows into a well-marked individual, self-reliant, strong, distinctive. But a factory hand in a city, doing one job monotonously year after year, defended by policeman and judge, unable to snare a rabbit, lost in a crowd, of what value is he to the world? Is he not just an interchangeable bit of a machine, unimportant, easily replaced if lost? Mr. Parsons, in *Each for All and All for Each,* brings cheer to this man and to all men. The purpose of the volume, to "enforce and illustrate the importance of the individual in the social order," is well achieved. In simple language, with copious illustration drawn from all ages and countries, he demonstrates that our vast, complicated civilization has been produced by individuals, is maintained by individuals and ministers solely to individuals. Take out fifty men from the history of France and the contribution of that most civilized country to culture and progress would evaporate. Science, art, literature, law, are not abstractions, gifts of the gods; they mean Darwin, Raphael, Goethe, Marshall and the troop of their dazzling colleagues. Even men of average stature



COVER CUT OF MURPHY'S "IN UNFAMILIAR ENGLAND." (L. C. Page.)

"The rude peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

In proportion as civilization expands the scope and possibilities of the individual are increasing. "Social progress is seen to provide for individual progress." The book is a useful antidote to the prevalent view of nature, red in tooth and claw, as a harsh stepmother, because

"So careful of the type she seems, so careless of the single life."

In Unfamiliar England. By Thomas D. Murphy. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

There is already a motor-car literature. The Williamsons write the fiction, and various authors its travel and description. It only awaits its adequate poet! In *Unfamiliar England* we have a running comment on rural England as seen from a tonneau. By motoring to unfrequented spots the author found much of interest and novelty, and has traced pleasant lines of travel for future motorists. The volume is sumptuously illustrated with color plates and duogravures from excellent paintings and photographs. The journey included runs thru Southern Ireland, and across the border into Scotland and Wales; also a day's jaunt in the Isle of Wight, covering seventy miles of picturesque roads and memories of Keats and Tennyson. It would be difficult to imagine a more delightful summer than one spent in wandering thru the little climbing lanes and level roads of rural England in a "wind-footed" motor car, and enjoying to the full the treasures of history, art and literary association of the landscape-garden that we call our mother country.

Eight Essays on Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida. By Aureliano de Beruete, Camille Mauclair, Henri Rochefort, Leonard Williams, Elizabeth Luther Cary, James Gibbons Huneker, Christian Brinton and William E. B. Starkweather; followed by Appreciations of the Press. (Two vols.) New York: The Hispanic Society of America. $7.50 net.

The exhibition of some 350 paintings by the modern Spanish master, Joaquin Sorolla, at the museum in New York of Mr. Archer M. Huntington's Hispanic Society in February-March last year, awakened a livelier popular interest than any other showing of pictures ever made in America. In the trifle more than one month, from February 4 to March 8, inclusive, that exhibition was visited by 159,831 persons — beyond any doubt

breaking all records for any thing of the kind in this country. As a fitting aftermath of the exhibition the Hispanic Society has now published, in two handsome and well-printed octavo volumes, a symposium of biographical, critical, and appreciative papers on the artist and his work, the like of which has fallen to the lot of very few, even of the greatest painters, in their lifetime. In these eight essays, in Spanish, French, and English, and in the accompanying newspaper reports and critiques printed at the time of the exhibition, every phase of Sorolla's art is discussed, his training, his inspirations, his sympathies, his technic and methods of work, are all dealt with in most interesting and entertaining fashion. And it all amounts to the exposition and embellishment of the theme that here is an artist who, after years of labor, has achieved a personal vision, and has accomplished something of the impartment of his vision to the rest of the world. It is remarkable, yea, a wonderful achievement, this, for a man yet in his early prime (Sorolla was born in 1863), and who is capable of producing other hundreds of beautiful pictures. He is certainly one of the half-dozen supreme masters among living painters, and assuredly is worthy of the tribute of such an anthology of appreciation as this. The books contain half-tone reproductions of all the pictures in the New York exhibition. Some of these are much better than others and serve to give an inkling of subject, composition and line, but many are so inadequate as to be almost meaningless; and of course even the best of them cannot convey any hint of that brilliance of color which is one of Sorolla's chief characteristics. This multitude of half-tones required the use of a super-calendered paper that bulks into the cumbrous weight of nearly three pounds to the volume; but this is our only complaint. The publication enlarges the already heavy debt of gratitude owing the Hispanic Society of America for bringing the Sorolla pictures to these shores.

The Landscape Beautiful. By Frank A. Waugh. New York: Orange Judd Co. $2.00.

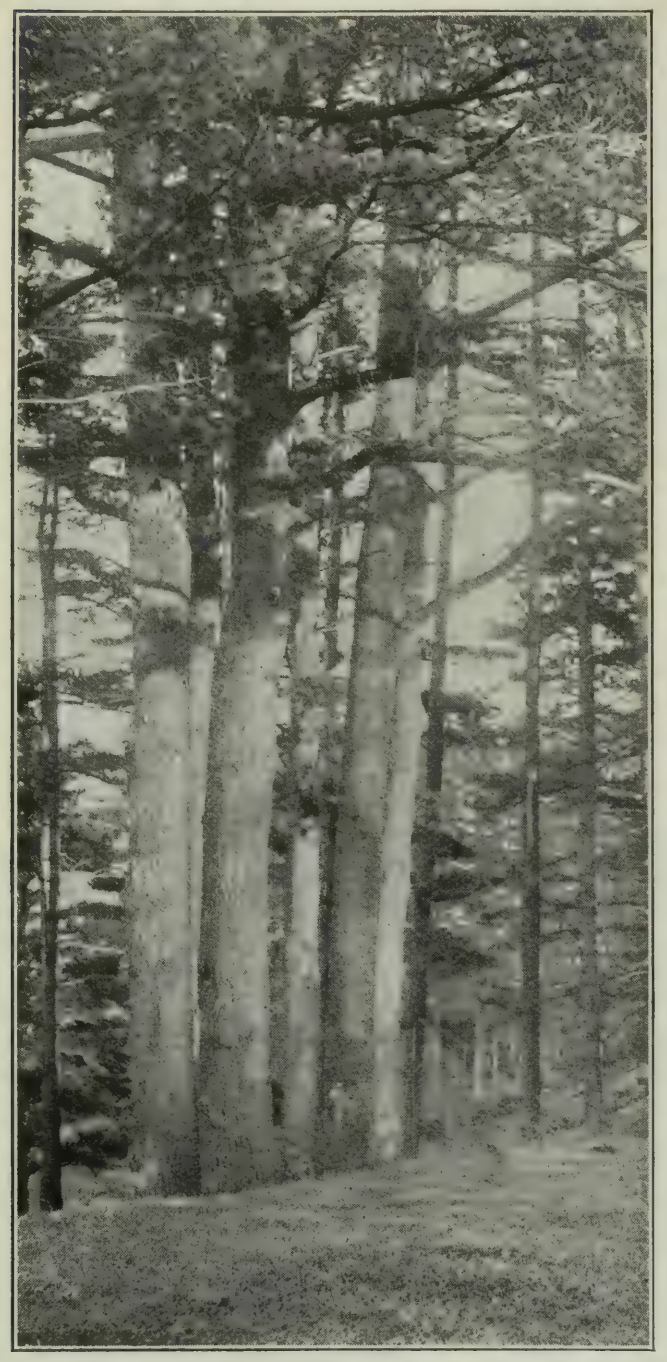
This is a book for landscape lovers, a series of graceful essays by the professor of landscape gardening in Massachusetts Agricultural College, printed in



ILLUSTRATION FROM "EIGHT ESSAYS ON SOROLLA."

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antique type with uneven lines on deckel-edge pages and interspersed with photographic illustrations. Professor Waugh argues in favor of the conservation of scenery and the right of the people to the free enjoyment of the beauties of nature. He gives us lessons in the art



PINE TREES FROM WAUGH'S "THE LANDSCAPE BEAUTIFUL."
(Orange Judd Company.)

of appreciation of landscapes, both the real and the pictorial, and shows how teachers may cultivate the faculty in their pupils, recognizing that the prosperity of his own profession depends upon such popular appreciation. Such efforts to draw attention to the esthetic side of gardening and forestry are just now much needed and Professor Waugh's work is justified, even tho his lines are not.

Diplomatic Memoirs. By John W. Foster. 2 Vols. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $6.00 net.

The career of John W. Foster, entertainingly described in his two volumes of memoirs, has not been of that shirt-sleeve variety so frequently referred to and so rarely existing in important posts. He was, it is true, pitchforked into the Mexican mission by President Grant as a reward for political services in Indiana. Morton, the strenuous, secured the place for him; Fish regarded him as one of his protégés. But Mr. Foster's life in Indiana as soldier, editor and politician was an excellent preparation for the work to come. Never in the years following had he the good (or bad) fortune to be the center of public interest. Yet his various services at Mexico, St. Petersburg, Madrid, London and Paris, to say nothing of the Far East, The Hague, and Washington itself, allowed him to develop into a professional diplomat of high order. With the exception of Johnson, he bore a public commission from every President from Lincoln to Roosevelt. Without possessing unusual distinction, his volumes have the grace and charm that have always been the mark of his writings. They may be commended to those who read biography or want to know how the diplomatic machine works. They are not without their real contribution to our knowledge of those episodes in which the writer had a part.

The Tories of Chippeny Hill, Connecticut. A Brief Account of the Loyalists of Bristol, Plymouth and Harwinton, who founded St. Matthew's Church in East Plymouth in 1791. By E. LeRoy Pond. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.00.

The title of Mr. Pond's little book fairly states its contents, since the story is of that group of loyal Anglicans who stuck out for their Church and their convictions in troublous times. It is today easier to find books dwelling on the good points of the Tories than it was a generation since, when patriotism found its easiest expression in detestation of England and her adherents. Mr. Pond

tells simply and sympathetically, with more than one picturesque touch, the story of his group.

Some Spring Books

For the convenience of readers who, for various reasons, have to keep track of the new publications in the different departments of literature as soon as they are announced, a selected list of the more important books to be issued this spring is presented here. It includes both new works by authors of established standing, and titles that are of interest in themselves, and promise well. No critical selection can be made, of course, in the case of books that have not yet appeared. Reviews of most of them will follow in due time in these columns; but even as it stands, the list will, we believe, be of service as a first guide to the new output.

ART — *Manet and the French Impressionists*, by Th. Duret (Lippincott); *Promenades of an Impressionist*, by James Huneker (Scribner); *How to Visit the Great Picture Galleries*, by Esther Singleton (Dodd, Mead); *The Master Painters of Britain, The Water-Color Drawings of J. M. W. Turner, What Pictures to See in Europe in One Summer* (Lane); *The Boston Museum of Fine Arts*, by Julia De W. Addison (Page).

BELLES-LETTERS, ESSAYS, POETRY — *Yet Again*, by Max Beerbohm (Lane); *An Approach to Walt Whitman*, by Carleton Noyes (Houghton, Mifflin); *The Master Singers of Japan: Verse Translations from the Japanese Poets* (Dutton); *The Inspiration of Poetry*, by G. E. Woodberry (Macmillan); *The Frozen Grail, and Other Poems*, by Elsa Barker; *Russian Lyrics and Cossack Songs*, done into English verse by M. G. D. Bianchi (Duffield); *Songs of Cheer*, by John Kendrick Bangs; *Excursions of a Book Lover*, by F. R. Marvin (Sherman, French); *The Comfort of the Hills*, poems by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell (Century); *Women as Letter Writers*, edited by Ada M. Ingpen (Baker & Taylor); *The Echanted Island*, by Alfred Noyes (Stokes); *Leading American Novelists*, by John Erskine, *Leading American Essayists*, by W. M. Payne (Holt).

BIOGRAPHY — *Robert Dodsley: Poet, Publisher, Playwright*, by Ralph Strauss, *Robert Herrick*, by F. W. Moorman, *Simon Bolivar*, by F. L. Petre (Lane); *My Army Life on the Plains, and the Fort Phil Kearney Massacre*, by F. C. Carrington (Lippincott); *Henry Clay*, by T. H. Clay, and *William H. Seward*, by E. E. Hale, Jr., in "American Crisis Biographies" (Jacobs); *Recollections of a Varied Life*, by George Cary Eggleston (Holt); *The Diary of James K. Polk* (McClurg); *Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexica*, by José F. Godoy (Putnam).

ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY — *Highways of Progress*, by James J. Hill (Doubleday); *Ancient and Modern Imperialism*, by the Earl of Cromer (Longmans); *Personal Power*, by William J. Tucker; *The Health of the City*, by Hollis Godfrey; *Wool-Growing and the Tariff*, by Chester W. Wright (Houghton, Mifflin); *The Indian and His Problem*, by Francis E. Leupp; *Privilege and Democracy in America*, by F. C. Howe (Scribner); *Types from City Streets*, by Hutchins Hapgood (Funk).

FICTION — *Country Neighbors*, by Alice Brown; *The Twisted Foot*, by Henry Milner Rideout (Houghton, Mifflin); *Little Aliens*, by Myra Kelly; *Once Upon a Time*, by R. H. Davis (Scribner); *The Butterfly Man*, by G. B. McCutcheon, *The Voice in the Rice*, by Gouverneur Morris (Dodd, Mead); *Simon the Jester*, by W. J. Locke, *The Thief of Virtue*, by Eden Phillpotts (Lane); *The Deeds of Denry the Audacious*, by Arnold Bennett (Dutton); *The Illustrious Prince*, by E. Phillips Oppenheim, *Just Between Themselves*, by Anne Warner (Little, Brown); *The Green Mouse*, by R. W. Chambers, *White Magic*, by D. G. Phillips (Appleton); *A Modern Chronicle*, by Winston Churchill, *Lost Face*, by Jack London, *An Interrupted Friendship*, by E. L. Voynich, *The Undesirable Governess*, by F. M. Crawford, *A Life for a Life*, by Robert Herrick, *A Brood of the Eagle*, by J. L. Allen (Macmillan); *The Fascinating Mrs. Halton*, by E. F. Benson, *The Personal Conduct of Belinda*, by Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd, *Lady Merton, Colonist*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward (Doubleday); *The Adventures of Mr. Polly*, by H. G. Wells, *The Emigrant Trail*, by Geraldine Bonner (Duffield); *The Sheriff of Dyke Hole*, by Ridgwell Cullum, *The Great Natural Healer*, by Charles Heber Clark (Jacobs); *Kilmeny of the Orchard*, by L. M. Montgomery, *My Heart and Stephanie*, by Reginald W. Kauffman (Page); *Franklin Winslow Kane*, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, *The House of Mystery*, by Will Irwin, *Mr. Carteret*, by David Gray (Century); *By Inheritance*, by Octave Thanet, *The Girl from His Town*, by Marie Van Vorst, *The Beauty*, by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow (Bobbs-Merrill); *The Crowds and the Veiled Woman*, by Marian Cox (Funk); *The Achievements of Luther Trant*, by E. Balmer and W. McHarg (Small, Maynard); *Samuel the Seeker*, by Upton Sinclair (Dodge); *The Unknown Quantity*, by Gertrude Hall (Holt); *Kavanagh—Forest Ranger*, by Hamlin Garland; *Cumner's Son*, by Sir Gilbert Parker (Harper).

HISTORY — *Garibaldi and the Thousand*, by G. M. Trevelyan (Longmans); *Republican France*, by E. A. Vizetelly (Appleton); *The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*, by H. S. Chamberlain (Lane); *With Mulai Hafid at Fez: Behind the Scenes in Morocco*, by Laurence Harris (Badger); *History of the Irish Parliamentary Party, 1870-1890*, by F. H. O'Donnell (Longmans); *The Revolution in Turkey*, by Sir W. M. Ramsay (Hodder & Stoughton).

MUSIC — *Some Musical Recollections of Fifty Years*, by Richard Hoffman, *Wagner's Judaism in Music* (Scribner); *Handel* by R. A. Streatfield, *Hugo Wolf*, by Ernest Newman, *Unmusical New York*, by Hermann Klein (Lane); *Music: Its Laws and Evolution*,

by Jules Combarieu (Appleton); *Elektra,* by Hoffmannsthal, Strauss and Symons (Brentano's).

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY — *The Development of Religion,* by Irving King, Ph.D., *The Religions of Eastern Asia,* by H. G. Underwood, D.D. (Macmillan); *The Church and Labor,* by Charles Stelzle (Houghton, Mifflin); *Modern Belief in Immortality,* by Newman Smyth. D.D. (Scribner); *A Search After Ultimate Truth,* by A. M. Crane (Lothrop); *The Spiritual Unrest,* by Ray Stannard Baker (Stokes); *Charms of the Bible: A Fresh Appraisement,* by Jesse B. Young (Eaton); *The Lord's Prayer,* by Charles F. Aked, *A History of Protestant Missions in the Near East,* by Julius Richter (Revell); *Building a Working Faith,* by Newell Dwight Hillis, *The Gospel and the Modern Man,* by Shailer Matthews (Macmillan); *Social Relationships in the Light of Christianity,* by W. E. Chadwick (Longmans); *The Principles of Pragmatism,* by H. H. Bawden (Houghton, Mifflin); *Nietzsche in Outline and Aphorism,* by A. R. Orage (McClurg); *Light from the Ancient East,* by Adolf Deissmann (Hodder & Stoughton).

SPORT AND ATHLETICS — *The Big Game of Africa,* by R. Tjäder (Appleton); *Hunting in British East Africa,* by Percy C. Madeira (Lippincott); *Camera Adventures in African Wilds,* by A. R. Dugmore (Doubleday); *Swimming,* by Edwin Tenney Brewster (Houghton, Mifflin); *The Healthful Art of Dancing,* by L. H. Gulick (Doubleday); *Swedish Folk Dances,* by Nils W. Bergquist (Barnes); *Golf for Beginners,* by M. Whitlatch (Outing).

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION — *The New Baedeker,* by Harry Thurston Peck (Dodd, Mead); *Lake Victoria to Khartoum,* by Capt. F. A. Dickinson (Lane); *Sport and Travel in the Far East,* by J. C. Grew; *The Russian Road to China,* by Lincoln Bates, Jr. (Houghton, Mifflin); *Roman Cities of Northern Italy and Dalmatia,* by A. L. Frothingham (Sturgis & Walton); *Up the Orinoco and Down the Magdalena,* by H. J. Mozans (Appleton); *A Transformed Colony: Sierra Leone,* by T. J. Alldridge (Lippincott); *Benares, the Stronghold of Hinduism,* by C. P. Cape (Badger); *Cathedral Churches of England,* by Helen M. Pratt (Duffield); *Prehistoric Rhodesia,* by R. N. Hall (Jacobs); *A Vagabond Journey Around the World,* by H. A. Franck (Century); *Camp and Camino in Lower California,* by A. W. North (Baker & Taylor).

MISCELLANEOUS — *The Subconscious,* by Hugo Munsterberg, and others (Badger); *Chats about Astronomy,* by H. P. Hollis, R. A. (Lippincott); *Comets,* by Henry W. Elson, Ph. D. (Sturgis & Walton); *Descriptive Meteorology,* by Willis L. Moore (Appleton); *Self Help and Self Cure: A Primer of Psychotherapy,* by Eliz. Wilder and Edith M. Taylor, *A Simple Explanation of Modern Banking Customs,* by H. Robinson (Small, Maynard); *Intracellular Pangenesis,* by Hugo de Vries (Open Court).

Pebbles

No woman is as old as she looks—in the morning.—*Lippincott's.*

LOVE is when two people get the idea they can't see enough of each other nor too little of other people.

A LOVE-SMITTEN youth who was studying the approved methods of proposal asked one of his bachelor friends if he thought that a young man should propose to a girl on his knees.

"If he doesn't," replied his friend, "the girl should get off."

LECTURE upon the rhinoceros.

Professor.—I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixt on me.—*The Christian Instructor.*

SHERIFF.—Hi, thar, what you doin' with them thar worms?

Fisherman.—I'm putting a new worm on my hook. That confounded perch got away with the last one.

Sheriff.—I guess you'll have ter come along with me. Don't ye know that rebates is agin' the laws of these here United States?

AMONG the words given out for analysis recently by a district school teacher in Pennsylvania was "bank-note." The instructor's astonishment may be imagined when one male pupil turned in the following unique paper:

"Bank-note is a compound, primitive word, composed of 'bank' and 'note.' 'Bank' is a simple word, meaning the side of a stream; 'note,' to set down. 'Bank-note,' to set down by the side of a stream."—*Lippincott's.*

PROF. WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, of Yale, was recently erroneously reported to have stated before a class of graduate English students that "if you could take twenty best formed and best looking women you can find today and stand them up beside a Grecian woman of old, the women of today would look like caricatures." Even if what he was reported to have said had been true, the women of today have at least one advantage over their classic sisters. The modern women are alive, while the ancient ones are dead ones.

FORMER President Patton, of Princeton University, once delivered a sermon at Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, his subject being "Faith." He spoke of the blind faith of the client who puts himself at the mercy of a lawyer in preparing an action for trial, and the confidence of the sick in entrusting themselves to the physician.

"A case of blind faith," said the clergyman. "The doctor writes out a prescription. Oftener than not you cannot read it; you don't know what it is. He tells you to take it. 'Yours not to reason why, yours but to do and die.'"

Whether or not Dr. Patton meant it, there was a distinct ripple thruout the congregation. —*Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*

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The Speaker and His Power

THE present rules of the House of Representatives were devised to promote the orderly and prompt transaction of business. Experience had shown that such rules were needed. We think this is realized by the leaders of the present Democratic minority and by many of the Republican insurgents. During the debate accompanying the revolt which has taken from Speaker Cannon a part of his power, members repeatedly asserted that they were aiming at the system and not at the man. We do not mean to question the sincerity of those utterances, but we are convinced that it was the man's use, or abuse, of the system that made it intolerable to a majority of the Republicans who voted with the Democrats to exclude Mr. Cannon from the Rules Committee. If the late Mr. Reed were now Speaker, there would be no attempt by thirty or forty members of his party not only to oust him from the Rules Committee, but also to make a new Rules Committee in which he should have no voice.

Mr. Cannon is far from being an ideal Speaker, or leader of the majority in the American House of Representatives. His ways at times do not commend him to persons of refinement. Bred in the old school of intensely practical partisan politics, he is never in sympathy with the modern and progressive element of his party. With advancing age his reactionary tendencies have been accentuated, his contempt for such independence as a reasonable loyalty to a party and its guiding principles will permit has become more pronounced, and his reliance upon the force of parliamentary despotism more complete. We suspect that his resentment of criticism and opposition in his party has recently been sharpened, and that he has made enemies by inflicting punishment when he might have made friends by argument and persuasion. He has frequently been painted in colors that are too dark. We have seen no proof that his attitude toward legislation has been determined by considerations of personal gain, or that he has deliberately and consciously sought and accepted the control of interests hostile to the public welfare. But, accustomed to rely in politics upon force of one kind or another, he has not discriminated, or thought it worth while to discriminate, with respect to the forces that were offered. He has the defects of the political school in which he was trained. They do not necessarily indicate that he is willing to be unjust.

If to such a man is given the great power which a Speaker exercises under the present rules of the House, he will surely at times use it unjustly or without due and decent regard for the interests of a majority which includes many members of a more modern and progressive type. He will exercise it, thru a Rules Committee whose members he selects and of which he is chairman, to prevent action upon measures which he dislikes and to favor the progress of others which he approves. Frequently the course to be taken will be determined by him alone, for the conditions are such that his associates, chosen by himself, either have similar views or prefer not to oppose him. The substance of it all is that concentration of power, as provided by the present rules (which may need amendment), is required for the orderly promotion of legislation; that the man placed in the Speaker's chair should

be one who will use power intelligently, justly and in sympathy with true progress and reform; and that Mr. Cannon is not the right man for the place.

He retains his office, but a considerable part of his power is gone. The present committees were appointed by him, but the members of them do not look to him for additional favors, for it is plain that this is his last term as Speaker. From the new Committee on Rules he will be excluded. In other respects the changes ordered by the House may not be revolutionary. In place of the present controlling majority of three there will be a controlling majority of six, nominated by the caucus. During the remainder of the term of this Congress, continued domination of the committee by the "regular" element of the majority cannot be expected, but if the same method shall be adopted at the beginning of the next Congress, we may guess that the majority which elects a Speaker will choose six members of the Rules Committee who will be substantially in agreement with him. At that time, however, other changes may be made. A fair representation of all sections and interests in such a committee is, of course, to be desired, and there should be found some way of insuring such representation without impairing the efficiency of the directing power.

The effect of this successful revolt in the Republican majority cannot be foreseen. By the insurgents the prediction is made that the party thruout the country will gain by the movement, and that it will hasten favorable action upon the Administration's measures now pending. We do not feel sure that they are right. Much will depend upon the attitude of the two factions toward each other hereafter. Such bitterness as was shown in last week's controversy does not quickly die out. The results of such a division, when a minority of the dominant party wins by an alliance with the party in opposition, have sometimes been quite unfortunate. The situation calls for conciliation. What was done last week should not be permitted to prevent action upon those measures to the support of which the Republican party, for the good of the public, is committed.

A Homily for the Thursday Before Easter

THIS present issue of THE INDEPENDENT bears the date of the day before the crucifixion, the Thursday before Easter, the day on which our Lord offered that wonderful prayer for his disciples and for the unity of all his Church in all its history. That prayer will be fulfilled. It is not yet answered, and the Church is sadly to blame for it. We do not wonder that at this Lenten season men's thoughts turn to that prayer, and they ask how the divided Church can be made one.

It is well, then, that over a dozen clergymen and laymen, representing diverse schools in the Episcopal Church, met for two days in Trinity Church for the purpose of drawing up a basis for bringing together the branches of the Christian Church. Most admirable was the purpose, altho the result formulated in seventeen elaborate propositions can please few and help none. Even *The Churchman* condemns it as futile.

Such a basis of union ought to be short and crystal-clear. Such is the Lambeth Quadrilateral. This is prolix, difficult to follow, and manages to include indirectly a large body of dogmatic terms, such as the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Virgin Birth, the Holy Catholic Church, Baptism in the Name of the Trinity, the Apostles' Creed, and the Nicene Creed, the Lord's Supper to be administered by an ordained priesthood, and finally, the historic episcopate. This is the substance of it; but it is held together by continuous links of the word *"fellowship,"* beginning with the statement that "the life of the blessed Trinity in unity is a life of fellowship" (which we know nothing about), and ending with the assertion that ordination "by the laying on of hands of the historic episcopate and prayer," "if restored to the whole fellowship, would be an effective band of unity in Christ." We may illustrate the prolix obscurity of the whole seventeen propositions by quoting one:

"6. Our fellowship with God is in Jesus Christ thru the oneness in Him of all mankind. This fellowship is a mystery so far above our natural state that by our own

strength we cannot attain unto it. It is God's free gift originating in His creative will and purpose, and administered by the presence and power of the Holy Ghost."

Can any one tell what all that means?

By this succession of seventeen elaborate stages or steps we are supposed to rise to a grand and splendid conclusion, which will bring the Christian Church into a great organic unity; and when we reach it and look at it, it is only the trivial, formal, rejected device of the "historic episcopate." We had followed the road which began as wide as the infinity of God till it dwindled to a squirrel track and ran up a tree. By no such doubtful chain of mitred links is the vast Church to be bound together or the world to be saved. The historic episcopate is a historical problem about which idle minds busily contend to nobody's profit. Does the chain hold? Is it broken in a dozen places? Who handles this end of it—Anglicans, or Romans, or Copts? What is the business of the Church? Is it not to bring in the kingdom of God, righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit, and can it be that it is to be achieved by any fixt, adamantine notion how one bishop is to succeed another, or whether there is to be any succession of bishops at all? That is not the way Jesus talked when he preached the kingdom of God. He came out at no such lame conclusion. He ended the Sermon on the Mount with the impressive, the imposing picture of the saved or the lost soul, as a house standing safe or swept away in the crash of storm. And, before his crucifixion, and in the assurance of his triumphant resurrection and enthronement, he concluded his long address to his disciples with that yet more majestic drama of the final judgment, of the salvation or the loss of all humanity, not because they had held or failed to hold the historic episcopate, but because they had loved or failed to love and serve their fellow men. It is sad, very sad, to see intelligent men so blinded that they imagine the salvation of the world and the maintenance of the Church to depend on a particular tactual order by which its teachers shall be inducted by a special class of officers. Have they not eyes to see that the Church does continue and flourish in other ways?

But this is not the worst of the blindness. They do not see that the unity of Protestant Christendom, of which they are a part, is already nearly accomplished, and they are hanging back. A magnificent federation of our denominations has been achieved, by far the most important movement of our generation, one that expresses and creates the very unity which these belated gentlemen wish to secure. Here it is already; come into it. The Episcopal Church is in it only by indirection, by the act of one of its standing committees, and by no act of its General Convention. They received invitations to join, but they forgot to consider them in either the House of Bishops or the House of Delegates, as they had too much to do about their own matters to think of their brethren. These dozen or more men are away behind the times. They don't know what is actively going on. While other Churches have moved forward, and together, they have been left behind —they and the Southern Baptists. It is time that they waked up, that they put in the foreground in their coming Convention their official union with the other Churches in this great Federal Council. Union is already achieved, and on a broad basis. Let them come frankly in with the rest of the great Catholic and United Church, and talk no more about union on the basis of the most disputed ritual ceremony which divides Christendom. On that side lies schism.

The Finer Democracy

It is H. G. Wells, philosopher, who sets forth, in his book of "First and Last Things," a more discriminating notion of democracy and aristocracy in their modern manifestations than we remember to have seen elsewhere.

Not that there is anything really new in Mr. Wells's conception. Aristotle, more than two thousand years ago, pointed out the vital distinction between an aristocracy of intelligence and character and an aristocracy of rank, created by power and buttressed by privilege. James Harrington, in the *Oceana,* described "a

natural aristocracy among men" as the perfect product of favorable historical conditions, and described an organization of the state which might be expected to give to the natural aristocracy a preponderating influence.

Mr. Wells ingeniously shows how the evolution of a true natural aristocracy comes to the same thing in the end as democracy of the better sort; how democracy, as it acquires a meaning finer than its first crude intentions, becomes at length in accord with the finer conception of aristocracy.

The test of "this quintessential democracy" is fellowship. It cannot be satisfied with voting merely, or the majority rule. It is incapable of arrogant bearing toward any, whether regarded as superiors or as inferiors. It presupposes frankness and veracity in intercourse and a "general rightness of living."

Mr. Wells does not think that America is superabundantly blessed with this sort of democracy today. "In America," he says, "the vulgar individualist's self-protective exaltation of an idealized Common Man has worked and is working infinite mischief." We are still sensitive, apparently, to adverse criticism by our English kindred, and Mr. Wells's view of us in this latest utterance, indicating, as it does, that he has not changed the opinions that he held when he wrote his book on "The Future in America," will be resented by such as feel that loyalty requires them to defend American life and character on all occasions. There is, however, a natural aristocracy in America, as elsewhere, and all who belong to it will admit the truth of Mr. Wells's picture of a kind of democracy which he cannot admire, and which, notwithstanding his optimistic socialistic faith, he fears.

The true name of this false democracy, he says, "is insubordination." Confident in its own perfection and adequacy, "it resents rules and refinements, delicacies, differences and organization." A more precise account of a certain spirit which has obtrusively announced itself in every part of this republic within a generation has not before been made in so few words. It is a spirit which, not content to assert excellence of character and of intention, vaunts itself in conceit and asserts equality of ability:

> "It takes refuge from all superiority, all special knowledge, in a phantom ideal, the People, the sublime and wonderful People."

This is an unpleasant portrait, but we can do better than be angry or resentful over it. We may wisely turn attention to the reasons which Mr. Wells suggests for making the most of natural superiority among men instead of denying or ignoring it. Let us grant, he says in effect, that the end toward which social evolution should move is a collective being, gathering experience and developing will, to which every life shall be in an ethical sense subordinated: we do not thereby preclude belief in progress by an aristocratic method. In our relation to plants and to animals, we recognize the facts of superiority and inferiority. Why should we not likewise think of our relations to other men? There are clearly great differences of capacity and of experience, great differences of initiative and of power. Why should we be disturbed by the idea of the intellectual subordination of some individuals to others, if thereby all can better help along the nobler achievements and the general purpose?

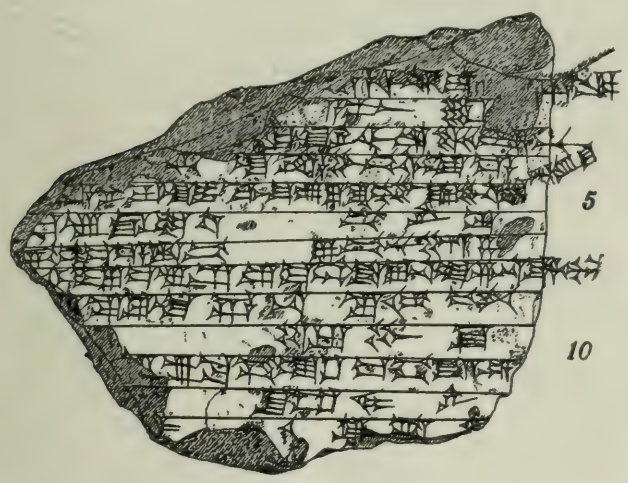
To such as can view these things with detachment, broadly and without prejudice, the philosophy of aristocracy and democracy in these days of turbulent American activity, as in the ancient days of smaller things, would seem to be in substance this: Men are not equal by nature. There is no wisdom in despising or ignoring superiority of ability. We lose the most beautiful things out of our lives if we resent differences, delicacies and refinements. Yet we may wisely establish an objective equality, an equality of opportunity, to the end that natural superiority may win proper recognition and assert its useful leadership, and not be held down by any artificial aristocracy of privilege.

On Hilprecht's Announcement

We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. H. V. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, for an advanced copy of his valuable paper announcing the discovery of a fragment of the Babylonian story of the Flood. The discovery was given to the public at a meeting of the Acorn Club, of Philadelphia, and

the next morning the newspapers had full accounts of it. The value of this fragment is said to be that it is of the age of Abraham, several centuries older than Moses, and that it agrees more closely with the biblical account of the Flood than does that in the Eleventh Tablet of the Gilgamesh Epic, our copies of which are as late as the seventh century B. C.

This Eleventh Tablet is a long poem, in which the Babylonian Noah tells how he escaped the Flood, and thus achieved immortality. It has wonderful resemblances to the Genesis story, in the announcement of its coming, the command to build the ship, the gathering into it of



the family of the patriarch and of all sorts of animals, the overflow of waters, the landing of the vessel on the summit of a mountain, the sending out of three birds, and the final sacrifice. It differs chiefly in the lack of ethical spirit and in its crude polytheism. It has been perfectly well known since 1872 that this was an ancient story, copied from much more ancient tablets, as is stated by the scribe.

Nevertheless, it has been greatly desired that we might find one of those earlier accounts, which might give a variant version, just as we long for a Hebrew Old Testament manuscript that might go back to the time when the Septuagint translation was made. This wish had been partly met by the discovery of two fragments of an older Babylonian version of the story, one of which is in the Berlin Museum, and the other in the J. Pierpont Morgan Library. The latter is luckily dated in the reign of Ammi-zaduga, whose reign has been usually fixt at about 2100 B. C. Both of them are of the age plausibly assigned by Dr. Hilprecht to his new fragment, so that, so far as age is concerned, this one simply adds evidence to confirm what was previously certain. It is past all question that as early as the time of Abraham the people of Mesopotamia had a familiar legend of the Flood.

Now let us turn to this new text and see what there is peculiar about it. Dr. Hilprecht thus translates it:

". . . thee . . .
[The confines of Heaven and Earth] I will loosen,
[A deluge I will make and] it shall sweep away all men together;
[But thou seek] life before the deluge cometh forth;
[For over all living beings], as many as there are, I will bring overthrow, destruction, annihilation.
. . . Build a great ship and . . .
. . . total hight shall be its structure.
. . . It shall be a houseboat carrying what has been saved of life.
. . . with a strong deck cover [it].
[The ship] which thou shalt make
[Into it bring] the beasts of the field, the birds of heaven,
[And the creeping things, two of everything], instead of a number
. . . and the family . . .
. . and . . ."

The words in brackets are conjecturally supplied by Dr. Hilprecht; but without them there is no question that it belongs to the same story of the Flood. It is a part of the address of the god to the Babylonian Noah, Ut-napishtim. It varies from the story as given by George Smith, which at this point quotes the god Ea as saying to Ut-napishtim:

"Build a ship
Leave what thou hast: save thy life.
Sell thy goods and save thy life—
Bring living creatures of all kinds into the ship."

And it goes on to enlarge on the threatened overflow of waters and to give the size of the ship. Now what do we find that is new in Dr. Hilprecht's fragment?

It is to be observed, first, that his is only a tentative translation, and will have to be verified or corrected by other scholars. The miserable condition of the tab-

let makes translation difficult. The mention of "two of every kind" is in brackets and thus uncertain. The word "houseboat" will have to be considered. The "strong deck" he also translates as a "strong roof," and he translates the corresponding passage in Gen. 6:16: "A roof shalt thou make to the ark, and its (entire) length thou shalt cover it." The Revised Version reads: "A light shalt thou make to the ark, and to a cubit shalt thou finish it upward"; but the Brown-Driver Hebrew Lexicon allows the special meaning *roof*. The word translated "roof" by Dr. Hilprecht and "light" by the Revisers, is *tsohar*, and usually means *brilliancy, glory,* a strange word for *roof,* which shuts out the brilliancy. But one may think of the roof as a deck, a sort of sun-parlor. Dr. Hilprecht offers quite as surprising a new translation for verse 20, to fit his Babylonian texts—"instead of a number." Where the Hebrew and the English tell us that Noah was to bring in birds, beasts and creeping things, two of each, "after its kind," he makes it read that two were to be taken "instead of a number." That would require an utter reconstruction of the original text on the basis of the resemblance of the word *mîn,* kind, to the root of *mana,* to number; but this is hazardous, and we do not see how the word can mean *number* where it occurs so often in the first chapter of Genesis.

Dr. Hilprecht thinks he sees in his fragment a closer resemblance to the Genesis story in its more monotheistic tone. The fragment is too brief to make this clear or even probable. In the longer recension it is Ea that speaks after the consultation of the gods, and the same may easily be the case here.

It is easy to make too much of resemblances or coincidences in the comparison of pagan and Scriptural myths or legends. We know perfectly well that there never has been any such Flood as that which Genesis describes as having taken place at a little over 2000 B. C. There has been no such Flood since the Glacial period, and then not one that covered all the mountains so that the Ark could rest on Mount Ararat. It is a good biblical story, with a good religious drift to it, and it is well worth being in our Bible, but confirmation is impossible. As an anthropological fact it is very interesting to learn that it was familiar in Babylon long before Genesis or Moses, and in all probability in Canaan also; but whether the Genesis writer got it from Babylonia or from Canaan we do not know; probably from the latter. There is nothing against it.

We thank Dr. Hilprecht for this discovery. It is not as important as he makes it, but it is of real value, and it encourages us to hope for more. It was quick and capable scholarship which made him detect the value of the almost obliterated fragment from catching simply the word *abubi,* which means *Deluge.* We hope he may find more and more important texts to illustrate Scripture or increase our knowledge of the beginnings of history and human culture.

The English Divorce Law

CONSIDERING the frankness and frequency with which the English express their disgust at the divorce law—or, rather, laws—of the United States, the proceedings of the royal commission as now reported from day to day in the London *Times* make interesting reading to us Americans. This commission, composed of nine men and two women, is charged with the duty of examining into the working of the present law, with a view to the recommendation of any needed changes. The evidence taken at the hearings is most conflicting, but none of the witnesses examined are satisfied with the law as it is. Mrs. Humphry Ward has not been called nor has her "Marriage à la Mode" been introduced as evidence of the perfection of the British system.

One fault that is found with it is the expense connected with divorce suits. The only competent tribunal is the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of England, consisting of only two judges sitting in London. Consequently, the cost of divorce is prohibitive to a large proportion of the population, particularly in the country districts. In the most favorable cases of undefended suits the expense amounts

to $150 or more. As a consequence, there are a great number of illegitimate unions and a growing tendency among certain classes to disregard the marriage tie. Sir John Bingham, one of the divorce judges, however, took occasion to deny the charge that there was "one law for the rich and another for the poor." The law was the same, he gravely explained, for rich and poor, only the poor were not able to avail themselves of it. As a remedy, it is suggested by some witnesses that the county courts be given power to grant divorces, but this is strenuously opposed by others, because it would introduce diversity of practice and because the county judges are not believed to be expert enough to handle such a difficult matter.

Most of the witnesses advise the abolition of the dual standard. According to the present law the unfaithfulness of a wife is grounds for divorce, but not the unfaithfulness of a husband. A woman can only get a divorce when cruelty is added to her husband's other misconduct. This cruelty is interpreted in a purely bodily sense. However flagrant and offensive a man's conduct may be, his wife cannot free herself unless he so far forgets himself as to touch her rudely, or deserts her for two years. Mental suffering does not count. As Sir George Lewis put it in his testimony:

"Imagine the position of a young woman whose separated husband has been living in a course of misconduct while she was unable to remarry, unable to have children, and was in fact neither married nor unmarried. She could never be free from him. Perhaps the husband would fail to pay the allowance or would disappear; still she was chained to him. A man may stay at a hotel with a woman and pass her off as his wife, but if the wife goes to the Divorce Court and asks for relief all they can do is say to her, "You can live alone for the rest of your life, your husband can continue to outrage and insult you in every way, but that is the life you are to live."

Legal separation, which is often advocated in this country as a substitute for divorce, is a failure in England. Practically all the witnesses agree that it is conducive to immorality to have in the community a large number of persons of both sexes who are capable of anything except legal marriage. A woman who forgives her husband or who consents to a separation when she could get a divorce is ever after bound to him whatever he may do.

In Scotland ever since the Reformation marital misconduct on the part of either husband or wife has been grounds for divorce, as it is in the United States. It seems almost incredible to us Americans that in a civilized community in the twentieth century a law of such manifest injustice as that of England should find defenders. Nevertheless it does. Sir John Bingham, for instance, argued before the Commission that man is morally weaker than woman and is subject to more temptation, so a lapse from virtue on his part is to be looked upon as accidental and not nearly sufficient to justify so drastic a remedy as breaking the marriage tie. It was a wife's duty, as one of the other witnesses said, to forgive and forget. We are not disposed to question that this may in some cases be a wife's duty, but we maintain that she, equally with her husband, should have the privilege of not forgiving. It is because the laws of England are full of such unjust discriminations against women that the movement for equal rights has there assumed a more violent form than here.

Another point brought out in the evidence is the frequent use of the divorce court for blackmail. Several lawyers testified to paying out thousands of pounds in behalf of innocent clients who were threatened with being named as corespondents in a divorce suit. In the opinion of some of the witnesses the publicity given by the newspapers tended to promote morality, while others held that it had no restraining influence or had an evil effect. There was a similar conflict in regard to collusion. Some believed that it was desirable that the husband and wife seeking a divorce should be in communication with each other, for very often the quarrel was made up. Others were insistent upon throwing a case out of court when any indication of collusion could be detected, apparently holding that if one party wanted a divorce it should be granted, but if both wanted it it should be denied them.

Most of the witnesses so far heard from favor the extension of the grounds for divorce to include incurable insanity,

long term imprisonment, wilful desertion for a year or more, habitual drunkenness, adultery on the part of the husband, and persistent cruelty. So if the Commission reports and Parliament acts in accordance with the evidence divorces in England may be obtainable as freely as in the United States. It is possible also that a system of compulsory civil marriage will be introduced, for the gap between Church and State started by the passage of the Deceased Wife's Sister bill seems destined to be widened. On this point the recommendations of Mr. Eyre, of the Poor Man's Lawyer Department of Oxford House, is worth quoting:

"He would take away from the Church the legal duty of marrying people, as marriage was complete in the eyes of the secular law without the Church, and he would leave the Church free to regard remarriage of divorced persons as irregular and to excommunicate the parties if it thought fit. If divorces were increased in number, the clergy would be in an almost intolerable position *qua* civil functionary, because the State would oblige them to do things which, in the eyes of their own Church, they ought not to do. He would make the civil marriage compulsory. That was the tendency of legislation thruout the world. It was scandalous that in lighthearted, frivolous marriages the most sacred words and sanction should be employed. In the case of the marriage of divorced persons the Prayer Book service was inaccurate and a mockery. He would dissolve the marriage for a breach of the contract, and, as it was a contract, both parties should be put upon an equal footing in regard to it."

Education Under Difficulties

THE difficulty of the men who are determined at all hazards to give their countrymen an education may be gathered from the following facts relative to the establishment of "The People's University" in Samara, Russia. The government recognizes the necessity of educating the people, but it knows that cannot be done by its own staff of officers. At the same time it is jealous of all private organizations and lays its heavy hand on any private society on the slightest pretext. Those in charge of them have to avoid the slightest word or act that can be twisted to indicate a criticism of the ways, methods, or persons supported by the government. No lecturer may refer in the most remote way to the present political situation.

Work for the People's University was begun two years ago, with no capital, a debt of $7.50, and a membership of fourteen ladies and gentlemen. Since then they have collected and spent on educational work more than $25,000 and more than 120,000 people have attended the lectures. There are more than 350 members of the society. The average attendance of children in the summer kindergarten was about 400 daily, running up to 800 sometimes. Only two or three rich merchants have given as much as $2,000. The rest of the expenditure has been covered by the entrance fees, 15 cents, for each lecture. Hall hire has been a great expense, but since the governor of the province may at any moment dissolve the society, if he chooses to do so, and there is no appeal from his decision, there has been no attempt to build a structure for this great work. Disobedience to the orders of the governor would mean heavy fines, imprisonment, or banishment.

These are hard conditions, yet plenty of workers have been found. At the head are two men of the nobility. The rest are school teachers, business men, and physicians, who can give only their spare hours, the time they really need for rest and relaxation. Some of them help with evening classes, some write articles for the fortnightly paper, some attend to correspondence with lecturers from St. Petersburg, Moscow and elsewhere, or supply magic lanterns, slides, chemicals, blackboards, or whatever may be needed for the lectures. The library is in the hands of ladies. The work is voluntary. Except the bookkeeper, the errand boy, and the head of the kindergarten there are no paid workers in this noble attempt to give popular instruction to the masses of the people. To bring it to its present plane after two years has meant continuous and tireless effort, yet all of that work would have been easy had the conditions not been made so difficult by the Russian government. As our informant says, "One cannot imagine what a continual strain that brings on nerves that are already overworked." Compare the opportunities in Russia with those of the Russians in New York who attend the lectures devised for them by Dr. Leipziger!

A Boss Justified

For once the power of a boss has been justified. The long and bitter strike of the trolley car men in Philadelphia may be settled, and settled very fairly, and mainly in favor of the men, but not by any conference between the men and the corporation—that was hopeless; and not by any committee of clergymen—they amounted to nothing; and not by any influence of the Mayor or any imposing committee of leading citizens; but by the imperious will of the State boss, Senator Penrose. He came down from Washington, summoned the officers of the company, smote the table with his fist, and told them they must yield, and do it immediately and completely, or he would smash their whole concern. He let them know that he could do it and would do it. He could control the State Legislature and the Philadelphia Common Council. They saw the point and they capitulated most unwillingly. So far all well. But the way it was done is most humiliating. Must Pennsylvania have a dictator? Must such a dispute be settled by a political boss? Can we give such power over business as well as politics to the chief of a party? Speaker Cannon was too much of a tyrant and the House rebelled; is Pennsylvania willing to be ruled even more imperiously? Let us look into the Canadian law for strikes and see if we cannot find a legitimate authority in place of an assumed and illegitimate one. Nevertheless, we thank you, Senator Penrose, for using a giant's strength so usefully. But can you make the men accept your will? We shall see.

Cannon and Cannonism

The conflict in the House of Representatives the past week proves that a good fraction of the Republican party may tacitly endure Cannon the man, but rejects what he stands for—standpatism. and all conservatism. They believe so absolutely—or many of them do—in tariff reduction, in the control of corporations, and in the progressive measures generally that President Roosevelt urged and pressed, that they were not afraid to join the Democrats in the purpose to carry them out. So there has come this sharp division between the insurgents and the old guard. And it has serious consequences in prospect. It shows that the East is not to rule the West. The West has its own interests, as producers of food and consumers of manufactures, and is beginning to claim its regency. And this schism in the Republican party—is it permanent? Does it not make it probable that what their Representatives have done in Congress the people will do in the next election, join the Democrats and give us a Democratic House to plague President Taft during the latter half of his term? It has been unfortunate for the President that, while no one has reason to question his genuine loyalty to the Roosevelt measures, his desire to accomplish them thru the support of the regulars has led him to give his praise to those who have stood pat in defense of the old tariff and the old corporate influences. It is too early yet to know whether his administration will successfully carry out what the Republican platform demanded, but we know that on the matter of the tariff it was far from successful; and the West knows it and is in rebellion.

Booker T. Washington on Higher Education

As an example of what a college for negroes in the South can be and do Dr. Booker T. Washington in this issue chooses Fisk University, which is certainly one of the very best of its class, and he tells of its work and its needs. Dr. Washington has been much misrepresented as one who is so devoted to industrial education that he feels no interest in the higher education of his people. This article will show the contrary, and he has willingly accepted the position of trustee for Fisk University as well as for Howard University at Washington. Our correspondent would have been glad to write more at length on the needs of Fisk University if space had allowed him to tell of the serious need of repairs in the buildings, of the lack of sewerage, water, lighting and heating, by which the health of teachers and scholars is endangered. Dr. Washington tells us that apart from these needs, of chief importance, in view of the fact that so large a number of its graduates will be teachers, is sufficient means to bring its work in closer touch

with the work and the problems of city and summer schools. Yet the graduates are by no means all teachers. In recent years nearly 60, out of something like 700, have entered the Meharry Medical School at Nashville, taking up courses in medicine, pharmacy or dentistry. Dr. Washington speaks of the large number of teachers at Tuskegee Institute whom he has drawn from Fisk University. We believe his wife also is a graduate.

A Visit from Lord Rosebery

It comes from San Francisco, and we take no stock in it, that Lord Rosebery will head a party of British noblemen who will visit this country to witness the prize fight between the two brutes, Jeffries and Johnson, one white and the other black. Of course, the men who have put up the money and who are anxious to get rich out of it, will take any means to call attention and to bring spectators to the ring. Such a fight is criminal and forbidden in most of our States. It appeals to the lowest brutal passions of humanity. It is almost, if not quite, incredible that a distinguished and refined gentleman like Lord Rosebery, formerly Premier of Great Britain, the ablest man in the House of Lords, should traverse half the world to see such a disgraceful sight, in which two big beasts will try to batter each other into insensibility. Anything so inhuman ought not to be allowed anywhere, and we are ashamed that it is allowed in California. We can believe that there are British "noblemen" who might wish to come to the show, but when Lord Rosebery comes we shall be ready to believe that not a shred of the hereditary principle should be left to the House of Lords.

Catholicity

We have received a notable paper on "Practical Catholicity," read by Thomas J. Packard, D. D., before the Episcopal Seminary of Virginia, which we would like to quote, but we have room only for the following from an introduction to it by Bishop A. M. Randolph, of the diocese of Southern Virginia:

"Unity cannot be attained by building a wall around ourselves, so that those outside cannot come to us, nor can we go to them.

"When we erect barriers between ourselves and our brethren of the great Churches around us, shutting us out from the sympathy and the warmth and the light which may be kindled by their fervor and animated by their zeal, we practically become our own prisoners, and we are in danger from the spirit of apathy which is the natural consequence of our voluntary isolation. To hear young students at our seminaries, or our ministers in orders in our Church, designating the great Methodist and Presbyterian Churches as 'the Sects' or 'the Denominations,' is surely a pathetic exhibition of intellectual ignorance and spiritual bigotry, which awakens apprehensions for the future for them and for the Church they represent to the people of our generation.

"Intercommunion, which obtains between the other orthodox Churches around us, has in no way compromised their mutual independence, and it is neither intelligent nor intelligible to suppose that it would not accomplish good and blessing to our own communion."

We know that such fraternal expressions as these will seem rank heresy and treason at Fond Du Lac, but it is good Christian doctrine. By the way, we observe that by the grace of the year book published by *The Living Church* the Episcopal Church has an archbishop at last. At any rate that "Annual" gives to the presiding bishop the title of "Most Reverend,' which is reserved for archbishops, while "Right Reverend" goes to ordinary bishops.

The Assassin of Prince Ito

Do our readers recall the intense passion which overflowed Japan when the news came that their greatest statesman, Prince Ito, had been assassinated by a misguided Korean youth? What might we have expected but a swift trial and swift expiation of the crime, and most probably the definite annexation of Korea to Japan, as Madagascar was annexed to France? But what do we see? The Japanese Government did not lose its head. It gave the assassin a very deliberate trial, with all the privilege of defense that could be asked for. A hundred days have passed by, and only now has the murderer been condemned and executed. Korea remains as it was. No such action has been taken as was taken by the Germans in China when some missionaries were killed, and this was made the excuse to take possession of the province of Kiauchau. Korea may be annexed later, but this will be only when it seems wise, and it will have nothing to do with this most deplorable event. Japan has done herself honor in this matter, and we doubt

if any other country could have done any better, if as well.

Italian Parliamentary Doings

First Act—A Socialist deputy rises and demands an explanation of the relations of an Italian general with a lady of Sienna and gives the names of both. The Under-Secretary of War, a general also, representing the War Department, rises and rejects the interpellation as an insult to the army. The Socialist repeats and amplifies. The President of the Chamber calls the Socialist "an ass." In his turn the latter gives the former just as good. Taking a further step, the Socialist brings in a duchess of Milan, naming her also. Her nephew, a member of the House of Deputies, takes up the cudgels for his aunt. The President rises and thus ends the session. *Second Act*—All are now in the lobby. The nephew of the Duchess strikes the Socialist member, who gives as hearty and as many blows in return. Friends separate the pair and the session is soon resumed, and in twenty minutes the Parliament adjourns. *Third Act*—Again in the lobby. The chosen seconds of the Under-Secretary of War and those of the duchess's nephew call on the Socialist deputy. Result, two duels. Conclusion: No one upholds the virtue of the general, the Siennese lady or the duchess. All were so well known that their names were bandied about freely. A fresh confirmation of the eleventh commandment: Thou shalt not be found out.

Once more we have in this State evidence that many thousand dollars were contributed to the Republican campaign fund, a few years ago, by the combination of fire insurance companies to control legislation affecting their interests. It is not clear in this case that there was personal bribery—perhaps not. It appears that the Governor of the day kept a veto *in petto* of a law which the insurance companies wished passed until after a sufficient contribution had been made, and then signed it on presentation of arguments in its favor. Here is another illustration of the evil of bribery by means of a lump payment to the campaign managers, to be later distributed by them.

The same old guard, centering in Boston, Moorfield Storey, Gamaliel Bradford, Edwin D. Mead, and Winslow Warren, with some seventy other men and women from all over the country, but mostly from Massachusetts, have renewed their petition to Congress that this country shall definitely proclaim its purpose to withdraw from the Philippine Islands and grant them independence. But they also ask that the United States should continue to forbid any other nation to take possession of them. The proposition is impracticable and would be most unfortunate for the people themselves.

While Dr. Washington writes for THE INDEPENDENT this week for Fisk University, a most imposing list of names is signed to an appeal for his own institution at Tuskegee, asking for a large adequate permanent endowment, ultimately to amount to $3,000,000. It is signed by President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Governor Comer, of Alabama, Governor Hughes, Seth Low, Robert C. Ogden, Clark Howell, and Henry Watterson, editors of leading Southern journals, and other distinguished citizens. It is a weighty appeal for a great institution and carries our sympathy.

It is not a bad idea of Dr. Wiley that the public should put a social ban on all persons found guilty of adulterating food. He does not like it that when a boy picks up a transfer and rides on it and robs a corporation of two cents, he is liable to a $500 fine and a year in the penitentiary for his offense against a corporation, while if a corporation adulterates the food of the people, stealing their money and health, the fine is only $200. That does not seem fair.

Doubtless General Lee was conscientious in fighting for Virginia against the United States; but the arbitrament of war was against him, nothwithstanding all his military genius; and the voice of the united country is against his course. Good man as he may have been, it does not seem to us fitting that his statue should be set up in the Capitol. We say it without ill-will to him or his section; it is simply not becoming.

Financial

Union Dime Savings Bank

THE Union Dime Savings Bank has moved from the junction of Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street, where it has been since 1876, to its new building at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, which is one of the most imposing banking edifices in New York. The cost of the building was $400,000, and with the land represents an outlay of $1,000,000. The Union Dime was chartered April 12, 1859. Its first home was in a small room at the corner of Canal and Varick streets, in the Ninth Ward, or the great American ward, as it was called, because so many native-born Americans lived there. Owing to the John Brown excitement many wanted the bank called the Union Bank, and others wished to use the word "Dime," but by compromise the name Union Dime was given to the bank. In 1866 the bank built its own building at the corner of Canal and Laight streets, where it stayed for ten years or until it moved to Thirty-second street. The presidents have been Eder V. Haughwout, 1859; John McLean, 1867; Napoleon J. Haines, 1872; John W. Britton, 1878; Silas B. Dutcher, 1886; Gardner S. Chapin, 1891; and Charles E. Sprague, 1892. Mr. Sprague's term of service, eighteen years, has been longer than that of any other president. The deposits of the Union Dime are $29,693,122; its surplus is $2,005,274, and its total resources are $31,818,181.



NEW BUILDING OF THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Sixth avenue and Fortieth street.

The Hocking Pool

THE brokerage firms that were thrown into bankruptcy by the collapse, on January 19, of the Hocking pool have found much that is interesting in the testimony given last week by James R. Keene, the veteran manipulator whom they employed to manage the undertaking. There had been some mystery about the immediate cause of the sharp and disastrous fall of the stock. It now appears that short sales were made, at the top of the market, by Mr. Keene's brokers (without his knowledge, he asserts), and that about 4,000 shares owned by him were used in making the deliveries. The profits of the transaction were about $300,000. Mr. Keene's explanation did not satisfy the attorney of one of the bankrupt firms, who declared he had proved that the pool manager violated the pool agreement; in other words, that the manager had turned against his employers and associates. All the facts in this case should be brought to light by litigation or otherwise. They will serve as a warning to brokerage firms that desire to avoid bankruptcy, and will tend to discourage that manipulation which the Stock Exchange authorities should directly and emphatically denounce.

Steel Corporation's Year

THE report of the United States Steel Corporation for the calendar year 1909 exhibits clearly the operations and financial condition of this great company, which represents a very large part of a highly important industry. Recovery from the effects of the panic, so noticeable in 1908, is shown by the figures, altho the gross and net earnings of 1907 and 1906 were not reached. Totals for the last two years are given below:

	1909.	1908
Gross earnings	$646,382,251	$482,307,840
Net earnings	131,491,414	91,847,711
Wages paid	151,663,394	120,510,829
Balance for dividend on common stock	53,854,018	20,509,037
Number of employees	195,500	165,211

Gross earnings in 1907 were $757,014,767, with $160,964,674 net. In 1906 the corresponding totals were $696,756,926 and $156,624,273. Speculation in the common shares and the successive increases of the dividend (which is now at the rate of 4 per cent.) attract attention to the fact that the balance available for dividends on the common, $53,854,018, was equal to about 10½ per cent. of the par value of the stock outstanding. With this fact, however, should be considered the record which shows larger balances in 1906 and 1907, the available sum having been 14.3 per cent. in the first of these years and 15.7 per cent. in the second. It is noticeable that the average price received from all rolled and other finished products sold in this country was less by 14.3 per cent. than the average in 1908, and that the average on export shipments (which increased by 26 per cent. and were 10 per cent. of all shipments) was less by 7.8 per cent. Of $75,500,000 authorized to be expended for additions, improvements, etc., but not yet used, about $60,000,000 will be expended this year. Expenditures on account of the new industrial city of Gary thus far amount to nearly $54,000,000.

....The oldest bank in the United States is one hundred and twenty-nine years old and is a Philadelphia bank, the Bank of North America, established by the Continental Congress in 1781.

....Harris, Winthrop & Co., bankers and brokers, of New York and Chicago, have published a carefully written and admirably arranged review (by months) of the financial operations, industrial movements, and stock and grain markets in the year 1909. It is compact, instructive and useful for reference.

....The complete rehabilitation of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which closed its doors (after a memorable run upon its resources) on October 22, 1907, testifies to the ability of its officers and the loyalty of its many friends. On the 14th it paid off the last of its depositors' claims. Nearly a year ago it had anticipated by sixteen months the interest-bearing certificates representing 70 per cent. of the $35,000,000 of deposits. The payments made last week related to another class of certificates, representing the remainder. It has more depositors now than it had before the failure. It is in a strong position, with clean assets, excellent management, a capital of $3,200,000, a surplus of $5,750,000, and $35,000,000 of deposits.

Insurance

Insurance Taxation

THERE has been a growing tendency toward the imposition of taxes upon insurance companies. President John F. Dryden, of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, speaking on this subject not long ago, said: "The burden of insurance taxation tends to increase from year to year, and the taxing powers of State and local authorities are being strained to the utmost to draw upon the income or the funds of life insurance companies as a convenient source of general revenue. Heretofore, except during time of war, insurance has been exempt from taxation by the Federal Government, but in 1909 the United States Congress enacted a corporation tax law, including insurance, which will materially increase the amount and rate of taxation without conferring the slightest corresponding benefit upon the companies and their policyholders. This enactment according to President Dryden, was ill advised, and that portion of the law which applies to life insurance companies should be repealed. L. G. Fouse, president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., in a reference to the same subject in his thirty-first annual report to the members of his company, said as follows: "Taxation is the item to which policyholders should give their closest attention. By creating a public sentiment in favor of fair and equitable taxation they can directly benefit themselves. Life insurance was not established to create revenue for the state; it was established to protect widows and orphans and to prevent them from becoming a charge upon the public when the breadwinner is gone. The object and purpose at once claim exemption from taxation, and yet the life insurance interests have been perfectly willing that a moderate tax—enough to cover the cost of supervision—should be imposed. They are absolutely unwilling, however—and in this the policyholders should join with all the force and vehemence at their command—that life insurance should be converted at the expense of a part of the citizenship into a revenue agency for the benefit of the whole people of any sovereign State." *The Insurance Spectator,* of London, says that: "A tax on life insurance premiums is a tax not only on thrift and forethought, but also on morality and rectitude, and savors altogether more of the dark and unhealthy centuries when widows even were taxed than of these later enlightened times. The English Government exempts from taxation one-sixth of a man's income, provided it be invested in life insurance. From a social and economic point of view, the state is materially benefited by the operation of life insurance companies. The army of agents employed in the interests of saving and uplifting provides a higher degree of citizenship and encourages thrift and independence, all of which operate to the advantage of the state and the entire people. It is rare indeed that the man who acquires the habit of saving and paying the instalment premiums for his dependents becomes a charge on the public. This is a feature that is too often forgotten or overlooked, but it is fundamental and is an essential part of a high state of civilization." In the same connection, President Jenkins, of the Security Mutual Life, of Binghamton, has pointed out that in Germany the expenses of government are generally considered high, and yet life insurance companies pay only 24 cents there as against $2.26 in the United States. In the United States life insurance companies were required to pay, by the way of taxes, fees, license, etc., in 1909, over $12,000,000, or about 2¼ per cent. on their entire premium income. This percentage has nearly doubled since 1890, while interest earnings on investments, lawful for companies to carry, have materially decreased. The dividends, no matter in what state you may live, depend in part on the proportion of the general expenses of your State required to be paid by life insurance companies. The higher the taxes the higher must be the premiums.

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Survey of the World

Effect of the Revolt in the House

After their victory in the House, on the 19th, the insurgent Republicans decided that they would make no further demands at present, and would not insist that one of their group be made a member of the new Committee on Rules. This was the attitude of a large majority of them, represented by Mr. Norris and Mr. Murdock. On the 23d a Republican caucus was held, to select the party's six members of the new committee. It was a peaceful meeting. The insurgents were present, and so was Speaker Cannon, but he took no part in the proceedings. Mr. Tawney, who has been intimately associated with him, proposed six names, which, it is understood, had been selected by the regular Republicans in conference. These were the names of the members afterward chosen by the caucus, but Mr. Tawney withdrew the list because objections to a "slate" were exprest. Nominations were made, and after several who were nominated (one of them being Mr. Norris, the insurgent leader) had withdrawn their names, votes were cast for nineteen men. The following were chosen:

Walter I. Smith, of Iowa, 168 votes; John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, 146; George P. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, 126; J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, 113; Sylvester C. Smith, of California, 136; Henry S. Boutell, of Illinois, 108.

The first four were chosen on the first ballot, the remaining two on the second. Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Walter I. Smith were with Speaker Cannon on the old committee. Their four associates have been prominent in the regular majority. The largest number of votes cast for an insurgent was 33. After the caucus, insurgent leaders said the action had been fairly taken, altho they would have preferred other men. On the following day the Democrats, at their caucus, selected the following by secret ballot, no nominations having been made:

Champ Clark, of Missouri, 125 votes; Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, 102; Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana, 99; John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, 98.

Mr. Fitzgerald was a member of the old committee, and in March last was the leader of a group of Democrats who voted against their party when an attempt to change the rules in a revolutionary manner was made. At the caucus Mr. Sims, of Tennessee, offered a resolution instructing the four to work for a rule taking from the Speaker the power to appoint the standing committees and giving it to a Committee of Committees, to be elected by the House. This was declared to be out of order. Mr. Sims may try to have another caucus called for the consideration of his proposition. By unanimous vote, on the 25th, the House elected the ten members named above, and the committee elected Mr. Dalzell to be its chairman. Mr. Tawney asked why Mr. Fitzgerald's name had been reported at the bottom of the Democratic list, saying that the Republican rule as to seniority, term of service, and connection with the old committee would have placed it at the top. He was told that only the number of votes cast had been considered. Some have said that he desired to see Mr. Fitzgerald (who had once assisted the regular Republicans) in line for the chairmanship if the Democrats should carry the House at the coming election. Congressional advisers of the President,

it is reported, assure him that the situation in the House favors satisfactory action upon bills representing his policies. Insurgents say that Speaker Cannon may yet be deposed. In a speech at a meeting of the Illinois Republican Association, he called a majority of the insurgents cowards because they voted to keep him in the chair. This speech was disapproved by many regular Republicans. It is predicted that the insurgents in the Senate, led by Messrs. Dolliver, Cummins and La Follette, will soon seek to renew the tariff debate, upon a motion relating to a tariff commission, and will criticise the tariff speeches made by the President at Winona, Providence and elsewhere.

Prosecution of the Beef Trust

At the close of an investigation which had consumed eight weeks, a Federal grand jury in Chicago, on the 21st, indicted what is called the Beef Trust (the National Packing Company and ten subsidiary corporations) for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. At the same time the Government filed a suit in equity, asking for a dissolution of the National Packing Company. The companies indicted are as follows:

National Packing Company, Illinois; G. H. Hammond Company, Michigan; Anglo-American Provision Company, Illinois; Omaha Packing Company, Illinois; Fowler Packing Company, Illinois; United Dressed Beef Company, New York; Western Packing Company, Denver; New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, New York; Hammond Packing Company, Illinois; St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, Missouri.

In the suit for a dissolution of the combination the defendants are the companies named above, together with the following persons and corporations:

Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Continental Packing Company, Colorado Packing and Provision Company, Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles H. Swift, J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, L. A. Carton, Frank A. Fowler, Arthur Meyer, Thomas J. Connors, Thomas E. Milson, L. H. Heyman.

It is alleged by the Government that prior to May 10, 1902, the Armour, Swift and Morris companies were parties to an unlawful combination; that as a result of the Government's suit in that year an injunction was granted on April 4, 1903; that two weeks earlier the three companies had organized the National Packing Company, all of the stock of which they own, and that to this company was given control of a number of packing concerns which had been competing with each other and also with the Armour, Swift and Morris companies. ——In New York City, last week, what is called the Poultry Trust was indicted for violation of the Anti-Trust law of the State. There are eighty-seven defendants, these being members of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants' Protective Association, the East Side Live Poultry Dealers' Association, and the Harlem Poultry Dealers' Association.

Municipal Corruption in Pittsburg

Owing mainly to the confession of John F. Klein, formerly a Councilman in Pittsburg and recently convicted of receiving and giving bribes, the authorities of that city have obtained evidence against not less than eighty persons. Among these are several bankers, but a large majority are former or present members of the Select or the Common Council. Large sums were paid by six banks to procure ordinances making them depositories of city funds, and by the late Dallas G. Byers (who died in Switzerland while under indictment) for an ordinance vacating a street which he desired to use. Klein was one of those who distributed the bribe money. He had kept complete records, and he told the whole story after the bribers and the bribed had refused to give $60 a month for the support of his wife and two young children during his term of three and one-half years in the penitentiary. His confession has since been supplemented by the confessions of two of his former associates in the Council, Joseph C. Wasson and William Brand, both of whom were recently convicted. After he had told his story to the grand jury and the District Attorney, the latter, on the 20th, invited all the bribetakers to confess in open court, promising to favor confessing men and to prosecute those who should remain silent. On the 21st ten came before Judge Frazer and

confessed. One of them, Isaac Mathias, fearing that his opportunity would be lost, dropped on his knees and begged the Judge to hear him. These men (one excepted) had, as members of the Council, sold their votes for sums ranging from $80 to $500. The exception was Dr. W. H. Weber, who had received $10,000 in the Byers matter, had given $6,000 to Klein and had distributed $4,000 among forty members. Frank Bonini, a rich fruit merchant, had sold his vote for $80.10. In the three following days, twenty-four more confessed to the judge. One of these, named Anderson, fainted and fell on the floor. The sums they had received ranged from $50 to $1,100. In the meantime the grand jury was indicting men by the score. On the 25th, when the indictment of thirty-one was ordered, the jury in its presentment told how the banks had bought legislation. It also demanded that the directors of the six banks named as city depositories should investigate concerning the action of the officers of the institutions and report in writing. These banks are the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, the Second National, the German National and the Columbia National, all of Pittsburg; the German National and the Workingman's Savings and Trust Company, both of Allegheny. The Comptroller began to withdraw from these banks their deposits of city money, amounting to $3,640,320. In the interest of these banks, $102,500 was paid in bribes. For three of them, $52,500 was turned over to Charles Stewart (one of Klein's associates in the Council) in a New York hotel by a person representing the late James W. Friend, banker, and others. William Martin, sent to the penitentiary three or four years ago for receiving and distributing bribes in connection with a street railroad franchise, was to have $2,500 of the money. It is said that Martin, who has served his time, received $30,000 for refusing to betray his associates. The grand jury publishes a list of fifty-four Councilmen, with the sums they received (ranging from $50 to $500) for the passage of one ordinance. Max G. Leslie, a prominent politician, recently acquitted, is accused again. The bank directors (there are fifty-nine of them) are required to visit the grand jury room. They represent $200,000,000 in wealth, and among them are officers of the Steel Corporation, the Westinghouse Company and the Carnegie Institute. This exposure of corruption is due to the efforts of the Voters' League, who employed Robert Wilson and other detectives who had done good work in Scranton. With the approval of several hundred business men, the League has recently made a new contract with Wilson.

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Insurance Companies' Money at Albany

Much testimony was taken last week in the course of the inquiry which the New York Superintendent of Insurance is making with respect to the expenditures of fire insurance companies on account of legislation at Albany. It was shown that large sums had been contributed by various companies and placed in the hands of a legislative agent, but it seemed impossible to ascertain how the money had been used. As a rule, it was accounted for under the head of legal expenses. E. R. Kennedy, the legislative agent who had testified concerning payments to the Republican State Committee and to George W. Aldridge, was succeeded in that office by the late George P. Sheldon, president of the Phenix Insurance Company, who died while under indictment. A letter written by an officer of a prominent company was read. In it the assertion was made that a certain bill, known as the Grady bill, had been "bought thru" the Legislature. But no positive proof in support of this assertion was produced. Much of the testimony has significance only with those who are familiar with the records and reputation of certain legislators and with the history of the lobby at Albany. It is not convincing evidence. Parts of it point to the use of money for the suppression of "strike" bills. During the six years ending with 1906, the companies represented in the New York Board of Fire Underwriters paid something more than $100,000 in "legal expenses" at Albany or in conection with legislation pending there. Sheldon employed William H. Buckley, a lobbyist, who had been a subordinate officer in the Insurance De-

partment. Buckley admits that in one year he received from the companies $27,000 for legal services, altho he did not appear in any proceeding as attorney of record. It was shown that in 1901, while he was in the Insurance Department, he borrowed $61,000 from the Phenix Insurance Company. The money was repaid, but $26,000 of it was returned in checks given by Edward E. McCall, then a practicing attorney and now a Justice of the New York Supreme Court. Judge McCall is a brother of the late president of the New York Life Insurance Company. Superintendent Hotchkiss, who is conducting the investigation, said it looked as if Mr. McCall had assisted Buckley in deceiving the department concerning the loans. The Judge explains that his name was used merely to facilitate a transfer of the loan. He did this in a friendly way for Buckley, who had a desk in his office, but paid no part of Buckley's debt, he says. As his explanation is regarded by some persons as unsatisfactory, he may become a witness in his own behalf.

The Islands

The House, at Washington, has passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for raising and removing the wreck of the "Maine." Upon the motion of Mr. Sulzer, an amendment providing for "raising" as well as "removing" was adopted, in order that the wreck might be examined.——Representative Martin, of Colorado, speaking in the House last week, attacked Attorney-General Wickersham, asserting that the latter had been counsel of the Sugar Trust before entering the Cabinet, and that he recently misconstrued the law in an opinion approving the sale of 55,000 acres of the friars' estate lands to persons representing the same Trust.——Senator Crane has presented in the Senate a petition signed by Alton B. Parker, Moorfield Storey, David Starr Jordan, Bishop McVickar and others identified with the anti-imperialist movement, asking Congress to "declare in unequivocal terms" the purpose of the United States to grant independence to the Filipinos, and to procure by treaties with other nations the neutralization of the islands.

Central and South America

An old controversy between Panama and Costa Rica concerning the separating boundary has been referred by agreement to Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, as arbitrator. Panama inherited this controversy from Colombia. It is reported that the army of President Madriz, of Nicaragua, is moving slowly eastward, and that Estrada, who has about 3,000 men and has recently secured fresh supplies of ammunition, is confident that he can defend Bluefields. General Gordon, a soldier of fortune from Texas, has recruited in or near New Orleans several hundred soldiers for Estrada. Señor Corea, who represents Madriz at Washington, has been seeking to prevent the sailing of these men from New Orleans on a ship chartered by Gordon. It is said that American merchants at Bluefields are paying the expenses of this filibustering movement.——Anti-American feeling in Bogota, the capital of Colombia, is still shown by riotous demonstrations. On the 22d, two English girls were mobbed and beaten because they were believed to be Americans. The Minister of Finance has resigned, protesting against the Government's imposition of a transportation tax upon American flour brought from the coast to interior markets.——Peru has withdrawn her Minister from Chile, owing to the recent expulsion, by Chile, of Peruvian priests from the provinces of Tacna and Arica. Chile asserted that the priests were conducting a propaganda against Chilean rule. It is reported that Chile has sent 15,000 rifles to Ecuador and is supporting Ecuador in her boundary controversy with Peru.

Roosevelt in Cairo

Ex-President Roosevelt, in his voyage down the Nile, stopped to visit the site of ancient Thebes and the ruins of Karnak and Luxor. From Cairo he made a trip to the pyramids of Gizeh and the tombs of Sakkara, near ancient Memphis, he and Kermit riding upon camels furnished by the Khedive. Visits were exchanged in Cairo between the Khedive and Mr. Roosevelt. The native press had manifested some animosity to Mr. Roosevelt

on account of his outspoken approval of the English rule in Egypt, but an interview with him by fifteen Egyptian editors in large part removed the unfavorable impression. Mr. Roosevelt received them with great cordiality, explaining that he was a newspaper man himself and talked to them on the importance of preserving peace between Moslem and Christian. One of the Nationalist editors exprest his opinion after the interview in the words, "Mr. Roosevelt does not know what he is talking about, but he means well." An address was given Monday by Mr. Roosevelt at the Egyptian University in Cairo. Mr. Roosevelt was met in Cairo by Oscar Straus, American Ambassador to Turkey, and by Wu Ting-fang, formerly Chinese Minister to the United States. Mr. Pinchot, ex-Chief Forester of the United States, has sailed for Europe to meet Mr. Roosevelt. There has actually been an abundance of surmise as to the political significance of these movements and of the action of the Kaiser in doing Mr. Roosevelt the unprecedented honor of inviting him to stay at the royal palace when he visits Berlin. Emperor William will attend the lecture of Mr. Roosevelt at the University and will give him the opportunity of seeing some military maneuvers, infantry, artillery, cavalry and airships. There will also be a gala performance of "Sardanapalus," the opera which was staged under the direction of the Emperor.

Etna in Eruption

Mount Etna is in a state of violent activity and sending streams of lava down toward the sea. Three large craters have burst open and a dozen minor openings and the flood of molten rock from these has united and is flowing to the southward, winding thru the valleys in a stream about 20 feet high and 1,000 feet wide. During the first two days the lava advanced three or four miles from the central crater, but is now slackening and hardening. It had destroyed in its course Casa del Bosco and seemed likely to overflow the villages of Borello and Belpasso, toward which it was directed, but advance was stayed at a distance of about a mile from these places thru the interposition, according to the Sicilians, of Saint Agatha, whose veil was brought by Cardinal Francisco-Nava, Archbishop at Catania. Accompanied by large crowds of the terrified inhabitants of the threatened villages the Cardinal advanced toward the front of the fiery stream and prayed for their deliverance. The earthquake authorities regard the present eruption as a sequel to the abortive outbreak of April, 1908, but they are uncertain whether the slackening of the lava stream is due to a cessation of internal activity or to a temporary clogging of the orifice which will be followed by a more violent eruption and earthquakes. Large crowds of American and British tourists have gone to Nicolosi, a town near Belpasso, but protected by hills from the overflowing lava.——King Victor Emmanuel has exprest his intention to go to Sicily to encourage and share the danger of his subjects if the eruption continues. Premier Sonnino is extending Government aid and protection, altho he and his Cabinet have resigned. The Cabinet found it could not command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies because of the opposition of the Socialists, Radicals and Republicans, therefore it retired without awaiting the formality of an adverse vote on the pending question of the subsidy of $6,000,000 in aid of Italian steamship companies. Since Premier Giolitti lost office on the same question, it will be difficult to find a satisfactory ministry in this crisis.

Reform of the House of Lords

Premier Asquith gave notice in the House of Commons of his resolutions limiting the power of the House of Lords. The first resolution declares that it is expedient that the House of Lords be prevented by law from rejecting or amending a money bill, but that such limitation shall not in any way diminish or qualify the existing rights of the House of Commons. The second resolution calls for the restriction of the powers of the House of Lords in regard to other bills, so that any such bill passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions and rejected by the House of Lords in each of these sessions shall become a law without the consent of the Lords, provided that at least two years have elapsed between the date of introduction of the bill and its third pas-

sage by the Commons. The third resolution proposes to limit the duration of each Parliament to five years. The prospects of the Government are believed to be better than they seemed a few weeks ago, as it is rumored that an agreement has been reached with the Irish members by which the budget may be passed before adjournment.——The select committee of the House of Lords which was appointed in 1907 and reappointed in 1908 to consider the suggestions which have been made from time to time to increase the efficiency of the House of Lords, has made its report. Its most important recommendation is that the possession of a peerage should not in itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords. As reorganized, according to these recommendations, the House of Lords would consist of three peers of the blood royal, two hundred representatives elected by the hereditary peers, one hundred and thirty qualified hereditary peers, ten spiritual lords of Parliament, and five lords of appeal in ordinary. To this may be added four life peers every year up to the number of forty, making the total membership somewhat less than four hundred. The representative peers are to be elected by the whole body of hereditary peers, including those of Scotland and Ireland. The spiritual lords of Parliament would be reduced to the two archbishops and eight members elected by the bishops to represent them in each Parliament. The committee adds that it would gladly see within the House of Lords representatives of the other great Churches of England, Scotland and Ireland, but that it had not been 'able to formulate any definite recommendations with that object. It is recommended that official representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa be admitted to the House of Lords. India, however, is supposed to be adequately represented by the presence within the House of ex-viceroys and other persons connected with the administration of India. The one hundred and thirty qualified peers are to be appointed from among those who have served as cabinet ministers, viceroys or governor-generals of the colonies, as vice-admirals in the navy, or lieutenant-generals in the army, or have filled other important political, administrative and judicial offices in Great Britain and the crown colonies. An effort was made to secure a greater representation from the cities by providing for the appointment of peers elected by the town councils in proportion to their population, but such proposals failed to receive a majority in the committee.——Lord Rosebery was chairman of this committee, but his plan is not exactly the same as that recommended by the committee. He brought the matter before the House of Lords by presenting the following resolutions:

1. That a strong and efficient second chamber is not merely an integral part of the British Constitution, but is necessary to the well being of the State and the balance of Parliament.

2. That a second chamber can best be obtained by reforming and reconstituting the House of Lords.

3. That a necessary preliminary to such reform and reconstitution is the acceptance of the principle that possession of a peerage shall no longer in itself give the right to sit and vote to the House of Lords.

The first two resolutions have been accepted by a vote of the House of Lords, but the third, on the hereditary principle, is now under discussion. Lord Rosebery, in introducing his resolutions, urged the necessity of the Lords undertaking the reform of their own House. If the House of Commons passed the resolution depriving the House of Lords of its veto it would be absurd for Mr. Asquith or anybody else to propose later a reform of the House which they had rendered powerless. He denounced the single chamber idea, saying that the only models which they had to follow in such a course were Greece and Costa Rica, and the history of these Governments had not been such as to commend the advantages of the system. If Mr. Asquith's resolution should pass there would be nothing to prevent the House of Commons from putting an end to the Lords at any time. He recalled the famous resolution passed by the House of Commons February 6, 1649:

"Resolved that the House of Peers in Parliament is useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished, and that an act be brought in for that purpose."

He also called the attention of the Lords to the fact that on the next day the fol-

lowing resolution was passed by the House of Commons:

"Resolved, that it has been found by experience, and this House does declare, that the office of King in this nation, and to have the power thereof in any single person, is unnecessary, burdensome, and dangerous to the liberty, the safety, and the public interests of this nation, and therefore ought to be abolished."

Lord Crewe said he did not believe that the hereditary principle in itself was unpopular in England. Both the recent study of history and the study of heredity have shown the importance of a good pedigree. Lord Courtney, of Penwith, questioned whether the House of Commons could be regarded as satisfactorily representing the opinion of the country and he pointed out that shifting 8,000 votes in the districts where the contest was close in the recent election would have wiped out the Government majority or would have doubled it.

To Assist Liberia

President Taft has sent to Congress a message transmitting the report of the commission which was sent to investigate conditions in Liberia. The commission found that the independence of the republic was threatened by pressure of neighboring Powers and that the employment of British officials in reorganization of its finances and police had been unsatisfactory. The commission found that the Liberians had been successful in maintaining an orderly government and relatively high degree of civilization in spite of the overwhelming numbers of the native population and that they were deserving of assistance from us. Accordingly they made the following recommendations:

That the United States extend its aid to Liberia in the prompt settlement of pending boundary disputes.

That the United States enable Liberia to refund its debt by assuming as a guarantee for the payment of obligations under such arrangement the control and collection of the Liberian customs.

That the United States lend its assistance to the Liberian Government in the reform of its internal finances.

That the United States lend its aid to Liberia in organizing and drilling an adequate constabulary or frontier police force.

That the United States should establish and maintain a research station in Liberia.

That the United States reopen the question of establishing a naval coaling station in Liberia.

Foreign Notes

The Hungarian parliament was dissolved on March 22 amid a tumult unprecedented even in that most riotous of chambers. The Premier, Count Khuen Hedervary, on reading the royal decree, was attacked bodily as well as verbally. Some of the radical members threw books and inkstands at the Ministers, and the Premier was knocked down and his face cut by the missiles. Count Serenyi, Minister of Agriculture, was struck in the eye by an inkstand, and it is feared that his sight may be destroyed. Fist fights between the members took place in the chamber and lobbies. Some of the members afterward apologized to the chairman for their violence, but the police authorities have instituted proceedings against the assailants of the Government.——The German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, is now in Italy, presumably negotiating for the renewal of the triple alliance in 1913. He has had an audience with the Pope. The Chancellor has announced to the Reichstag his intention of introducing a bill providing for the revision and development of the constitution of Alsace-Lorraine. He exprest his regret that no improvements had been made since 1879 and his opinion that the time had come for an extension of the privileges of these provinces. It was not necessary to wait until every voice joined in a chorus of praise for the Fatherland. Sporadic manifestations of anti-German feeling ought not to be taken too seriously, but the empire had a right to demand sincere loyalty to crown and country as the condition of autonomy. The Reichstag passed a resolution asking for a bill making Alsace-Lorraine a federal state, with the same rights as other states of the empire.——A resolution introduced by a Socialist member was passed the same day demanding the introduction of a bill making the Chancellor responsible for all the political acts and omissions of the Kaiser. This was the result of the movement begun in November, 1908, when the London *Daily Telegraph* published an interview with Emperor William calling the English mad for suspecting him of inimical intentions.

The Cost of Living.—VIII.

[This is the eighth article in our series on the increased cost of living. Those already having appeared are: "The Remedy for High Prices," by J. Pease Norton (February 10); "The Crisis in American Home Life," by S. N. Patten (February 17); "The Tariff and the Cost of Living," by Byron W. Holt (February 24); "An Old-Fashioned Theory of Prices," by F. H. Giddings (March 3); "Prices and Incomes," by John B. Clark (March 10); "Economy in Diet," by R. H. Chittenden (March 17); "Does Increased Gold Production Increase Prices," by Stewart Brown (March 24). We shall close this series very shortly with a symposium of letters from our readers.—EDITOR.]

High and Low Prices

BY EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, LL.D.

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IN the present discussion of the increased cost of living there are four fundamental problems:

First, What are the facts?
Second, What are the results?
Third, What are the causes? and
Fourth, What are the remedies?

I. As to the facts of the case, two considerations stand out prominently; namely, that there has been a general rise in the price level in all civilized countries, and that the increase of prices has been especially marked in certain classes of commodities. Whether we take the figures for America, for England, or for any other country, the facts are strikingly similar. From 1896 to 1910 there has been a rise of from 50 to 60 per cent. in the general price level thruout the world. Yet everywhere certain classes of commodities have risen more than others. As Mr. Frank Greene, of *Bradstreet's*, has recently pointed out, utilizing the figures of his journal, which show a general increase of 61 per cent. in the price level from 1896 to 1910, naval stores—that is, principally lumber—have increased 136 per cent.; live stock, 116 per cent.; and breadstuffs, 100 per cent.; while goods like sheetings have increased only 50 per cent.; ginghams, 40 per cent.; and glass, 23 per cent. Other commodities, like coffee, sugar, tea, raw silk, have even decreased in price. In England, according to Sauerbeck's figures, the index number for animal food increased during the period 1896-1908, from 73 to 89, and for vegetable food from 53 to 70; while for textiles it increased only from 54 to 62, and for sugar, coffee and tea it decreased from 59 to 48.

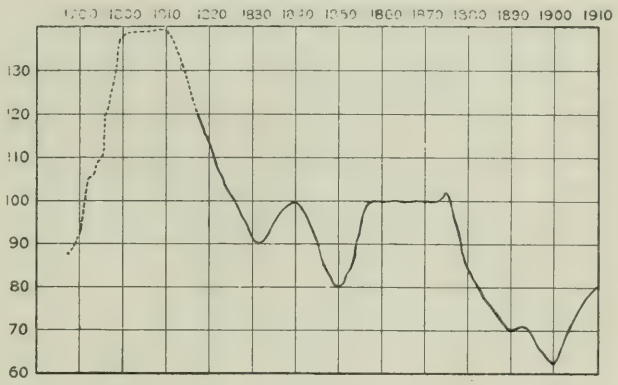
It is obvious, therefore, that at the very outset it is necessary to distinguish between prices of individual commodities and the general price level. In the ordinary play of the market, prices of every commodity are subject to continual change, whether these changes are due to mere oscillations in temporary demand and supply, or to the more deep-seated reasons connected with cost of production. But when the great mass of commodities rise in price simultaneously, even if unequally, and if this rise is a world-wide phenomenon, the facts acquire an added significance.

This phenomenon, however, is not a new one. Most of us think only of the great increase of price since 1896. We forget that the preceding period, from 1879 to 1896, marked a corresponding fall in prices. In fact, as far back as accurate records go, we notice these periodic fluctuations in the price level. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries general prices in Europe increased, not as they have done in the last decade, by 60 per cent., but by several hundred per cent., and the increase was so prodigious that we ordinarily speak of the period as that of the great price revolution. During the nineteenth century we have had several such cycles

of price changes. Between 1790 and 1810 prices rose about 80 per cent. Between 1810 and 1850 they fell about 60 per cent. From 1850 to 1860 they rose about 20 per cent. From 1860 to 1873 the price level remained relatively stable, apart from the speculative movement which culminated in the panic of 1873. From 1873 to 1896 prices fell almost 60 per cent., and from 1896 to the present prices have again risen about 60 per cent., altho by no means having attained the level of 1870. According to the chart printed herewith, we have a rough indication of the fluctuations of general prices in England from 1790 to 1910.

From 1820 onward the chart is based on the index number published by Sauerbeck, which takes the period from 1860 to 1870 as representing the base line of 100. Before 1820 the figures are those worked out by Jevons. According to this chart, therefore, we see that the price level of 1910 is approximately that of 1790, and that the nineteenth century has been characterized by several period of oscillations now in one direction and now in the other. We happen at the present time to be in the rather developed stage of a single series of fluctuations.

II Let us now consider the results of a period of rising prices. Are rising prices a good or a bad thing? In approaching this question we must distinguish between rising prices in a country whose general level of prices has been considerably lower than that of its neighbors, and rising prices in a country which is on a parity with its neighbors. It is notorious, for instance, that in poor countries prices, including, of course, the wages of labor, are comparatively low; and that in rich countries prices are relatively high. In Germany, for example, before the great development of the past generation, prices were exceedingly low as compared with England; and in Japan, until the last few years, the price level was ridiculously low, when compared with American, or even with European, standards. The rise in the price level in Germany, and more recently in Japan, is due to the introduction of modern industrial methods. As Ricardo pointed out over a century ago, if country A suddenly makes improvements in the production of goods previously imported from country B, these goods will fall in cost, but not in price. For A will now import less of these goods from B, or perhaps even now export them to B, and B must make good this relative deficiency of exports of goods to A by exporting gold; with the consequence that the increase of the money supply in A will inevitably raise all prices, including that of the improved product. Any form, hence, of advance in industry or in banking, or in transportation—anything, in short, which tends to lower the cost of production in A, tends to raise general prices; and this increase in the price level in the hitherto poorer country will continue until the general price level



SAUERBECK'S AVERAGE PRICES OF FORTY-FIVE COMMODITIES.
(Dotted line covers period previous to Sauerbeck's figures.)

throughout the civilized world is approximately reached. Such an increase of prices in a backward country is therefore a benefit, because it means an increased output of wealth, at a lower cost. Increased prices are always followed by increased money wages. But increased output, with lower cost, will ultimately mean increased real wages The higher prices which go with the introduction of modern industrial methods into a hitherto backward country mean not alone higher wages, but an increase of capital, lower interest and more wealth. The rise in prices, such as took place in Germany after 1870, or in Japan after 1900, is an evidence of substantial progress.

The situation is, however, different when we deal with a country like the United States, where modern methods of industry have long since been in vogue, and where the price level, if anything, is somewhat higher than that in

other countries. What is the significance of a change in the price level here?

It is obvious that rising and falling prices help or harm different classes in the community in turn. In a period of falling prices such as that which culminated in 1896, it is primarily the producer who suffers. Falling prices are almost always attended by "bad times." Bank reserves decrease and loans are called in. Speculators, first in securities and then in staple commodities, tend to sell their holdings at a sacrifice, profits are curtailed in some business and enterprise slackens. Altho raw materials are cheaper, the manufacturers cannot find a satisfactory market for their goods, and the farmers find difficulty in meeting the interest on their mortgages. Even tho wages are perhaps the last to fall, the laborers suffer because the employers either work on half time or close their shops. Borrowers are embarrassed because they must work harder to pay back an equivalent sum of money. Owners of land and of corporate shares get less rent and less dividends. Falling prices, hence, produce almost universal stagnation. It is only the recipients of fixed incomes to whom any benefit accrues, and that only temporarily.

A rise of prices, on the contrary, injures not the producer, but the consumer. The producer is satisfied because business is good. The consumer grumbles because it always takes some time for wages and salaries to adjust themselves to the new scale of prices. The serious feature of the situation consists in the discomfort of this period of transition. Ultimately the country will be as well off as before, whether with high prices or with low prices. But in the interval of the fluctuations the hardships are apparent.

The period of falling prices culminating in the early nineties engendered the silver movement, which was started primarily by the small agricultural producers in the West and the South. The present period of rising prices is causing an added unrest primarily in the ranks of the wage earners. Perhaps the most serious aspect of the situation is the fact that whereas the ordinary industrial employer will be enabled to pay higher wages because he secures higher prices for his goods, the great mass of public service corporations, and primarily the railroads, whose charges are fixed either by law or by custom, find the greatest difficulty—a difficulty only partly overcome by the increased volume of business—in meeting the legitimate demands of the laborers without trenching unduly upon their profits. In the public service corporations there is no such automatic change in the price level of what they have to sell as there is in the price level of what they have to buy. While, therefore, rising prices in the main mean an increase of business prosperity, they are a matter of serious concern not only to the whole class of consuming wage earners, but also to a by no means insignificant section of the business interests of the country.

III. What, now, are the causes of this rise of prices? As we pointed out above, it is necessary here to distinguish between general prices and prices of individual commodities. There may be causes at work which tend to enhance or depress prices in general, and at the same time there may be other causes which tend to enhance or depress the prices of some particular commodities more than others. It is obvious that the rise of price of meat, for instance, is in some measure due to an increase in the cost of production. We know that with the progress of agriculture, the free range in this country has been considerably reduced, and this difficulty of finding free or cheap feeding for the cattle has inevitably been transmitted right along the line until it reaches the final consumer. In the same way it is notorious that the reckless cutting of our forests has so diminished the timber supply that the price of woods has increased enormously. So the butchery of our virgin soil, which for the time being kept down unduly the price of agricultural staples, is working out its own Nemesis, with a sharp reduction in the yield per acre, and a corresponding increase in the cost per bushel. We might go thru the whole range of individual commodities and show that in many cases the rise in prices is due, in part, at all events, either to a falling off in the demand or to an increase in the cost of production.

This explanation, however, is utterly

unavailing when we come to a consideration of the rise of prices in general. If all commodities in the world tend to rise in price at the same time, it is obvious that there is some cause which cannot be explained by the conditions of any particular commodity. The progress of invention, for instance, often tends to reduce the cost, and therefore the price, of particular manufactured commodities; and the pressure of population on the means of subsistence frequently tends to increase the cost of food and other materials. But if we find that the prices of all foodstuffs and of all manufactured commodities tend to rise together for a long period, or to fall together for a long period—even if they rise and fall in somewhat unequal proportions—it is clear that some other explanation must be sought. Indeed, most of the current particular explanations are inadequate. To say that the present high prices are due to trusts will not explain the similar rise of prices in cases where there are no trusts in those particular commodities of this country, or no trusts at all in other countries where the rise of prices is also well marked. To say that high prices are due to the tariff does not explain the similar rise of prices in England, where there is no protective tariff. To say that high prices are due to labor unions does not explain the rise of prices in the Orient, where there are no labor unions. To say that the rising prices are due to the growth of population, or to the pressure upon the means of subsistence, does not explain the rise of prices in those manufactures where the raw material has only slightly risen in price, and where the wages cost is relatively low; nor does it explain the falling prices of a decade ago, when population increased at virtually the same rate. During the free silver agitation the argument of men like David A. Wells was that falling prices are due to the progress of inventions; yet the progress of inventions has continued unabated during the past twelve years, and still prices have risen, instead of falling.

While all these alleged reasons may constitute a partial explanation of a rise of particular prices, far above the general level, they do not avail to explain the change of general prices. Prices of commodities are their values exprest in terms of money; that is, under modern conditions, of gold. A general rise of prices must therefore mean a depreciation of gold, and where there are no marked changes in the conditions of credit, or no sudden diminution in the volume of business transactions, a fall in the value of gold is always the result of an increase in the output. Unless there is some change in the supply of (or the demand for) gold, there can be no change in the general price level.

Prices of some things indeed can go up independently; but with the same supply of money, the increased price of some commodities must mean the decreased price of others. If a community with a given supply of money has to spend more for, let us say, wood and wheat, it will have less money for other things; and with the falling off in demand for these other things their prices will decline. As wood and wheat go up, some other things must come down. Or, at all events, there will be either less wood and wheat consumed at the higher price, or less of the other commodities at unaltered prices. In other words, the total number of commodities, multiplied by their price, will be precisely as before. The index number formed by weighting commodities according to their relative consumption will be unchanged. The only way in which all things can rise in price simultaneously, even tho some rise more than others, is thru a relative increase in the supply of gold.

Toward the end of the sixteenth century there was intense excitement in France, culminating in riots, over the prodigious rise in prices. Some writers denied that there was any such rise; while others alleged precisely the same variety of causes which we find advanced today. Among such causes we find stated, first, the great monopolies, or the trusts of that day; second, the conditions of foreign exchange; third, the extravagance of the court and of the people; fourth, the abandonment of the wheat fields for the sheep walks; and so on. This led the philosopher, Jean Bodin, to write a special treatise on the subject, which may well be called the earliest investigation as to fundamental economic

causes. In this remarkable book, Bodin advances the statement that:

"The principal and well-nigh sole cause of the increased cost of living that we see about us, to which no one has hitherto adverted, is the abundance of gold and silver, which is today in this kingdom far greater than it has been in the preceding centuries."

In his elaboration of this statement Bodin not only lays down what has since come to be universally acknowledged by all economic historians to be the true cause of the great revolution of prices, but he also advances arguments which are equally applicable today. Would that all of the writers who are discussing this problem so voluminously might read "La Responce de Jean Bodin au Paradoxe de Malestroict touchant l'enchérissement de toutes choses et le moyen d'y remédier," published in Paris in 1578.

What was competent to explain the situation at the time of the great revolution in prices is equally competent to explain the situation in the present slight revolution in prices. At that time the discoveries of silver in the New World flooded Europe with an unheard-of addition to the stock of money. During the past fifteen years the invention of the cyanide process in the extraction of gold and the development of the mines in South Africa and Alaska have increased the yearly output of gold from $163,000,000, which was the annual average during the five-year period 1890-1895, to about $450,000,000 in 1909. Just as was the case then with the standard metal, silver, so now the standard metal, gold, is being turned out in such prodigious quantities that it is rapidly falling in value. But a fall in the value of gold, other things being equal, is tantamount to a rise in general prices.

Money or purchasing power in its broadest sense includes, however, more than the mere money metal. Business transactions take place not alone for cash, but also for credit. In considering the question of the supply of money or of purchasing power, we must therefore look not alone at the coin or cash, but also at the credit which is based upon the coin. Now, it is clear that with every increase in the quantity of gold in the reserves of the banks, the power of extending credit grows enormously. It is a well-known fact that banking and credit facilities thruout the world have recently augmented to a far greater degree than the increase in the output of gold. Hence, the secondary and additional reason for the general rise in the price level has been this augmentation in credit facilities. I call it a secondary reason not because credit today is, in its influence on prices, inferior to gold—for the very reverse is true—but simply because this great increase of credit is ultimately dependent for its very existence upon the increase in the output of gold. This does not, of course, mean that there may not be changes in credit conditions which are unconnected with or which even go contrary to changes in the gold supply. But such a situation is due to particular reasons which this is not the place to discuss. The broad fact remains that, taking it by and large, and apart from particular perturbations, a great change in the supply of gold will generally mean a corresponding change in the conditions of credit.

If we combine these two factors—the increase in the gold supply and the resulting increase in the use of credit—we see that we have at once an adequate explanation of the general rise of prices, compared to which the deviations in the prices of particular commodities are of very minor importance. The control of trusts, the lowering of the tariff, the disappearance of any alleged abuses on the part of the labor unions, even the application of more sensible methods to the tillage of the soil and the care of the forests—any or all of these together would make very little difference in the general scale of prices. In the face of an overwhelming general cause, all these special causes are of indubitable insignificance.

IV. What, then, is the remedy? In reality, if we are patient, the situation carries its own remedy with it. As prices rise, the same quantity of gold purchases less goods, and it no longer pays the man who is operating the poorest mine and just getting back his outlay, to continue. The relative lessening in the rate of output in the face of a steadily growing business prosperity must, after a time, check the rise in prices until a new equilibrium is reached. For as the force

of the inventions of new processes of gold extraction spends itself, and as the newly discovered mines are gradually worked out, the normal situation will slowly be restored, and the rise of prices will be checked. Unless, indeed, what is not at present to be anticipated, there should be another far-reaching discovery of new and easily procurable gold deposits, the rise of prices may be declared to have well nigh reached its term. No legislation can avail to prevent these periodic oscillations until the whole world—and not any single nation—gets ready to discard a particular commodity as money, and to replace it with an artificial and composite standard of prices. But that is something for the remote future to accomplish, and will come about only with the gradual cessation of international jealousies and the imperative need of international commercial stability.

What really should cause us concern is not the rise of prices (which will before long be followed by a fall, and which means no general change in the country's wealth or ultimate welfare), but the increase of cost in the sense of a lessening of the powers of man over nature, and the failure of the same exertion to yield corresponding results. Economy of production and economy of consumption spell progress and wealth. A prodigal waste of natural resources and reckless extravagance in outlay spell retrogression and ultimate poverty. A rising price level is not an unmixed evil, and in so far as it is an evil at all, it will correct itself. Increasing cost, in the sense of the necessity on the part of society of more effort to secure the same amount of wealth is both deplorable and remediable. High prices may mean low cost, and are generally characteristic of wealthy countries; low prices may mean high cost and are generally characteristic of poor countries. With the progress of population not only must the price of land always advance, but also the price of food, when not checked by the application of science to agriculture. With the progress of civilization, on the other hand, prices of manufactures tend to fall, and with each successive decrease in cost, human energy is liberated to seek new opportunities for augmenting the resources of mankind. Whether at any given time the rise in rents, in wages and in food is counterbalanced and more than counterbalanced by the fall in the prices of manufactured articles depends upon the relative progress that is made in the command of man over nature, and the forces at work in controlling population or raising the standard of life. The real problem of importance to the world is not that of high or low prices—for that is in large measure the result of an accident as to the supply of the money metal. The real problem is one of high or low cost. High or low prices will ultimately take care of themselves; cheap or dear cost means the entire difference between progress or poverty.

NEW YORK CITY.

Farewell

BY GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON McGIFFERT

FAREWELL, O little son o' mine!
Thou tak'st the heart o' me.
My life is as a fallen leaf
To blow to thee.

The time together twinkled by!
So flitting brief the space
We walked together e'er thou went'st
Beyond my pace.

I can no longer see thy path,
No longer choose thy way!
But love leaps out across the years,
And I can pray.

Who'll guard thee? Save thee an thou fall?
Who'll comfort thee in pain?
Oh, God—that I may never see
Thee home again!

Farewell! Farewell! Life trumpets thee!
These bursting tears but show
I would not, dare not bid thee stay.
Adieu, Dear. Go!

NEW YORK CITY.

The Bird of France

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph. D.

IN passing from the eyrie to the barnyard for the scene of his drama has Edmond Rostand degraded his talents? So it seems to many people. It would not to Benjamin Franklin, he who proposed the turkey as the ornithological emblem of the United States, arguing that this stately, domestic and useful fowl would far more appropriately represent our country than that bloodthirsty robber, the eagle. It would be an interesting speculation in the psychology of heraldry to inquire what effect the adoption of Franklin's suggestion would have had on our national character and policy.

The history of France has been a fight between the cock and the eagle from the time when Cæsar's standards invaded Gallia. The revolution won its first victories under the flag of the cock, but the Roman eagles were distributed by Napoleon to his regiments when he set out to conquer Europe. The revolution of 1830 brought back the *Coq Gaulois,* but Napoleon III supprest it by his *coup d'état* of 1851, and took in its place the eagle of empire. But his eagle refused to perch upon the cactus and led him to Sedan, as it had led Bonaparte to Waterloo. M. Rostand has given us, in his "Eaglet," a character sketch of Napoleon II, and it may be allowable to surmise that in "Chantecler" he has in mind a patriotism purely Gallican, such as many leaders of French thought are preaching, now that the growth of Germany in wealth and population has rendered futile the policy of revenge in which this generation had been trained. The foreign fighting cock, which, thru the conspiracy of the Night Birds, is pitted to overthrow Chantecler, outclasses him in armament, but nevertheless Chantecler is victorious, for his opponent gashes himself with the long steel gaffs attached to his spurs.

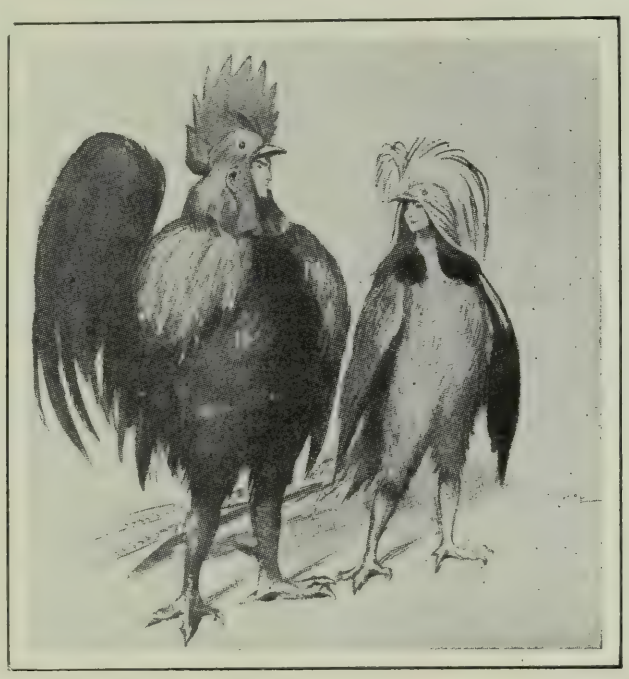
In calling upon the animal world to instruct us M. Rostand is following a long line of illustrious precedents, from Esop and Bilpay to Kipling and Maeterlinck.

> "I will not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
> If beasts can fabulate or no.
> 'Tis clear that they were always able
> To hold discourse, at least in fable."
>
> —COWPER.

In his costuming he goes back farther still, thousands of years before Aristophanes at any rate, for men have always envied the birds their feathers as much as their wings, and bird dramas are found in all primitive rituals. Unfortunately, so much has been said about this matter of costume by the European and American papers that the drama is rather spoiled for us in advance. We were admitted behind the scenes months before the curtain rose. What is the use of spending hundreds of dollars on a pheasant costume in order to create a certain illusion, and then have the illusion irreparably destroyed by the publication of a diagram showing how the actress gets into it and moves her wings. Fortunately, most of us will not be able to attend the performances at the Théâtre Porte-Saint-Martin, and so we have the opportunity of getting our first impressions of the drama thru reading it as it appears week by week in *L'Illustration,* or from the English version that M. Maurice Rostand is to make. One must have a poor imagination if he cannot conjure up for himself a more lifelike hen-pheasant than Mme. Simone can make, or a better dog than M. Jean Coquelin.

As one of the critics said on the night of the *première,* we cannot tell whether the play is a success or not until after its hundredth performance. Many years of anticipation, repeated postponements and fantastic rumors of the difficulties with which author and actors were struggling have launched it with unprecedented momentum, and it will be carried for-

ward for some time by curiosity alone. But there is no question about its success as a poem. It is a fascinating medley of sense and nonsense, of satire and symbolism, of quaint interpretations of animal life and acute reflections on human life, in which the sublime and the ludicrous are joined in the same couplet, and beautiful lyrics are interspersed with the badinage of the boulevards. It violates most of the rules of rhetoric except in prosody. On account of its puns, slang, symbolism and local allusions to literary and political controversies of the day it is essentially untranslatable. English has two vocabularies, a common one for everyday wear and a Sunday suit for poetry. French has no such choice of words, so Maeterlinck and Rostand can show us the poetry of common things without jarring our literary sensibilities, as an English poet is apt to do when he attempts the same. Besides, the French are tolerant of identical rimes and plays upon words in serious passages, such as we have discarded since Shakespeare. The translator will find that "rooster" has few suitable rimes and is not at home in an esthetic environment. Our "cock-a-doodle-do" will not fit into the verse as well as the French "co-co-ri-co," which has the double advantage of being more poetic and more onomatopoetic.



From *L'Illustration.*

CHANTECLER AND THE HEN-PHEASANT.

But "Chantecler" in a way has a broader human interest than "Cyrano" or "L'Aiglon," altho it has no men and women in it. We hear the voices of the people leaving the farm before the curtain rises, and at the end of the play we see the net of the fowler descend as a *deus ex machina* to catch the errant Hen-pheasant and restore her to an enforced domesticity. If we do not count the "honk!" and gasoline odor that play a part in the first act, and the shot that kills the Nightingale in the lact act, the human element is almost absent—ostensibly. The characters are birds and mammals, except the insect choirs, the toads, who form a chorus of croakers in the last act, and a tortoise, who does not appear on the stage because he cannot get there before the curtain falls. There is a friendly dog, a treacherous cat, a cynical blackbird, a pompous turkey pedagog, and fowl of all sort. Over this poultry yard Chantecler rules undisturbed until one day a hen-pheasant flies over the fence seeking shelter from the hunters.

This Hen-pheasant is intended as a satire on feminism, but it must be remembered that the word has a very different meaning in France than elsewhere. It does not mean there the quiet and impersonal expression of opinion by the direct method of dropping a ballot into the box, or the entrance of women into colleges and professions, but the domination of men by women by any methods, especially those in vogue in the court and salons of the time of Louis XIV. What we Americans call "the new woman" is not given to gaining her ends thru wheedling, and the love of finery is not her besetting sin.

But the Pheasant has assumed the golden plumage which immemorial custom has confined to the masculine portion of her race and has flown the coop in search of adventures. Chantecler is attracted by her exotic costumes and manners, and is led to confide to her the secret of his power. His voice is louder than that of other birds because he knows his own importance; he calls up the sun every morning. He digs his

claws deep into the soil until he feels rooted there, and the spirit of the world rising in him like the sap in the trees. A brief quotation may give the idea better, altho it is a hasty paraphrase of some scattered lines rather than a translation:

This perpetual cry that ascends from the earth
Is Love's quivering call that the light may have birth.
'Tis the frenzied, the agonized accent of yearning
For the gold we call Day with its largesse returning
To all who await it; the pine tree's rough boss,
Its roots in the wood path all covered with moss,
The delicate beards of the oat-heads erect,
The least little pebble with mica-scales flecked,
That beseech all the lovers of light who desire
Their luster, their tint or their plumes tipped with fire.
The grass wants a rainbow impearled on each glaive,
The forest, an altar-fire ending its nave.
This cry which mounts thru my throat to the Heaven
Is the cry of all nature which feels unforgiven,
As tho in disgrace shut away by the sun
And punished, unknowing what crime it had done;
All who suffer from weariness, cold and affright;
Deprived of their work and unweaponed by Night;
The shivering rose in the dark and alone,
The hay lying damp on the ground where 'twas mown,
The tools left outside by the reapers forgot
That rust on the grass and repine at each spot. . . . .
'Tis the cry of the field, all alive with its wheat
Pushing upward to revel in sunlight and heat;
Of the blossoming trees that would blossom still more;
Of green clusters of grapes that would ripen their store.
'Tis the cry of all health, of all joy and all beauty
For the light of the sun to illuminate duty.
The better to voice this multiple chorus
My soul swells within me and I send out sonorous,
Peremptory and proud such a clarion call
That crumbles the Night down like Jericho's wall. . . . . .
I call! and the trembling horizon obeys!
I call! Vainly Night tries to bribe me with grays.
I chant a clear note. All at once I am smit
And recoil with my plumage encarmined and lit
By the level light striking me straight in the eyes;
And I know that I, Chantecler, made the sun rise!

With all his vaingloriousness Chantecler is a dignified and in some aspects a pathetic figure, winning our sympathy thru his obvious sincerity and earnestness. As he explains to the Hen-pheasant he never, like some songsters, sings to the echo, merely to have the pleasure of hearing himself repeated faintly from a distance. He is the Awakener of the World, causing to open the flower, the window, the eye and the soul.

"But what wakens you?" asks the Hen-pheasant.

"The fear of forgetting," answers Chantecler.

To the astonished query of the Pheasant, "And you believe that at your voice the whole world is bathed in light!" Chantecler replies simply:

"I do not know very well how it is with the world, but I sing for my own valley, and I trust that in every valley there is some cock also doing his duty."

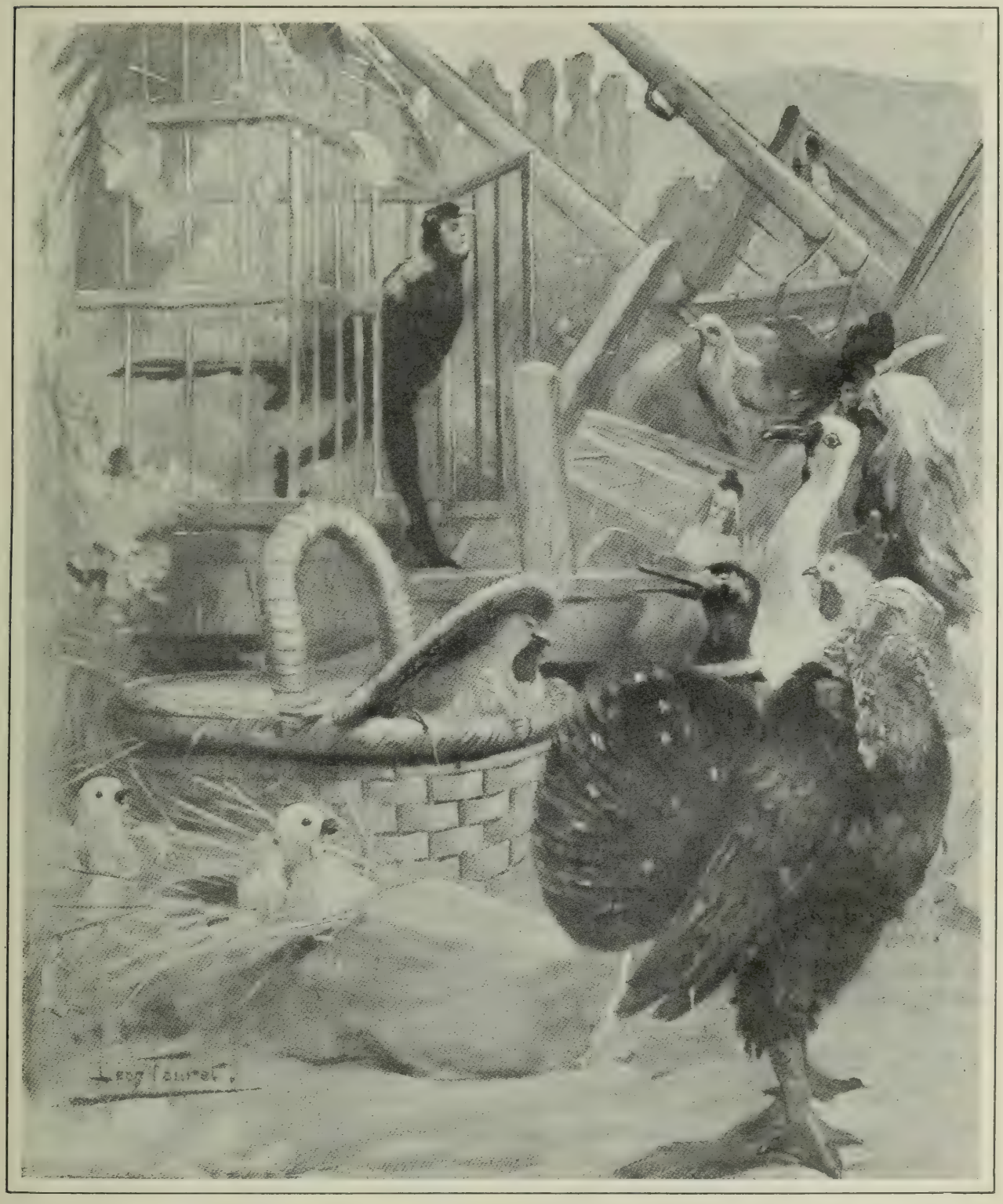
He looks upon himself as the official organ of the world, the vocalization of nature. Between his "cocoricos," he consults his constituents, quirking his head to one side and the other, listening to their mute appeals and answering with mysterious chuckles: "Yes, Briar!" "All right, Fern." "You shall have your ladder of gold, you Motes."

Then with gathering force he calls the sun from his hiding place behind the mountains, "Obey me! I am the Earth and Labor! My head bears the flame of the forge as a crest and I feel the soil rising in my throat."

The sun obeys him as tho he were a second Joshua. One by one at his command the peaks, the hills and the trees are lighted up and the landscape changes its tints in due order, for he resists the importunities of the Hen-pheasant to hurry the operation and to show favoritism to certain hills in which she has an interest. Nevertheless he is willing to call her his "Collaborator" and to ascribe to her influence the unusual beauty of this particular sunrise. He even goes so far as to intimate that he has ordered up the sun as much to bring out the golden sheen of her necklace as to light up his valley.

She on her part, notwithstanding that her plumage has given the impression that she has a masculine disposition, inspires and consoles him in the good old

feminine fashion, bestowing on him a caress for every crow, and laying her head on his breast in order that she may hear it before the world does; she would "listen to the sun rise first in his heart."



From *L'Illustration.*

THE BLACKBIRD COMES OUT OF HIS CAGE.

And then, when the roosters down below, tardily awakened, begin to crow, she is highly indignant at their presumption. Chantecler, however, is more tolerant. Let them join in the chorus; they all assist, tho unconsciously, in dissipating the darkness. He takes, nevertheless, a just pride in his priority and superior intelligence.

I sang to the dark as they sing to the light
I have faith to believe in the sun in the night.

This is very much like the saying of St. Bernard: "Those who preach the

word of God are like cocks; during the darkness of the night they announce the light of the future."

Chantecler does not care for appreciation, except perhaps that of the Hen-pheasant. He has no breath left to hail the sun, which, rising amid the general chorus of song, does not know what it owes to his efforts. His voice breaks as it has accomplished its purpose, and he sinks back exhausted. It is the reaction following a great triumph; the despondency of the artistic temperament. He fears lest his powers should fail next time. He even doubts the reality of his own achievement and beseeches the Hen-pheasant to encourage him with her confidence:

Chantecler. "Tell me again . . ."
Hen-Pheasant. "How handsome you are!"
Chantecler. "No, no, that doesn't matter."
Hen-Pheasant. "You have sung beautifully!"
Chantecler. "Say that I have sung badly, but tell me that I . . ."
Hen-Pheasant. "Yes, yes. I admire you."
Chantecler. "No! tell me that it is true, what I have been telling you."
Hen-Pheasant. "What?"
Chantecler. "That it is I who make . . ."
Hen-Pheasant. "Yes, my glorious Chantecler, it is you who make the sun rise."

The Guinea-hen holds a reception at five o'clock (a. m.), a literary salon at which the peacock is the lion, if that is not mixing metaphors. Here appear also all the strange fowl of a neighboring poultry fancier, cocks of monstrous shape and fantastic plumage. Their crows are as varied as their forms, and, what is worse, they all have theories about it, even that cock who, much to Chantecler's disgust, boasts that he never crows. In this discussion of "What is art?" poor Chantecler grows so confused by their paradoxes and heresies that when he wants to give vent to his feelings in the good old way, after his victory over the game-cock, he finds that he has forgotten how to crow.

He elopes with the Hen-pheasant to the forest, where, free from all domestic duties, he can devote himself to his art and to her. But she is jealous of his art and contrives to rob him of his confidence in himself—what Ibsen would call his life-lie. She covers his eyes with her wing so he does not see the sun rise until it is fully up, and he finds out that the order of nature is not dependent upon him. But he regains his courage in a measure. If his art is not so important to the world as he thought, it may not be altogether without value. Anyway, his duty is more to life than to art, and he will return to it. He has never, in fact, been so completely alienated from domesticity as the Hen-pheasant had supposed. Every day, unknown to her, he has telephoned to the farmyard by means of a morning-glory vine, to inquire how many chickens had been hatched and to give advice as to their training. He returns home a sadder and a wiser fowl, for he has learned some lessons in the forest. He has listened to the prayer that ascends nightly to the God of the Little Birds, asking for protection against their enemy, man, in the name of their patron saint, Francis of Assisi, who alone among men had preached to them. He had heard the nightingale sing and received a lesson not only in music, but in devotion to duty. As one nightingale is shot another takes up the song, "for there must always be a nightingale in the forest."

The main theme of the drama is, therefore, the fundamental problem of philosophy, the relation of man to the universe, about which materialist and humanist have their endless strife. To the humanist, man is the measure of all things, the center of the universe, its *raison d'être.* He has the power of controlling the future and re-forming the past. When the eye was created there was light, and Niagara made no sound until there were ears to hear it. To the materialist man is an adventitious addendum to the world of matter and motion, irrelevant, insignificant and impotent. Mind is an epiphenomenon, merely reflecting and recording the movements of the molecules of the brain, having no control over them nor over the sequence of its own thoughts. Both parties reject mediation and regard compromisers with contempt. They persist in saying they "have nothing to arbitrate."

But we who must compromise (as in practice the philosophers do, too) have an interest in Chantecler's future. Can he crow as lustily and faithfully as when he believed he ruled the heavenly bodies? Will he crow in the dark to keep his courage up? Or will he get tired of it and sleep late in the morning? Will the

hens and the chickens respect and obey him when they perceive he has lost faith in himself? Will they desert him for some other cock who has not had his eyes opened to his own insignificance? Ought Chantecler to confess to his flock his delusion and disillusionment? If he does not, can the Blackbird be relied upon to keep silence in regard to it? And if the truth gets out either way, what effect will it have on the *morale* of the poultry yard? If duty rests upon responsibility, and responsibility rests upon the knowledge of one's relation to the universe, and if that knowledge is unattainable by mortal mind, what support is there for duty?

Rostand is a true dramatist. He raises more questions than he answers.

New York City.

Israel

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN

Author of "Contrite Hearts," "In the Gates of Israel," Etc.

(Dedicated to the Jewish People Everywhere.)

ONLY a handful of souls, yet a thorn in other people's eyes, a nation of "leaders" with no one to lead, a nation of dreamers, a nation of practical bargain-drivers; a handful of souls, yet your financiers often decide the destiny of nations, your poets and prophets have sung and inspired the world, your tradesmen are perhaps more cunning, your millionaires perhaps more ostentatious, your poor starve more wretchedly — you great, petty, noble, miserable, rich, poor, ideal, cunning, eternal wanderer—Israel, O Israel!

Cursed and blessed, you who have given to the world your saints and your prophets, true and false, your heroes and your traitors, great and small, O nation of "leaders" with no one to lead; you whose consciousness was steeled in the fires of hatred and whose hearts remained tender thru the prejudices and cruelty of centuries; you who as a pitiful wanderer have begged for the right to live; you who are hated by the small and the envious; you who are loved by others because you are small; you who, armed with the Bible and the Talmud, passed unscathed thru the furnace of superstition; you whose bankers preach to you, and whose preachers bank on you—on the "Jewish" question, the eternal Jewish question, a football in the hands of friend and foe, rolled and tossed from side to side with mercy and without, O weak-willed, weary, tenacious wanderer, O nation of "leaders" with no one to lead! Some send you West, some drive you East, some would draw you back to your cradle, others plead with you that you forget your mother. O pitiful, strong, stiff-necked wanderer, Israel!

You who have been crucified for centuries, tho you bear the undeserved stigma of the most tragic crucifixion in history; last in war and first in peace; a storm-petrel; the barometer of history; sometimes a hero, sometimes a clown, always a martyr; ever organizing, ever preaching solidarity, yet none so helpless, so disorganized; torn asunder from within and from without; O nation of "leaders" with no one to lead! Some would awaken in you haughty pride because of your past; others preach to you humiliation, oblivion, self-destruction; some rouse you, others lull you to sleep; some attack you as if you were not human, others sing your praises as tho you were divine; some attack you for your separatism, others separate you by attacking you, O chosen people—chosen for suffering, marked for derision, even for slaughter; you who are as good as the rest and as bad as the rest! Can you find your way amidst the tumult and chaos created by your counselors, your organizers, your well-wishers, your destroyers, O nation of "leaders" with no one to lead? Do the "leaders" of Israel and the foes of Israel realize what they are doing with the clay and spirit that have been molded, thru the bonfires of persecutions and martyrdoms, by the hosts of great thinkers and dreamers and reformers since the times of Moses to this day?

New York City.

How Can Women Get the Suffrage?

BY MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT

President of the Political Equality Association.

ONE fact may be accepted—that women intend to have the suffrage. There are very few of the most bitter opponents who do not admit that the most they can hope for is to defer as long as possible what they choose to term "the evil day when women shall vote." One of the highest church dignitaries said to me recently. "Of course we know woman suffrage is inevitable; the only question is how soon it shall come." This is the sole point at issue now between the suffragists and anti-suffragists—When will women get the ballot?

This question has been answered in New Zealand, Australia, Finland and Norway, where women now vote on exactly the same terms as men, except that in Norway there is a slight tax qualification for women. In Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland the only question is, when shall women get the franchise for members of Parliament, as they now possess all but this? Such is partly the case in the Dominion of Canada, where in all the provinces women have school or municipal suffrage or both. It has been answered in four of our own States—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, where all women possess exactly the same voting rights as men and are eligible to all offices.

In the United States, therefore, women are confronted with the question, How shall we obtain the suffrage in the other forty-two States, and this at present must be answered by the women of each one separately, but the methods to be employed are the same in all. The women of some particular section may think their men are different, that the methods used elsewhere would not be suited to the men of their locality, but a little experience will prove that the opposition to woman suffrage is the same everywhere. It seems almost a truism to say that by far the most important need now is just what it has been in the past, namely that the demand must come from a larger body of women than has yet made it. The suffragists have ranked high in quality but not in quantity. In every community there have been a few women of mental ability and progressive ideas who have stood at the head of this movement, but their following has not been large enough to do effective work. The legislators have had no fear of it and the public has felt no special interest in it. The masses of women have directed their energies into other channels and naturally the masses of men have remained indifferent.

To awaken the interest of the public, to arouse the women to such action as would secure the attention and the assistance of men, to create a situation which would cause the press to take up the question—these have seemed to be the first and most important things to be accomplished. In the State of New York—to select a conspicuous illustration—the last year has witnessed a very great advance in the direction of all these achievements. It seemed to many who were well informed on this subject that the most important step which could be taken would be to establish the National Suffrage Headquarters in New York City. This would make it possible to direct the movement from this unequalled center, where are located the great press associations which distribute the news to the entire country. It would enable those who are at the head of it to come into direct touch with the large newspapers of this city whose influence reaches across the continent. Another influential motive was the hope of arousing the Eastern States to a serious consideration of this question which had always been looked upon as belonging more especially to the newer States in the western part of the country.

This scheme was put into operation by the opening of national headquarters in New York City last September, and the experience of the first half year has justified a hundred fold the hopes of those thru whose efforts they



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MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT AT HER DESK AT THE SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS.
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were established here. The vast public which surges in and out of this big city sent scores and hundreds of people into the ten rooms filled with busy workers and they realized for the first time that the woman suffrage movement was an actual reality, a business proposition. Men saw that it was a force which would have to be reckoned with, and women saw that it was tangible, something they could really take hold of and work for. The press saw in it an element of news, not an abstract theory which they could not utilize. The immediate result was the forming of suffrage clubs among women in all classes of society and more suffrage meetings in the city and its environs within six months than had been held in any previous ten years. This question which always had been practically tabooed in social circles and ignored in clubs of both men and women, is now the principal topic of discussion. It crops out everywhere, at dinners, teas, card parties, club meetings—no matter what the people are gathered together to celebrate, they will talk about woman suffrage before they adjourn.

It is no exaggeration to say that in these past six months the newspapers of New York have given more space to woman suffrage than in all the previous years since the subject was first brought

before the public. While there has necessarily been some misrepresentation there has been a total absence of the caricature, ridicule and abuse of early days and it has been treated in much the same manner as other public issues. It is now almost impossible to supply the demand from the press associations which a short time ago would scarcely accept any suffrage matter. The result of all this has been to create a public sentiment which compared to that which existed even a year ago, seems almost a revolution. Because of this favorable change in public opinion it is now becoming possible to effect a thoro organization among women, the lack of which has been the great drawback to the movement. The time is near when every member of the legislature will meet a strong association of women demanding the franchise in his own district, and he will then find it safer as well as more agreeable to pay some attention to this demand which has so long been ignored. There has been no lack of effort toward this end in times past, but it was necessary for some decisive action which should popularize the movement before the masses of women would go into it and several occurrences of recent date have furnished the needed incentive.

A very important feature, it seems to me, is the establishment of "suffrage centers" in various parts of every city, places from which the work shall radiate and where those interested can assemble and feel at home. The experiment which I have made in New York this winter has strongly confirmed this opinion. A four-story house was remodeled and divided into club rooms, library, assembly rooms, etc., where the young people could gather for meetings, reading, concerts and occasionally a little dancing. It is known as the Political Equality Association of Harlem and the literature, lectures and all entertainments in some way strike the note of woman suffrage. This is a branch of the central association of this name which I have organized and it has been so successful that I hope to establish a number of others of the same kind. Another branch meets weekly in a hall engaged for the purpose in the opposite end of the city, known as the Lower East Side. An enthusiastic audience is always present and the suffrage speeches are followed by an eager discussion, the women especially showing a deep feeling on the question. Next season I hope to engage "suffrage halls" in various parts of the city where once a week, at least— and I wish it might be every night—the people may be sure of hearing woman suffrage doctrine set forth by good speakers.

An immense educational work can be done in this manner which is imperatively needed. It is amazing that after all these years of propaganda there should still be so vast an amount of ignorance and misinformation on this question. Even among intelligent people it sometimes seems as if kindergarten methods were necessary to explain its status. These efforts cannot be confined to any one locality or class of people because the matter will have to be decided by a majority of all. I have been very glad therefore to help the colored men and women form a suffrage league. Colored men will have a vote on the amendment when it is submitted by the Legislature and this race should be able to use its influence understandingly. For the same reason I have contributed as far as I could to every movement which would help convince wage-earning women of all nationalities that their possession of a ballot would be a great advantage to themselves and indirectly to the men who work by their side. Of course it goes without saying that I recognize the importance of church meetings in favor of this question whose results will be so beneficial that they might almost be called religious. I appreciate also the value of drawing-room and club meetings among those women who have the leisure and the means to promote whatever object they undertake.

At the request of the editor of THE INDEPENDENT I have tried to give a brief outline of a part of the work which I have been fortunate enough to have it in my power to assist in my own city and which I presume is just as much needed and could be just as effectively carried on in other cities. In addition I have contributed as far as possible to the broader effort that has been going on thruout the State—to the press work,

which is not outranked in importance by any other, and to the great and necessary task of organizing the various counties.

While woman suffrage is a moral and ethical question it is also essentially political in its nature and must have a strong organization back of it before it can attain success. New York is a large State and its sixty counties with their enormous population offer many serious problems. To these the State Suffrage Association has given many years of patient, persistent effort, accomplishing all that has been possible with the inadequate means at its disposal. Much yet remains to be accomplished but this will not have to be done under the hard conditions of the past. Women of wealth, executive ability and personal influence are coming to the assistance of those who have carried the burden so long and so bravely. The wonderful advance of the past year will be much more than duplicated in the coming year. It would indeed be difficult to prophesy the situation at the beginning of another spring. Should the pending bill pass the present Legislature the women of the whole State would be roused to such enthusiasm as never was known. Even should it fail, the movement is now too far advanced to be seriously retarded. Nothing can thwart the determination of the women of New York State to obtain the franchise. The recent organization of a Voters' League of representative men shows that henceforth women will not have to carry on this contest alone but will have the political influence they have so much needed. The only question is how long it must continue, for it will never cease until the suffrage is won.

New York City.

Effective Evening Services

BY HENRY A. STIMSON, D.D.

[We have asked Dr. Stimson to give this plain and detailed statement of the somewhat novel methods now being employed by the Manhattan Church to bring the influence of Christian people to bear upon the social problems of the day, because we regard it as a movement worthy of attention and aiso because we wish to get from our readers accounts of similar efforts to make church work vital and practical. We should be pleased to receive reports of any new and successful methods of which they can speak from experience. The letters should be less than 500 words.—Editor.]

THE Manhattan Congregational Church of this city inaugurated last autumn and has continued thru the winter a series of Sunday evening services of a somewhat exceptional character. From time to time in the past this church has had series of addresses on matters of public interest, sometimes delivered by the pastor, sometimes by prominent public men. It was noticed that however great the special interest might be on the particular occasion, it did not continue, and not infrequently, tho the speaker was well informed and the subject of much importance, it failed to interest any large number of people.

An investigation of the reason seemed to show that in the multitude of interests in the great city, and in the many opportunities that are afforded for free academic instruction, no subject, however important, will hold any large permanent attention. If anything is accomplished, it is necessary to give people something to do that is immediate and worth while.

A practical campaign for the common welfare was, therefore, planned. Topics at the hour uppermost, or soon to become important, for the general good are invariably selected. Speakers are chosen who are well informed, or officially connected with the work, and the aim is in each instance to secure as clear and emphatic a statement of facts as possible, coupled with an appeal for help in directions which are within the reach of the congregation. The address, which generally occupies thirty-five or forty minutes, is preceded by a brief religious service, and then followed by an after meeting in the lecture room, where the

speaker answers questions, and where there is free discussion and inquiry on the part of the audience. At the close a committee is appointed, different each night, for the purpose of conferring with the speaker and following up the subject in as practical a way as possible, reporting subsequently from time to time to the congregation. A leaflet is printed each week, calling attention to the various topics that are uppermost, presenting reports of the committees, and putting before the congregation such items of interest as will secure their attention.

The purpose of the meetings was announced at the beginning, and it has been closely adhered to. The interest has been constant. The audience has varied in size each evening according to the subject and the speaker, and has been singularly diverse in its makeup. The address has not been made an incident in a religious service, but the evening has been frankly given to the topic in hand, and the brief devotional service, which introduces it, and the briefer prayer and benediction, which close the final discussion in the lecture room, have simply served to note that the service was in a church and was held on Sunday evening. Neither has seemed out of harmony with the other, and the congregation has given no evidence of being conscious of any dissonance or incongruity. On the contrary, it has proved possible to consider in the directest and most earnest way a great variety of subjects affecting the public welfare, and to bring to their consideration and support the strength that lies in a Christian assembly. Several speakers, familiar with political and civic affairs, have called attention in their addresses to the fact that the influence of a church is far greater than that of any political or secular organization. Its place in the community, its freedom from selfish and personal interests, its permanence and its moral force, give it an influence which is at once recognized in every department of municipal affairs. This has been proved in a number of instances where the committee from the church has been able to get information which was not accessible to others, even official bodies, and to exert an immediate influence which was helpful, if not decisive.

Several weeks before the election addresses were delivered by Mr. Otto Bannard, one of the candidates for Mayor, and Mr. John Purroy Mitchel, a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, who spoke upon the needs of New York from the standpoint of the coming election. The meeting was followed by the appointment of a committee who at once secured information and prepared a list of the various candidates for the Assembly and for the Board of Aldermen from the three districts represented in the congregation. This was printed and widely distributed by mail as well as in the congregation. It was done without regard to the political connection of the different candidates and with the aim of laying their official records before the people, so that every voter should know for whom it was possible for him to vote.

This was followed by addresses by Comptroller Metz, speaking upon the needs of the city as seen from his department; by Assemblyman W. M. Bennett, speaking upon direct primaries; by Senator Brush, and Mr. W. J. Schieffelin, speaking upon the Aldermen as servants of special interests; by Dr. W. H. Allen, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, upon the need of economic municipal administration; by Mr. Homer Folks, chairman of the State Charity Commission; by Dr. Darlington, the Commissioner of the Board of Health, upon the functions of that board; by Mr. W. H. Edwards, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, upon the work of his department and the ways in which citizens can help; by Gen. Theodore Bingham, Commissioner of Police, discussing the relations of the police to the people; by Mr. George McAneny, the President of the Borough of Manhattan, upon the general situation in the borough; by Miss Rose Schneiderman, the leader of the Shirtwaist Workers' Union, describing the situation of her fellow laborers and the reasons for the strike in which they were engaged; by the pastor, upon the civic and political responsibility of the church; by Mr. W. M. Ivins, the chairman of the Commission for a New Charter for the City; by Judge Charles S. Whitman, the District-Attorney, upon the aspect of city life presented in his

office, and the help he desired from the citizens; by Miss Grace C. Strachan, president of the Inter-Borough Association of Women Teachers, presenting the question of equal pay for men and women; by Mr. B. B. Burritt, of the State Charities Aid Association, presenting the need of inebriates, with the policy proposed by the State in their treatment; by Mr. O. F. Lewis, of the Prison Association, discussing the treatment of minor criminals and vagrants; by Hon. John J. Murphy, the Tenement House Commissioner, discussing the minimum standard of living; by Mr. J. S. Whipple, the State Commissioner of Forests, and by Prof. Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, chairman of the Commission on Employers' Liability.

Besides the special committees which were appointed in connection with these addresses, there is a standing committee, which keeps track of bills introduced in the Legislature affecting the interest of the city, and calls the attention of the congregation, from time to time, to the duty of immediate action in promoting or defeating such bills as in their judgment are important. The special committees have been particularly useful in connection with the milk question; with the strike of the waist workers, and with the magistrates' courts; they are still engaged with other subjects which have not yet reached their decisive stage. Our representatives, both in the Board of Aldermen and in the Assembly, have shown themselves responsive and desirous of the help of the congregation in matters of common concern.

It it, perhaps, too soon to say what the permanent result will be, or how wide is the influence of the meetings; but the congregation has shown constant interest, and is certainly being informed with an exceptional fulness and thoroness upon the affairs of our municipal life, and the people are made to feel that they not only have a concern with such matters, which is real and permanent, but also that their influence is an important factor and can be made effective in almost any direction.

The movement is certainly contributing to the growing sentiment in favor of better administration of our public affairs. Its immediate effect upon the church itself is perhaps to be chiefly estimated in the growing intelligence of the congregation in civic matters, and in the fact that the movement has had the heartiest support, not only of the officers of the church, who discussed it at the beginning and approved it, but of the entire membership, so far as any expression has been made. It has brought a great number of people to the church, for one meeting or another, and has at least served the purpose of showing to the community that the church is deeply interested in matters of public concern and is trying to do its part in promoting the general welfare.

The obvious limitation is that it supersedes a Sunday evening service devoted especially to preaching, but as the attendance at such services had come to be very small, and there seemed to be a widespread determination on the part of Christian people in this part of the city not to attend a second preaching service, this loss at present, at least, does not appear serious, and the present program certainly is quite as valuable, even religiously, as miscellaneous musical services, even of cantatas and oratorios, or lectures on Palestine or the Yosemite.

It has not been used in any direct sense for the support of the church. The church at all services is free, and the offerings that are taken at these evening services are used solely for the expenses of the special committees that are appointed, and for the printing and distributing of their reports.

The congregations in but two or three instances have been large, and sometimes have been small, but the interest has been constant, and the expressions of approval that have come from people of every class, and especially from the men and women who are foremost in striving to better conditions of life in New York, have been uniformly of hearty approval. We are hearing much less than we used to hear of the supposed indifference of the churches to the condition and needs of the people.

New York City.

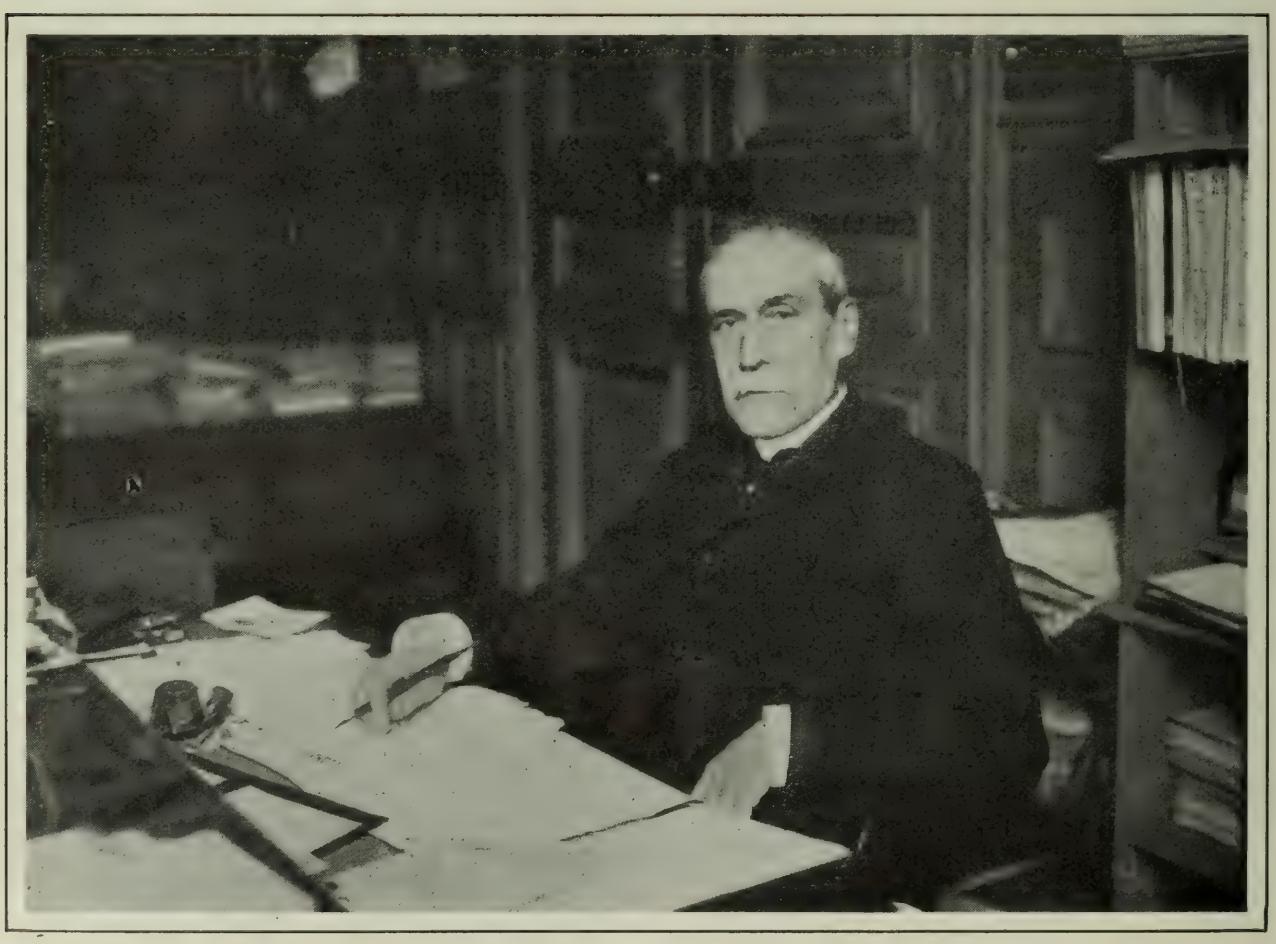
A French Apostle of Liberty

BY ALVAN F. SANBORN

[Professor Boutroux has just arrived in this country, where he is giving a course of lectures at Harvard University under the auspices of the "Alliance Française."—EDITOR.]

IN 1874 Emile Boutroux, a young teacher of philosophy at the University of Montpellier, published a little book entitled "De la Contingence des Lois de la Nature," which was destined not only to secure him a professorship at the Paris Sorbonne, but to exert a profound influence upon the evolution of the thought of his countrymen. Before going to Montpellier, he had studied at the Ecole Normale Supérieure under Jules Lachelier and at the University of Heidelberg under Eduard Zeller, and had taught philosophy for three years at the Lycée of Caen. "La Contingence" was one of his two doctor's theses, the other being a masterful critical exposition of Cartesianism. At that time the dialectic philosophy of which Victor Cousin had been the leading exponent, tho still dominant in official circles, had lost its grip upon the more vigorous minds, and was rapidly being supplanted by a highly aggressive determinism. Dissatisfied with the self-complacent emptiness of the declining school and with the arrogance of the rising school, young Boutroux undertook to harmonize philosophy and science in a synthesis (based upon a critique of both reason and the sciences) which denies that determinism is a consequence of evolution and affirms that man is free and God is free, that man and God alike are the authors of their own characters and of their own destinies.

M. Boutroux's writings are so marvel-



E. BOUTROUX.
In his office at the Foundation Thiers.

ously compact that it is next to impossible to summarize them; but the following brief citation from his *confrère,* Raymond Thamin, gives an approximation to his attitude and his thought as they are revealed in "Contingence" and in his later works:

"It is in the name of science that necessity is postulated. Now, for M. Boutroux there is indetermination in things from the point of view of science itself. The cause never explains all its effect. If the effect is identical with the cause it merely makes one with it and is not a veritable effect. If the effect is distinct from the cause, the cause does not contain that in which the effect differs from it. Hence, at every step, there is something new in the world, and newness is contingence. Contingence, when consciousness is added to life; contingence, when life is added to matter; contingence, when, in matter, physical and chemical properties are added to mathematical properties. Mathematics itself is not deduced rigorously from logic, nor existence from the possible. The diverse laws which preside over these successive forms of being constitute irreducible types, at the basis of each one of which is an unforeseeable experimental fact. Therefore, the idea of law and the idea of necessity are far from being identical ideas.

"In discovering all these fissures in the geometrical construction of things, M. Boutroux opens to liberty, of which contingence is, so to speak, the sign—and by liberty must be understood both human free will and divine Providence—all the possibilities it needs."

Obviously there is a certain relationship between M. Boutroux's doctrine of contingence and pragmatism. And inasmuch as Poincaré and Bergson, to whom William James (by his own admission) owes much, proceed directly from Boutroux, it is not unfair, perhaps, to conclude that this relationship amounts to a kinship of the very closest sort.

M. Boutroux is no less eminent as a historian of philosophy than as a philosopher. Since 1902 (when he retired from the Sorbonne) he has been the head of the Fondation Thiers, an institution designed to aid young men without means to devote themselves to the pursuit of pure learning. He is a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and came very near being elected, a year ago, to a place among the Forty Immortals.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Insurgents We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Senator La Follette.

INSURGING grows in popularity. Insurge against something, if you would be popular. And this is not such a bad condition, for, politely paraphrased, it simply means that the man of the hour is the man with convictions—and the courage of them. This is but the natural result of the fact that, during the strenuous few years past, we emerged from innocuous desuetude. We have acquired a taste for "something doing" and an appreciation of the man at the wheel who is doing it, even tho we may not always approve of the course he takes. We have discovered that the man who makes the wheels go round is the man to watch—the man worth watching—whether we support or oppose him; and that the consensus of insurging effects composite progress.

To this changing viewpoint is partially—not wholly—due the increasing strength and influence, in the Senate, of Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin.

La Follette is still serving his first term, but he began early and often, and in living down—and up to—that vigorous opening he has to his credit a greater victory in the Senate itself than he or many of his friends fully realize. He Lochinvared into Senate shades with the flush upon him of five triumphant years as Governor of Wisconsin, where he had accomplished so many things—all making for good government—that his name was already a watchword. Wonderful things were spoken of him—and more expected of him the moment he wrapped the toga about him. La Follette himself expected too much of himself—too speedily, at least—and in an effort to come up to those expectations



ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

he overshot the mark a little before he found his footing on the new soil. He came charged with the mission with which he had forged his way to the front in Wisconsin, in the course of which Wisconsin assumed the foremost place among the States in progressive legislation. He came—he said it to me himself—ready to sacrifice everything to the accomplishment of that mission. He was so eager, so enthusiastic, so determined, that he came near sacrificing everything all at once, himself and his mission included. Had it been any one but La Follette—had he been any less devoted to his convictions and courageous in them—he would have succeeded at least in completing the sacrifice; for he startled the sedate Senate, and several times called down upon himself incidents calculated to crush—any one but La Follette.

He has better than weathered the gale, for he is stronger in the Senate today than ever before—and he will be stronger tomorrow than he is today. More than that, his "mission" has materially broadened, and his methods of manipulation have materially improved, while his convictions and the courage of them have not flagged an atom. He has gathered about him a progressive element, in which he is recognized as the pioneer insurgent, who for some time insurged all alone; and the mighty, who hold the citadel, have to acknowledge that his power must be inventoried.

Outside the Senate La Follette was appreciated from the first. The people realized that his convictions were all for the public good and that he was their champion. He is an ideal insurgent—one of the most cordial men in all the world to meet; the smilingest reformer on record. His face is strong, round, smooth-shaven and made for smiles. He is short and solid, with lungs which harbor a voice that rolls like thunder when he rises to occasions. A shock of dark-brown, curling hair dashes back from his forehead like a lion's mane. He is frank, earnest and appealing to the last degree; a unique personality, sometimes difficult to understand, but scintillating energy, with endurance to speak for eighteen hours or more at a single stretch, and come up out of defeat at the end of it as genial and smiling as ever, with a fresh four-leaf clover in his buttonhole. He has frequently denied the perennial rumor that at some time past he was on the stage, but he cannot deny that in the comedy—or tragedy—of life he is essentially a great and effective actor.

La Follette is a product of Wisconsin from start to finish. He was born in Wisconsin fifty-four years ago, educated, college graduated and admitted to the bar in Wisconsin, and he thinks more of Wisconsin today than of anything else in the world except his mission. He is an insurgent for just so long as things that are conflict with his conviction of what they should be.

Augustus P. Gardner, M. C.

The big battle, temporarily suspended in the House of Representatives with the fall of the Committee on Rules, has brought graphically before the world the band of insurgents at the other end of the Capitol. More and more sharply defined among them is the figure of Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts—

"Captain" Gardner they call him 'round Gloucester, where they pride themselves upon owning him. And that is all right, too, for he has been a soldier, and a good one. He was captain of Company E of the Eighth Regiment, and during the Spanish War got 'way beyond the breezes of Chattanooga, right out on the firing line, where he won high commendation from General Wilson, under whom he served as assistant adjutant-general.

Mr. Gardner is "a gentleman by birth and education," with all the requisite incidents and accessories—Boston born, 1865; Harvard graduated and degreed; member of the 'varsity baseball team, and one of the cracks of the famous Myopia Club polo team, with a life of indolent luxury wide open-doored to him. He looks the part better than he looks the insurgent, but he had it in him and it has come out effectively. He began at the start of life to take eager and active interest in affairs about him, and his vigorous characteristics have constantly inspired his associates to fresh energy; so that with every step he has taken into broader fields he has found himself welcomed as a valuable addition to progressive elements.



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AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER.

Mr. Gardner is a shrewd and careful student of conditions and a fearless advocate of his convictions. He has pronounced views on all important subjects and is quick and keen in defending them. He is an exceptionally good speaker, well built and well voiced for impressing those who hear. He is instantly ready with the right words well woven into strong paragraphs. This was graphically illustrated when Representative Cooper suddenly called upon Mr. Gardner, during the recent all-night session of the House, to account for his loss of committee influence. It was one of the most dramatic incidents of the dramatic night. Standing less than five feet from the Speaker, tho an insurgent and in the heat of the insurgent fight, Gardner exonerated Cannon, declaring that he had himself requested the deposition that he might be free to act against the Speaker and the rules.

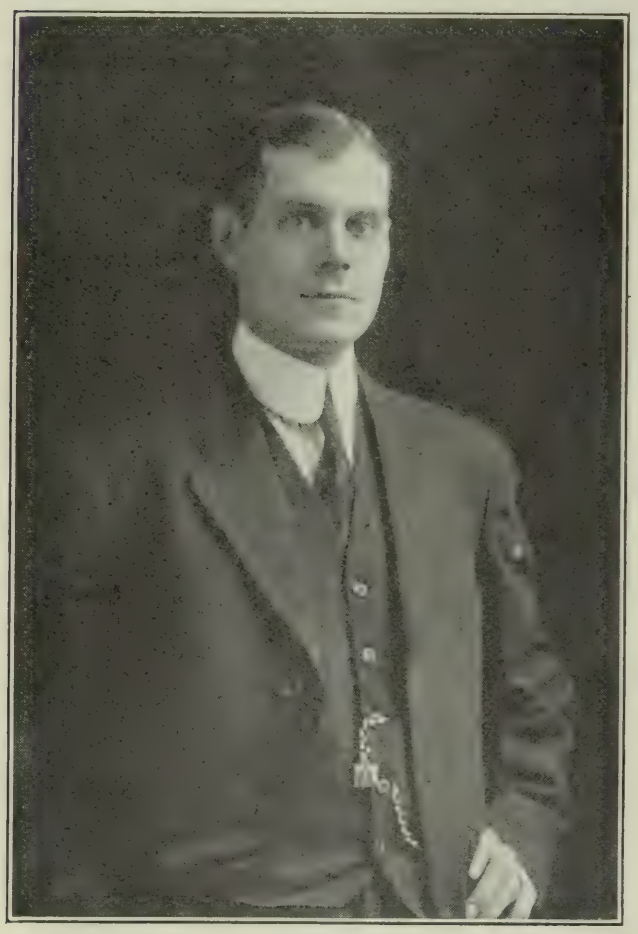
Mr. Gardner evinced the same qualities in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1900 and 1901, and when Justice Moody resigned from Congress to take a position in the Roosevelt Cabinet, he had made himself logical successor and came to the House of Representatives, where he is now serving his fourth full term. His most important work has been connected with the Committee on Immigration. It was in connection with his bill providing for an educational test that he first came into vigorous conflict with the Speaker and the oppressive power of the rules. He emerged from it not only victorious, but a convert to insurgency. His views upon the subject are clear, defined and even more revolutionary than those held by many of the progressive element; nevertheless there are few who are held in such high esteem by all members of the House. In evidence, Gardner has the unique distinction of being the only insurgent ever called upon by Speaker Cannon to preside in the chair during his temporary absence. It may have been coming events casting shadows. Who knows? Sure it is that a better or more generally respected Speaker it would be difficult to find.

Mr. Gardner has one rather serious handicap, however. He says that the

bitter is so overbalanced by the sweet of it that there is no comparison. Still it stands — Captain Gardner's handicap. He is a son-in-law of Senator Lodge. Careful investigation shows that he has always been capable of carrying his own colors, but whenever their ways go on together the glory naturally reverts to Lodge, and when they pull apart people are prone to say some other things. Obviously, in insurgency, Gardner stands upon his own feet, and it is worthy of note that he never stood firmer in his life.

Louis Russell Glavis.

Speaking of insurgents, with the courage of their convictions, young Glavis,



Copyright by Harris & Ewing.
LOUIS RUSSELL GLAVIS.

who occupied the witness stand in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation for an interminable time, has made a name for himself, insurging against what his convictions condemned in the course which was being followed by the Interior Department. He insurged it all alone for some time, and gained a point or two; then, finding himself failing, he called on the Forest Service for help, and together they insurged *pro bono publico,* till the fight invaded too wide a field, and the whole matter has fallen into the hands of an investigating committee.

Glavis was born in Maryland some twenty-seven years ago. His father, George O. Glavis, was a prominent lawyer of Washington—leading representative of the transatlantic steamship companies. On the death of his father, 1898, Col. L. F. Livingston, Member of Congress from Atlanta, Ga., an intimate friend, became guardian of the son, and young Glavis was educated at private schools in Washington and at the Lawrenceville Academy, in Massachusetts. He was only seventeen when he started for the Wild West and began ranching in Idaho. Two years later he returned to Washington for appointment as examiner of the Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota, which brought him into intimate familiarity with timber estimating and public land surveys. After two years at this he was made special agent of the General Land Office, and worked in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. In 1907 he was promoted to be Chief of the Field Division of the California Division of the General Land Office, in charge of special agents working in California and Nevada. He was later transferred to Portland, Ore. In 1908 he was given jurisdiction over Alaska and made his headquarters in Seattle.

Very few agents of the Government have traveled as extensively and carefully as Glavis thru all of the regions included in the controversy now waging, and few have practical information equal to the education he has received, first hand, during the performance of these duties. Neither was he a novice on the witness stand, for he assisted Francis J. Heney in most of the famous land-fraud trials in Oregon. He was well equipped to discover the course against which he protested so vigorously—even to taking his contentions to President Taft—and well prepared to defend them before the committee of investigation; but many a man even better fitted and equipped might have made a failure of it where Glavis won absolute admiration,

even from his most vigorous cross-examiners. He is as cool, careful and self-reliant a witness as ever occupied the stand. He was forced to cover a wide field of inquiry and cover it with absolute accuracy; with a dozen or more of the best lawyers in the country ready to discredit him, either from a sense of duty or inclination, and every one of them with specific tangles which he was called upon to untwist.

Glavis is not a large man. He has a boyish face, smooth shaven, with dark hair and eyes—earnest, frank and attractive. He speaks slowly and with evident care, impressing one with the fact that he believes what he says. His voice is always low, his good nature amazing, his memory and self-control something rarely equaled. The large room in the Senate Office Building was packed to suffocation every day when Glavis was on the stand, and no one listened thru those days without feeling that the quiet young fellow perched in the big armchair was a wonderful and interesting witness. Questioned and cross-questioned by Senator Nelson, one of the best lawyers in the country, pulled one way and another by Senator Root and Representatives Olmsted and McCall, and mercilessly quizzed by Vertrees, Secretary Ballinger's lawyer, he remained perfectly calm and deliberate, never trapped and never swerving a hair's breadth from previous assertions. Sometimes he played with a pencil, sometimes twisted a rubber band or turned the leaves of a book as the questions were fired at him; but always his answers were in the same quiet, courteous, self-reliant way, often accompanied by something very like a smile. Glavis was almost unknown six months ago, but he will go into history as a wonder among insurgents.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Why East and West Differ on the Conservation Problem

BY LESLIE M. SCOTT

[The following article is by a member of the staff of the Portland *Oregonian* and gives an admirable summary of the Far Western view of the great problem of national conservation.—EDITOR.]

THE purpose of this article is to suggest that the Pinchot conservation idea of Eastern States antagonizes the Far Western idea of that subject.

In the East, Pinchot conservation means resistance to private greed and corporate fraud that have sought to despoil and waste the public domain, at the expense of the public.

In the Far West, Pinchot conservation is held to mean obstruction of settlement and public progress that comes from opening of new lands.

Far Western States, like Oregon and Washington, which contain the largest forest areas and the largest water powers in the United States, prefer State conservation to Pinchot or national conservation.

In the Western mind, purchase of land from the United States at $1.25 or $2.50 an acre for settlement is in accord with the good and lawful policy of the nation and should continue.

More than one-fourth the land of Oregon—16,221,000 acres—is locked up within government forest reserves; also more than one-fourth the land of Washington—12,065,000 acres. The Government holds other large slices in withdrawals for water power sites, unopened Indian reserves and irrigation projects, which latter, especially in Oregon, will be carried forward, goodness knows when. The Southern Pacific Railroad holds in Oregon, as a big reserve of its own, 2,000,000 acres of the finest land in the State, granted by Congress in the early '70s, and refuses to sell. Private and

corporate timber land tracts aggregate many million acres more. Five wagon road companies in Oregon own immense areas of Congressional-grant land.

In brief, out of 61,000,000 acres of land in Oregon, fully one-half, if not more, is locked up from settlement and much of the remaining half is arid, barren and bleak. Much of the forest reserve land could be opened to settlement without wasting timber wealth, for a large part of it has few or no trees and other areas, extending down to the base of the mountains and into the valley, will produce more wealth with cows and potatoes than with forests. Vast mountain regions are unfit for farming; fit only for forest. These conserved will yield the people timber forever. Pinchot officials say the law authorizes homestead settlement on government reserve land which is suitable for agricultural use, but determination of this matter rests with Pinchot officials, and few admissions into forest reserve land are desired by settlers, under conditions that prevail, and very few are allowed.

These same restrictions exist in other Western States, but the effects are nowhere more glaring than in Oregon. Here Americans organized their first political community on the Pacific Coast in 1843. Yet in population and growth Oregon is last of the Pacific Ocean States. Its aggregate area barred from settlement amounts to 50,000 square miles. This exceeds the total area of the State of New York, or Virginia, or Pennsylvania. It exceeds the combined areas of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey. It almost equals that of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois or Iowa. The nation has bestowed vast parcels of Oregon on grabbers and selfish corporations; and now "Pinchotism" steps in to lock up the rest from the people's uses.

The taming of land requires patient, hard work and is accompanied by privation and stress bordering on poverty. This development Oregon and Washington need and demand. Land laws allow it, but officials have suspended the laws in answer to a clamor in the East from persons who know little and care less about Far Western efforts for progress and upbuilding, and imagine conservation means simply protection of the public domain from "spoliation." Meanwhile, tens of thousands of the most vigorous citizens of the nation—of the type that "saved" Oregon and Washington—are going to Canada to make homes under the British flag, on bleak and wind-swept wastes. This land they obtain by payment of a nominal sum of money—the Canadian Government virtually gives it to them, but they pay a higher price than any gold is worth, in frontier toil and suffering. The laws of the United States also virtually give wild land to settlers and have done so for generations in all the States west of the Alleghanies. But settlers paid for it amply in hardships and so they must still do. Yet a howl goes up in Eastern States against this application of the old law, from persons who do not understand. Busy officials think themselves called upon to stop this settlement of the public domain—this "robbery of the people," they hear it called.

The real robbery was perpetrated by land-grabbing syndicates, working under stupid laws of Congress. That law-making body and officials in the national capital blazed the way to the nation's land-fraud scandal. The lien land law was an incubator of fraud. Now the revolt against these abuses has rushed to the other extreme, to the detriment of Far Western States.

The people of Oregon and Washington think they should have something to say about control of their forests, lands and streams. Their efforts have given these resources most of their value, and, back two or three generations ago, their patriotism snatched this country from Britain to the United States.

Further, they want the resources of their States administered in accordance with local needs. In the office of the forest service in Portland is an army of "foreigners" ruling over their lands and forests and streams. In other words, the great resources are in the hands of men who have no abiding interest in the growth of this Northwest country. They wish to "hold their jobs," and to do this they seek to please their superiors in

Washington by showing how busy they are preserving the public domain from "spoliation." But they are men who keep the stable door locked after the horse is stolen. Big frauds have taken vast areas of the public domain, but on this account are settlers to be barred out of the remaining land, the laws suspended and a land system reversed that has made other States great and wealthy for generations past?

The people of the State of New York own 1,641,523 acres of forest reserves in the Adirondack and the Catskill mountains, according to the last message of Governor Hughes. The Governor urges a project for increasing this total area to 4,000,000 acres, and for developing 246,000 horse power from waters of Hudson River. This work in New York will be State conservation. It will be carried on for lasting benefit of the State of New York. Local desires and needs will be conserved along with the resources. The people of New York, of course, would not hand this business over to the Pinchot bureau in Washington; they have their own ideas of how they wish their resources conserved and what other things are to be safeguarded along with them. Resources of Oregon and Washington, and other Western States, however, are managed to suit non-resident ideas in the national capital. They are taxed to pay salaries of a host of officials whose purposes are elsewhere. The people of Oregon and Washington, unlike those of other States, must pay toll for the use of their own streams and forests to the people of the United States and a swarm of high-salaried officials.

Water power is a local utility; it cannot be transmitted long distances; its conservation is naturally a local matter, and the laws of the nation and the States have always regarded it as a subject solely of State supervision and legislation. The laws of Oregon and Washington are fully adequate to protect the public, perhaps more so than those of New York State are adequate to protect the public of that commonwealth. Just think of taxing the people of New York to pay an army of inspectors and agents and conservers in the national capital to look after the public forests in the Adirondack and the Catskill mountains and the water powers of the Hudson River!

National control of State resources is assumption of authority unauthorized by the Federal Constitution and violation of the laws and the precedents of the nation. This authority is not contained in the enumeration of powers conferred on the national Government. To make this doubly sure, two amendments to the national Constitution specifically declare: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to construe or disparage others retained by the people"; and "The powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

If Pinchot conservation is unconstitutional it is also contrary to the statutes of Congress. Altho the public domain is supposed to be administered according to the acts of Congress, the Forest Bureau makes rules and regulations which have all the force of such acts and even take precedence over them. The laws guarantee every adult citizen the privilege of acquiring tracts of the public domain by complying with the laws, but the Pinchot bureau steps in and suspends the acts of Congress. This is wrong policy. The old method should be restored. Settlement should be encouraged. It has built up every State in the Union. Then why not these Western States? The "people" would not lose. Receipts from land sales have fully indemnified the nation already. New land should be put to uses of wealth production. Cheap land, sale and use of lands containing the great resources of the country have given the nation its immense development. The policy has increased our population by tens of millions and our wealth by hundreds of millions. Yet Pinchot conservation tells us now that this was wrong; in substance, that the country would be better in its savage state. We are led to believe that it was a mistake to destroy the original fine timber that stood on the site of the metropolis of Oregon.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Literature

Modern Religious Problems

THERE is no doubt that the religious life of the Western World is passing thru a great crisis. The progress of science, history and biblical criticism, all based on the doctrine of evolution and the uniformity of nature and all emphasizing the tendency toward democracy, have produced a new atmosphere of thought and feeling in which the old theological dogmas, which once were revered as the very voice of Jehovah, now produce the sensation of "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." For a long time the growing consciousness of the inadequacy of the old views produced little but destructive criticism, and in the confusion and uncertainty that have resulted many have lost their faith, some have doubted whether Christianity itself would be able to weather the storm, and all have looked with longing for some certain issues which would furnish a firm standing ground for future faith. To be sure, great religious leaders have long since arrived at conclusions adequate for the needs of a larger religious growth and activity, but in this new, democratizing age, wherein all religious authority is being slowly sapped away, nothing can be settled without an appeal to the people—"the common man." For a generation the prejudices and fears of the laity have been evoked to render inoperative the results of scholarship and to prop up a shaky dogmatism. Now the tables are turned and appeals are being made to the intelligence and moral earnestness of the average man to substantiate the claims of the new theology and to reconstruct religious life on this broader foundation. Since the beginning of the publication in Germany of the "Religionsgeschichtliche Volksbücher," many of the younger preachers and workers in America, who have been alive to the changing thought and new religious problems, have wished for a similar series of popular but authoritative books that would meet the conditions in the English-speaking world. With some encouragement from a group of such friends, and with the successful German endeavor before him as an incentive and a model, Dr. Ambrose White Vernon, the brilliant young pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline, has undertaken the editorship of this series of handbooks on *Modern Religious Problems.** Dr. Vernon's intellectual equipment, acquired as a student in the best educational institutions of America and Germany, and his knowledge of the present need, obtained thru fourteen years of service in three pastorates and two professorships, are guarantees of a high standard of scholarship and a proper emphasis on things most vital, and encourage the hope that we may have here a worthy, consistent, and intelligible presentation of the advance positions in religious reconstruction. A careful reading of the volumes so far published satisfies all reasonable expectations. One is imprest with the fact that the editor has been able to enlist the services of such eminent specialists in this popularizing endeavor. The authors of these monographs are men of world-wide reputation as scholars and investigators in their special fields, yet their work here is, for the most part, untechnical, while bearing the stamp of a deep sincerity and thoro first-hand knowledge. It is surprising how much clear thinking and compact information Professor Knox has put into his hundred pages on *The Gospel of Jesus,* and no exposition of a theological doctrine has ever brought a deep subject more into touch with real life than President Hyde's admirable discussion of *Sin and Its For-*

*MODERN RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS. *Edited by Ambrose White Vernon.* The Earliest Sources for the Life of Jesus, by F. C. Burkitt, D. D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. The Founding of the Church, by B. W. Bacon, D. D., Professor in Yale University. Paul and Paulinism, by Rev. James Moffatt, D. D., Scotland. The Historical and Religious Value of the Fourth Gospel, by Prof. E. F. Scott, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. The Gospel of Jesus, by Prof. G. W. Knox, Union Theological Seminary. Sin and Its Forgiveness, by President W. D. Hyde, Bowdoin College. The Church and Labor, by Charles Stelzle, Superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Fifty cents net, each.

giveness. For a clear, succinct statement of the present status of the synoptic problem the intelligent reader may consult with perfect confidence Professor Burkitt's *Earliest Sources for the Life of Jesus,* and a reading of *The Fourth Gospel,* by Professor Scott, will reveal the larger religious possibilities of that book when critical results are accepted. Of course, not all the volumes attain the same high standard of excellence. Professor Bacon has too many technical allusions, and *Paul and Paulinism* is too abstract to prove easy reading, but the persevering reader will be repaid for his effort in working thru these books. Mr. Stelzle's *The Church and Labor* is a superficial handling of the subject, written from a confessedly partisan point of view, but perhaps its stimulating effect will lead to a more thoro application of the ethical principles of the Gospel which the new age is emphasizing afresh. The series is heartily commended to all who would understand the results of biblical criticism, and who desire to find the permanent foundations and vital power of religion as viewed by men who have been emancipated from traditionalism and who believe the changes in the modern world mean progress and not decay. The volumes are small, neatly bound, and finely printed on good paper at a price low enough to make them popular.

A Martyr of Women's Wrongs*

Had there been no marital and maternal tragedy in her life, Mrs. Norton would have been remembered as one of the Whig ladies who were active in support of the Reform Act of 1832, as the friend and confidante of Lord Melbourne, as an authoress of some note who wrote popular novels and songs, and as one of the beauties who graced English society in the first half of the nineteenth century. But Caroline Sheridan, at nineteen years of age, made shipwreck of her life by her marriage with George Norton, and Sheridan's brilliant, warm-hearted, hot-tempered, impatient granddaughter was made to feel to the utmost what the subjection of women meant in actual practice to the wife of a mean-spirited, jealous tyrant. Yet it was not as a wife so much as in her position as a mother that Mrs. Norton felt the injustice of English law. Had she had no children, or had she been indifferent to her children, she might have escaped from her husband's tyranny; in any case, he would have lacked the keenest weapon with which he was able to smite her. "A mother as such," wrote Blackstone, in his "Commentaries on English Law," which were published in 1765, "is entitled to no power, but only to reverence and respect." Reverence and respect were conspicuously absent from George Norton's treatment of the mother of his children, and Mrs. Norton was made to feel bitterly that she had no right even to see them, or to know of their well-being, when her husband's cruelty and ill-usage had forced her to leave his roof. To prevent his wife from obtaining access to her children, George Norton placed them in the care of his brother, Lord Grantley. He endeavored to blacken his wife's character and to destroy her reputation by bringing a suit for divorce. In those days divorce could only be obtained by Act of Parliament, and there were two preliminary steps to be taken before an act could be introduced in the House of Lords, where all the actual consideration of this class of legislation took place. The first step was to bring a suit for damages against the co-respondent, and this suit decided, an action had to be brought in the ecclesiastical court at Doctors' Commons. At first George Norton was at a loss to decide upon a co-respondent, and it was probably advantageous to Mrs. Norton that the choice fell upon a man so prominent in English life as Lord Melbourne, who had long held the position of family friend and fatherly adviser to Sheridan's granddaughter. No shred of evidence was forthcoming to support the accusation beyond the known friendship of Lord Melbourne for Mrs. Norton, and the suit was dismissed, leaving Mrs. Norton—who, being, according to the law, no party to the action, could have no one to represent her—with what was practically a complete vindication of her

*The Life of the Hon. Mrs. Norton. *By Jane Gray Perkins.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pp. xiv, 312. $3.50.

character. Foiled in this action, George Norton showed himself even more bitter and tyrannical. He seized her dresses, her jewelry, the wedding presents from her own family and the small amount of money left her by her father. All these things were legally his, and he even took possession of her manuscripts and copyrights. Caring comparatively little about these matters, Mrs. Norton now concentrated all her energies on obtaining an amendment to the law regulating the custody of children.

It was nothing new for an Englishwoman to interest herself in politics when Mrs. Norton began her agitation for the Infant Custody Bill. The latter part of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth was a time when the legal status of married women in England was at its lowest ebb. Dower rights in real property had gradually been legislated away. To personal property married women had no right either by statute or common law, and, as has been said, they had no rights whatever in their children, the husband and father being at liberty to send them away from their mother, or to place them in any custody that seemed good to him.

In 1838, within two years after Mrs. Norton had opened her campaign, a very small concession was made to the mothers of England in the Infants' Custody Act, which permitted an innocent mother, separated from a presumably guilty father, to retain possession of her children until they were seven years of age, and after that age to have a right of occasional access to them. Nearly twenty years later Mrs. Norton also helped to bring about the passage of the Divorce Act of 1857, which superseded the old plan of divorce by Act of Parliament. Under the new act it became possible for a woman, if she had money enough to stand the heavy costs of the trial, to obtain a divorce on the ground of adultery coupled with cruelty or desertion, while a man was given the right to divorce his wife for mere adultery. Divorces had been few in the years between 1715 and 1857, when relief could only be obtained by an appeal to Parliament. Only 250 divorce acts were passed in these one hundred and forty-two years, and of these 250 divorces, only four were granted to women. The unfairness of the new law seemed like justice compared with the unfairness of the House of Lords when it controlled divorce, and Lord Lyndhurst was not intending to cast any special reproach on the noble Lords in 1857 when, in debating the divorce bill, he quoted what he termed the "trite but not altogether unjust observation that men made the laws and women were the victims. It is true," he added, "that in old times the House, composed of men only, not exactly administering justice, but legislating on this subject, legislated in favor of their own sex and against the other."

Intimate Recollections of Joseph Jefferson. By Eugénie Paul Jefferson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net.

We do not believe that any new book about Joseph Jefferson will add much more to the personality of the actor; it is our feeling that he very fully and very excellently measured his own human and spiritual characteristics in his "Autobiography"—a document of unique perspective and of genial good will. William Winter's "The Jeffersons" clearly established the hereditary strain of comedy in this family, even unto the fourth and fifth generations. Francis Wilson's "Reminiscences of a Fellow Player" presented a many-sided view of the actor's tastes; finally, this recent volume by the daughter-in-law of Joseph Jefferson adds certain intimate lights and shades which only an inside association could gain. Still we feel that Jefferson is definitely "fixed"; whatever is published now only heightens at the risk of repeating. As an actor, he is one with Rip Van Winkle; some unthinking beings would believe him to be the author of this Katskill legend. As a writer he was confident that his life-fame would rest upon the "Autobiography." As a painter he excelled to a marvelous degree, being also a fastidious collector. As a clubman his name is part of the cornerstone of the Players. As a fisherman his person is linked with that of the ardent angler. Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Jefferson presents these phases once more, and tho often it is a twice told tale, it is holding in interest and fraught with delightful humanity.

The Conquest of the Missouri. By Joseph Mills Hanson. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

Ostensibly a life of Capt. Grant Marsh, a famous Missouri River steamboatman, this book is much more than a biography. It is a series of historical sketches of the opening of the Missouri River country, more interesting than romance and yet scrupulously exact in statement. Few writers are at such pains to insure accuracy. Each of his chapters has been read and criticised by men and women competent, from first-hand knowledge, to pass upon his statements. The account of the Terry expedition and the Custer massacre of 1876 is particularly full and instructive. Much that is new—at least much that has not before appeared in relations of that tragic episode—is printed here, and many doubtful or controverted points are cleared up. The author does not deem it his duty to pass upon the matter of Custer's culpability. He quotes the unfavorable opinion of Captain Marsh, who commanded the supply steamer "Far West," which entered the Big Horn on the day of the battle, and which carried back Reno's wounded men; and he repeats from Captain Marsh's lips the statements of Gibbon and Terry. But he is careful also to show, from the journal of Lieutenant Bradley, what was the current feeling of the army, and to indicate, moreover, in various ways, the view that Custer did no more than was expected of him. The result could not have been divined since no one knew what an enormous force of Indians had left the agencies for the warpath. Tho the book is so largely a record of Indian campaigns, it does not forget its subject, the life of the steamboat captain, whose exploits it follows to the end of his active career. It is a fascinating work.

Social Development and Education. By M. V. O'Shea. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $2.

In *Social Development and Education*, Professor O'Shea brings together the results of his wide experience and observation. In Part I, he traces the social development of the child. He undertakes to determine the order of appearance of the child's instincts, and the natural order of their development; he tries to find out what the child is by nature, rather than what popular opinion says he ought to be. By far the best part of the book is the second part, in which the author undertakes to outline a plan and method of education, in the light of our knowledge of the developing child, that will lead to social efficiency. He makes a careful analysis of the causes of decay of ancient and modern nations. He finds that when a nation is young, her people are thrifty and efficient, possessing the better social virtues. But when the nation reaches maturity and achieves material success, her people begin to degenerate socially and morally, largely because they do not know how to use their leisure time. The remedy, we are told, is to develop and train the intellectual and esthetic natures of the people. This is the great function of education, to develop high ideals and to train for social efficiency. Professor O'Shea believes that after a child's twelfth year, all his studies should in some definite way train the child for his career, and emphasizes the importance of the manual training school. Greek and parsing and algebra will never keep the village boy from drink and things worse. There is a full and helpful bibliography and over a hundred pages of exercises and problems. The book is written in a popular style, and is intended to be useful to the parent and teacher as well as to the student of psychology and sociology. While the book is not science—there is as yet no science of social development—it contains the observations and opinions of a competent observer of children, and one of our foremost writers in the field of education.

Rara Arithmetica. A catalog of the arithmetics written before the year MDCI, with a description of those in the Library of George Arthur Plimpton of New York. By David Eugene Smith, of the Teachers' College, Columbia University. 8vo, pp. xiii-507. Boston: Ginn & Co. $4.50.

Such a volume as this is rarer than rare arithmetics. It is primarily the work of a great collector of school books from the beginning of printing and from the manuscripts that went before; and the present volume provides a sumptuous catalog of that section of his library

which has to do with arithmetic. This is by far the largest collection of old arithmetics ever made, and of the 550 works printed before 1601, Mr. Plimpton's library contains all but a very few, besides manuscripts on arithmetic. The oldest book is in Italian, printed in 1478, and then follow three others from Italy before we come to a German one. It is no small task in bibliography which Professor Smith has accomplished, to prepare so complete, so admirable a description of these old works; and very lavishly have its pages been illustrated with plates and fac-similes of the title-pages, and specimens of the mathematical processes, and also plates of the manuscripts included. Only two or three collections of the sort have been previously made, and these have been scattered by sale. Such another collection as this of Mr. Plimpton's can never again be made, and it is much to be desired that it may not follow their fate, but may finally reach a safe resting-place in a good library. We may add that the present volume is an admirable piece of book work.

English Spelling and Spelling Reform. By Thomas R. Lounsbury. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Nothing so comprehensive and so scholarly as this book has appeared on the subject of spelling reform. The language is not always as considerate as it might be; plain words are spoken to and of the typical champions of conventional orthography. But Professor Lounsbury confesses to impatience; he has heard and read so much of the ordinary dogmatism on the subject that he believes hard words are needed. He deplores the prevailing ignorance on the subject, and it is the hopelessly ignorant who are most determined upon retaining our present forms of spelling. "There is no subject upon which men, whether presumably or really intelligent, are in a state of more hopeless, helpless ignorance than upon that of the nature and history of English orthography." All the arguments—or what pass for such—of the conservatives he takes up and picks to pieces. He shows alike the absurdities of our spelling and the absurdities of the arguments for the retention of present forms. The anomaly of the fact that his book is printed in most orthodox orthography does not escape him; he admits his inconsistency, even cowardice; but he insists that in order to get a tolerant audience he must conform to usage. His hopes of reform are built upon the rising generation. Grown men and women are too much attached, from the sentiment of association, to the present forms. But the present situation cannot last. He writes:

> "I am confident that the English race will not be content to sit down forever with a system of spelling which has nothing to recommend it but custom and prejudice, nothing to defend it but ignorance, nothing but superstition to make it an object of veneration."

Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession. By Beverley B. Munford. New York: Longmans, Green and Co. $2.00 net.

The publishers of this book have fortified the announcement which accompanies it with testimonials from a number of eminent gentlemen to whom its proof sheets were sent in advance. In the face of the formidable front which these present we rejoice in the anonymity which enables us safely to doubt whether scholars will read the book or laymen can. It is a disjointed agglomeration of quotations and ideas, many of them suggestive and some of them new, and all used to down an interpretation of Virginia history which no well-informed historian has ever held. It is quite true that Virginia was lukewarm in secession. Her social and economic cleavage had made a division in her councils for many years before the war. Her western end could not be detached from the Union even by the secession of the State. It is beyond question that Virginia did not join the Confederacy until coercion had been resolved upon by Mr. Lincoln. But who shall say that her loyalty to the Union and her indifference to slavery, upon which Mr. Munford insists so strongly, would have kept her in the United States if the Confederacy had got away? The book is a useful repository of quotations and exploits the results of wide reading, but its arrangement is very bad, and its main contributions are by no means as new as the author thinks.

Literary Notes

....The author of *The Essential Calvinism* (Pilgrim Press, 75 cents net), Rev. J. Selden Strong, shows a good deal of undigested knowledge about his subject, but his book fails to be interesting because of its chaotic arrangement, clumsy style and homiletic padding.

....Those of our readers who have been interested in the series of articles on the cost of living and wish to study the subject further will be glad to know that a *Select List of References on the Cost of Living and Prices* has been prepared by the Librarian of Congress and will soon be on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington.

....The *Handbook of the United States Public Documents*, prepared by Elfrida Everhart and published by the H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, is not only of great assistance to librarians in handling this chaotic mass of literature, but is of interest to any one as showing the astonishing extent and variety of governmental productivity. Besides annual reports, bulletins, and the like, we count eight periodicals of varied contents, issued monthly or weekly, and very similar to privately conducted magazines.

....It was a happy thought of Rev. Arthur Rogers to institute a comparison between Isaiah and Robert Browning. Both were men of rugged mold, of urgent speech, and of daring spirit. Mr. Rogers's comparative study, the Bohlen Lectures for 1909, are full of suggestion, and will appeal both to students of the greatest of the Hebrew prophets and to admirers of the most militant of the English poets. The volume is entitled *Prophecy and Poetry: Studies in Isaiah and Browning*. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co.).

....Rev. Charles R. Brown, the author of *Faith and Health* (Crowell, $1 net), claims the right to discuss his subject by virtue of a diploma granted him twenty-three years ago on completing the courses of study prescribed for a Christian Science healer, and a record of twenty-one years of work, uninterrupted by a day's illness, made possible by the use of "those methods of which Christian Science is only an awkward and confusing caricature." The book is discriminating and practical, regarding suggestion as a valuable healing agent, but the author deprecates the establishment of clinics by churches or ministers.

....The People's University Extension Society of New York, which is doing so much for manual training, has published a little book by Florence Kendrick Johnson, *How Shall the Little Ones Sew?* which is a practical text book for sewing schools and suggestive of new and better methods of work for all children of kindergarten age. Little children are not able to do fine work requiring tiny stitches without injury, and a sensible, physiological manual of work suited to their capacity is welcome. Little children should have large work; even their eyes are best suited for large general movements, and when the small hands have been called "clumsy," it is a confession of the educator's stupidity to be corrected by a more enlightened pedagogy. (Price, 10 cents.)

Pebbles

"Yes," said the reference, "when he was in our employ some years ago, he was not only trusted and tried, but also convicted."

Of all sad words
An agent e'er knew,
The saddest are these
I—O—U.

Hostess—It's beginning to rain. You'll get wet. I think you'd better stay to dinner.

Departing Guest—Oh, dear no! It's not raining so badly as all that.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Casey—Ye're a har-rd worruker, Dooley; how many hods o'morther have yez carried up that ladder th' day?

Dooley—Whist, man! I'm foolin' th' boss. I've carried the same hodful up an' down all day, an' he thinks I'm worrukin'!—*Cleveland Leader.*

There once appeared at the back door of a house in Altoona a tramp who, to the mistress of the place, related a pathetic story of his troubles. This tale, however, did not greatly move the matter-of-fact woman, for she remarked dryly:

"That's the same story I had from the last hobo that passed."

"Indeed!" said the tramp. "Then, madam, I perceive that I have been unwise not to have had my history copyrighted."

Touched by his sad story, a Harrisburg woman recently furnished a meal to a melancholy-looking hobo who had applied therefor at the back door.

"Why do you stick out the middle finger of your left hand so straight while you are eating?" asked the compassionate woman. "Was it ever broken?"

"No, mum," answered the hobo, with a snuffle. "But during my halcyon days I wore a diamond ring on that finger, and old habits are hard to break, mum."

"He reminds me of Smith and his bad five-dollar bill," said Senator La Follette, in speaking of a corrupt politician who had come to grief. "Smith went to New York for the Hudson-Fulton celebration. He had in his pocket a bad five-dollar note. One night after a banquet he handed a cab driver this bad note by mistake. The driver gave him his change—a one-dollar bill—and whipped up his horse. Suddenly Smith realized what he had done.

"'Hey, there! Stop!' he shouted after the man. 'That bill's bad.'

"'It's good enough for you!' shouted back the driver, without stopping.

"And Smith, examining his change under a street light, found that it, too, was bad."

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Holy Week in Pittsburg

A PURITAN progenitor of New England bore the name of Hate-evil Nutter. It was meant for a religious name, altho, accurately considered, it was merely ethical, for it bore no direct relation to God. An atheist could hate evil. Yet to hate evil is an obligation of religion as well as of ethics, for we conceive of God as absolutely ethical, and to be religious one must be ethical also. So Pittsburg celebrated Holy Week in a good, religious way. Its councilmen heard the preaching of John the Baptist, and they confessed their sins, dozens of them, in public, before the judge. And those that were still in office added their resignations from office to their confession of sin.

There has been no reduction, in hard times, of the old wages of sin; there has been no rise of its wages in prosperous times; for its wages remains fixt, permanent, established from the beginning at the highest notch in the scale. The Pittsburg sinners have begun to feel the death penalty. They have shivered in terror. They have fallen, struck insensible before the bar of justice. They have felt the fearful sting of shame following detected guilt. Worse than death is their plight. Their future life will be a living death. Wherever they go they will be crowned with a murky halo of confessed disgrace. They need no prison of stone walls and barred gates, for they have immured themselves apart from the sympathies of their fellow men, and have invited the whips of the furies to chastise them. The mark of shame they can never wash from their foreheads.

And yet they have confessed. But what a forced confession! In it is no healing. John the Baptist has done but half his work. There is a kind of confession that does not come from the heart, but from the scourge, and it worketh no real penitence, but only death. Even the John Baptist of Palestine was the imperfect forerunner, and his hastily baptized converts were to be followed by the disciples of a sounder teaching that really touched the heart.

Would we commiserate Pittsburg that she has gone out into the desert and confessed her sins? Not at all; we rejoice for her. We would that we might see the same sort of revival in Philadelphia and Albany and St. Louis and San Francisco. But no preaching of John the Baptist brings any such Lent of confessing crowds in these guilty cities. Happy Pittsburg! After her Good Friday may come her Easter of resurrection. Her confessions may be followed by another race of lawgivers, who shall extort no more than is appointed them, and shall be content with their wages. We shall have a cleaner Pittsburg, perhaps a cleaner Albany.

These corrupt, blackmailing councilmen, aldermen and legislators find their counterpart in corrupt promoters and lobbyists and corporate interests that try to buy legislation for their own profit. Not all of them; for there are those of less guilt who are held up, seized by the throat, and submit to purchase relief from mischievous legislation proposed just to extort money from them. They have not all the stern integrity of President Seward, who, with a true religious fervor, told his tempter to go to hell. It was the same answer that was once given before, "Get thee behind me, Satan"; and then Satan left the Master

and went back home. But there are those who do not wait to be held up and blackmailed by councilmen and assemblymen, who are not on the defense, but are themselves prowling about legislative halls, conscienceless wolves of finance, beasts of a fiercer breed, that feed upon the people. Those six Pittsburg and Allegheny banks were not held up and blackmailed; they were plain, dirty bribers, and they found men happy to be bribed—not so happy now, either the bank managers or the councilmen. Both sorts of criminals we are driving into retirement. Some confess; others are convicted. Whether it be confession or conviction, the April air will be clearer; the Easter season is happier.

Roosevelt's Anabasis

Mr. Roosevelt declares that he returns as a private citizen, but the people abroad will not have it so, nor hardly will the people here at home. The African natives insist that he is the American king, and the Egyptian authorities, Khedive and Sirdar, give him the honor they would give to a European monarch. It is curious, for he is a mere private citizen, like the rest of us, and he wants no more glory, but he cannot escape it. Here in the United States the politicians are keeping one ear open to listen for what he may say of conditions that he has not seen or heard of, as if wireless telegraphy had kept him in touch with every phase of politics that would have interested him mightily if he had been at home.

The reporters met him long before he reached Cairo, a crowd of them, but they got nothing. He was too wise to speak. He said before he left that any interviews with him that might be reported would be fraudulent. So now they have to concoct other stories out of meaningless events. For example, Secretary Straus has left Constantinople to meet him at Cairo, and there is much speculation as to what it means. It probably means nothing but mere courtesy. Mr. Straus was a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet. He is now Ambassador to Turkey, and Egypt is nominally a part of the Turkish Empire. Mr. Straus goes to pay his respects to the distinguished visitor as he comes within the sphere of Turkish claims. Even more is made of the fact that Mr. Pinchot has gone to meet Mr. Roosevelt. So he has, and it may be that Mr. Roosevelt invited him—we don't know; but we are confident that it does not mean that the ex-President is about to join the insurgents in a denunciation of his successor or of any member of his Cabinet. He has a trust in President Taft, and will leave him to correct any mistakes into which his good nature may have led him.

President Roosevelt is a consummate politician of the best sort. He is a leader, not a trailer. He has broken more paths, set more precedents, than any of his predecessors. What he has done, not against the law, for the interests of the people, his successors will find or make law for. The people, even the people of the East, believe in him, and he, an Eastern man, is the idol of the Western States. So the politicians are anxious to learn what he will do, and the interests which he has attacked for the benefit of the people would be glad to sidetrack him, and do not like to see that he has returned in sound fighting trim from the jaws of the lion and the horn of the unicorn. But they are in a sad plight, for President Taft, tho in a different way, is carrying out the policy of his predecessor. We are not of those that after only one year of his term would allow that President Taft is a weak man, easily submissive to the influences that would divert him from his promised course. We will not hold him responsible for the sins of Congress in the new tariff law, even tho he has tried to make the best of it. It is not strange that he has sought to secure legislation thru the ruling Republican majority in Congress. It is not his business to make the laws; only to execute them. He does not think it his province to hold a whip or a club over Congress; it is enough to give recommendations and urge his measures. Other men, President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes, may appeal stoutly from their lawmakers to their people, and it is a good way, but not all executives believe it the best way. We shall give President Taft time to make good. He is not now a candidate for

the succession three years hence, nor is Roosevelt, and perhaps not Bryan. Let us be patient.

But Mr. Bryan's way is a good way, if one wishes to put himself in the way of being nominated as President. He goes on a trip about the world in the intervals between the nominations, but is back in time for the contest. Mr. Roosevelt comes back rather too early for such a purpose. And we have no idea that he intends or wishes to crowd out Mr. Taft as his own successor. And yet it will be in the mind of the people that Mr. Garfield went into the convention in honest support of another candidate, and was forced to take the honor himself. Precedents, however, are of no value, and prophesying so far ahead is futile. Mr. Roosevelt comes back from the Sudan with all his trophies, and while he is glad once more to shout "Thalassa!" as he comes out of the forest, and seems to see home near at hand, so we, the people, will respond "Roosevelt!" and give him the heartiest welcome.

A New Disfranchisement Plan

THE current and fairly successful way of disfranchising negroes in the Southern States is to make a general law excluding illiterates from the ballot, white or black, but putting the white voters back by a provision which admits those whose ancestors fought in the Civil War. These provisions are supplemented by the requirement of a receipt for a poll tax paid long before, and a system of registration so administered that it can shut out or admit a claimant at the will of the registrar. But these plans are beginning to fail, partly because the negroes are more ambitious to learn to read, partly because it appears that many white men are also disfranchised. Where the negroes are excluded the white vote is also very small.

This calls for some other scheme for restriction, and the Maryland Democrats have invented one. A bill for disfranchisement of the ordinary Southern sort was defeated at the last election, and now a new plan is presented, and is likely to be passed, which it is believed will make Maryland safely and permanently Democratic.

This, which was proposed by Delegate Digges, and which has been unanimously approved by the Democratic caucus, is as follows: Inasmuch as Maryland refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, a law will be enacted which shall deny to negroes the right to be registered as voters in State elections. The Maryland Constitution gives the right of suffrage only to white voters; and after the law has come into operation excluding negroes from registration, a constitutional amendment like that lately rejected will again be presented, and can then be passed, as the negroes will be excluded from voting upon it. It is intended that these new measures will be applied only in State elections, while separate books for registration will be kept for elections for Congress and for President, at which negroes can vote, to avoid Federal interference.

Now, this plan has been approved unanimously in the Democratic caucus, and as Democrats have a three-fifths majority in both houses, it is expected that the measure will be enacted into law.

But would not a Federal court immediately pronounce it unconstitutional? The fact that Maryland voted against the Fifteenth Amendment does not justify Maryland in nullifying it. A State cannot nullify a provision of the Constitution of which it disapproves. The Fourteenth Amendment declares that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States"; and, if that is not definite enough, the Fifteenth Amendment is absolutely clear. It says:

> "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, *or by any State*, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

That is so plain that it cannot be dodged. The law would be a law nullifying the Constitution. It could not be maintained.

This illustrates the trouble with the Democratic party. Its strength is in the South, and in the South its main purpose is to draw a color line and shut out as many negroes as possible from the ballot. It is this perversity of the caste spirit, this flouting at democracy, which holds back many in the North from allying themselves with that party. Think

of the unanimity of this action in a border State, every single Democrat in the Maryland House of Representatives favoring this measure; not one to plead for equal justice for the colored man. And in the whole South no voice of a single leading Democrat is raised for equality of privilege. The negro has a long road before him before he can obtain a fair deal and secure equal administration of civil and political rights and privileges.

The Election of Mr. Foss

In the Fourteenth Congressional District of Massachusetts, last week, Eugene N. Foss, Democrat, was elected to Congress by a plurality of 5,640, to serve during the unexpired term of the late William C. Lovering, Republican, whose plurality had been 14,250. In sixteen months a Republican plurality of 14,250 had been displaced by a Democratic plurality of 5,640; the Republican vote had fallen from 20,959 to 9,340, and the Democratic vote had been increased from 6,709 to 14,980. The district is one in which a Democrat had never before been elected. In it are the three manufacturing cities of Brockton, Taunton and Attleboro. The political change which has taken place since the election of Mr. Lovering must be regarded as a very extraordinary and significant one, if it be assumed that voters were moved only by arguments concerning the new tariff law, commercial reciprocity with Canada, and the effect of Republican legislation upon the cost of living. These were the subjects of Mr. Foss's campaign speeches. For several years he has been known as an earnest advocate of reciprocity with Canada. He denounced the new tariff and ascribed the high cost of living in part to it and its predecessor. If such a revolution has taken place in one of the strong Republican districts of New England because of the new tariff and the cost of living, it foreshadows similar changes elsewhere.

But there were other factors and influences to which some weight must be given. William R. Buchanan, the Republican candidate, was not regarded as a Republican beyond question. He had assisted Governor Douglas, Democrat, in the latter's successful campaign, and afterward had been made the Governor's private secretary. He had procured his nomination by methods which many Republicans did not approve. Judge Harris, defeated candidate for the nomination, took no part in the campaign, and some of his friends exerted their influence against Mr. Buchanan. Judge Harris remarked that Foss was a better Republican. Three Republicans who had held the office of Governor declined, it is asserted, to assist Buchanan. On the other hand, Foss had been a Republican of the insurgent type until a year or two ago, and his candidacy appealed to discontented men in his old party. He was aided by his announcement that it was his purpose to serve only to the end of Mr. Lovering's term. It was seen that he would not be in the way of other aspirants. In the last week of the campaign a commercial war with Canada appeared to be impending. This was to the advantage of a prominent advocate of tariff reciprocity with Canada in a State where the policy for which he stands has much popular support.

The action of voters at the polls was affected in some measure to the advantage of Mr. Foss by the influences and incidents which we have mentioned. His success was not due wholly to popular disapproval of the new tariff and of those who have recently controlled the Republican majority in Congress. Still, it seems to us that he would probably have been elected by a small plurality even if his opponent had been acceptable to the Republican party, as a whole, in the district, provided that such an opponent had made his fight as a defender of the new tariff.

For it must be admitted that the new tariff law is unsatisfactory to a great many loyal Republicans. Owing mainly to the prominence in Congress of tariff insurgents from the Middle West, some think the most formidable disapproval of the new law is shown there. But the Chicago *Tribune* recently asked for the opinions of the Republican editors in the East, and ascertained that in New England 184 oppose the law, while 39 support it. For the Atlantic States, New England excepted, the corresponding numbers were 406 and 142. Of the 17 ed-

itors answering from this Fourteenth District of Massachusetts, 16 exprest disapproval. On the day before the election of Foss, President Taft, in Providence, was warmly commending both Senator Aldrich and the tariff so closely associated with that Senator's name. Mr. Taft cannot convince a large and influential element of his party that it is a good tariff and that the party's promise, as it was generally understood, and as it had been defined by himself, was faithfully kept by those who controlled the revision. By commending the law without qualification and by frequent praise of a legislative leader who does not enjoy the confidence of the people, he is unjust to himself, he gains nothing and may lose much.

Crisis in Liberia

In 1867, when the American Colonization Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, it was looking forward to an unprecedented increase in negro emigration to Liberia. The colony had been founded for the benefit of freedmen. So when all the slaves were free it was expected that they would, many of them, want to go back to Africa. As President Warner, of the Liberian Republic, exprest it in his quaintly grandiloquent address, Lincoln had said unto Pharaoh, "Let my people go!" Pharaoh had let them go after suffering divers plagues, and now Johnson had made the order more specific by adding "Go to Liberia!" President Warner himself had no doubt but that the second injunction was as much the voice of God as the first, but evidently the negroes did not take it so, for they did not obey it. Emigration practically ceased after the war, and neither black nor white Americans took any further interest in Liberia.

In thus refusing to go back to Africa the colored people showed good judgment. They have prospered and progressed amazingly in this country since they were freed. They have as much right to American soil as the white folks; even a prior right by arrival over the Mayflower Descendants. If they had gone to Liberia then the majority of them would shortly have perished from disease. It was looked upon as natural and inevitable that all newcomers, black and white, should be taken down within a few days after landing by the "acclimating fever," due to inhaling the "miasma" from the tropical swamps. We now know that this mysterious miasma has wings and that by getting rid of the mosquito, the tsetse fly and other nefarious traffickers in parasites of the blood, the tropics can be made habitable to either race.

The tropics have not only become more habitable; they have become more valuable. London just now is crazy to invest in rubber plantations, for automobiles consume rubber as lamps consume oil. The king of one of the smallest countries in Europe becomes the richest of monarchs, because the Powers were rash enough to entrust him with the guardianship of the Kongo. Germany is spending millions for the defense of a bit of African coast line, once not thought worth hoisting a flag over. Italy, Spain and Portugal, hard up financially, are nevertheless willing to send men and money to their African colonies. The dark continent, in fact, looks now like a Western mining camp in a boom, with more or less conflicting claims staked out all over it.

So it happens that little Liberia finds her neighbors crowding her too closely. France on the one side and Great Britain on the other have been shoving their boundaries nearer together and have been very officious in the proffering of loans and administrative assistance. Liberia, well realizing the meaning of their sudden interest in her interests, has appealed for aid to the United States, her founder and protector. Our commission has visited the country and reported in favor of assisting Liberia in settling her boundary disputes and financial difficulties, of organizing a constabulary force and of establishing research and coaling stations. The recommendations of the commission have been approved by the President and transmitted to Congress. We believe it is the duty of that body to act upon it favorably and promptly, for we need Liberia as well as Liberia needs us. This is no time to sacrifice whatever claim we have on African soil. It has cost too much and it is worth too much for us to let it go.

At the end of the first half century of its labors the American Colonization Society reported that it had collected and expended over two million dollars and the State societies half a million more. Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania had made appropriations for carrying on the work, and the United States Government had officially promoted it in many ways. Yale originated the project in 1776, and Princeton educated the first negroes to be sent to the promised land. These universities might well take an interest in the country that owes its existence to their early enterprise.

Liberia is not now needed as a refuge for freedmen and as a depository for slaves captured from the traders. It is not needed as a means of wiping out slavery. But it may be useful to the colored race in other ways. It may afford an opportunity for political and industrial activity which is limited in this country. Negroes of ability and wealth may desire a free field for their enterprise. Those who feel themselves wronged by being deprived of their right to vote under one pretext or another may want to go to a country where the white man has no vote, the only part of the African continent where the native race is not under foreign rule. Those who feel humiliated at the indignities thrust upon them may be glad to know that there is one country where they are welcomed. The mere existence of a self-governing, prosperous and civilized community wherein negroes could work out their own destiny in their own way would raise the status of the race the world over. In short, a Zionist movement among the colored people might not be a bad thing. To be sure, the negroes have no such traditional and religious attachment to Africa as the Hebrews have for Palestine, but the economic and ethnological arguments which are put forward in favor of a Jewish state apply with greater force to the colored race, which is more restricted and contemned in America than the Jews are anywhere.

But the negroes must decide for themselves whether they want to do a little colonization on their own account. Philanthropic assistance is not needed now as it was formerly. All we as a nation need to do is to see to it that they do not lose the chance thru our neglect, and that the suffering and self-sacrifice of the American pioneers in Liberia has not been in vain. In 1822, when Elijah Johnson and his little band of settlers were in danger of being wiped out of existence by a rising of the natives, the commander of a British man-of-war offered to land a force of marines for their protection on condition that they would cede a few square feet of ground on which to erect a British flag. But Johnson sent back word: "We want no foreign flag put up here. It would cost more to get it down again than it will to whip the natives." So thirty-five colonists withstood the attack of 800 natives, and when they returned with double the number they were a second time repulsed. Now the British flag is again ready to be raised over Liberian territory and the same reply is in order.

The Playground Outlook

The playground movement has become a landslide; its full purport has yet to be defined. The cities are appropriating more money each year for the support of playgrounds, and the season is extended to take in a good deal of the school year as well as the vacation. The playground day is being made to cover the afternoon and evening sessions, and this has made the school a social center. The drift among the wealthy people is to establish memorial playgrounds in the smaller cities; a movement that seems to catch hold readily of the social sentiment of the town. Massachusetts has created a playground law that requires every city of ten thousand or more to vote on the question of sustaining playgrounds, the result being that out of forty-two cities forty have voted favorably. New Jersey has passed an enabling act, and the State of Ohio has followed the example. Minnesota permits cities of fifty thousand to issue bonds to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars, to acquire and improve sites for playgrounds. Half a dozen other States are now discussing legislation of a similar sort.

The general result of the agitation during the last year has been to widen out the city movement into State movements. State associations are being

formed, with the outlook toward State playground departments. The Massachusetts Civic League is serving as an association for that State. Another significant movement is the formation of playground commissions to study the subject more carefully, and lay plans for the future adapted to the needs of the cities. Minneapolis, Philadelphia and New York are leading in this direction. In no other way can a benevolent and kindly impulse become a wise social movement.

An interesting experiment is being tried in some of our cities in the way of organizing trips into the country for the playground children. Tents are taken along, on wagons, but the children are expected to tramp it. This idea has been imported from Germany and England, and our Chicago playground association has conducted such trips for the last two or three years, but for adults primarily. These tramps are intended not only to give recreation, but to teach country life, and to waken up a sentiment that will lead the young folk ultimately to seek country homes.

Another exceedingly interesting and wise phase of the movement has been the impulse given to the children to lay out their own grounds and construct their own apparatus. This correlates the work to the manual training system, and we are half way to the revolution that gives half the day to hand training and half to the culture system. Play that ends in play is no more satisfaction to the child than play that ends in accomplishment. What we want is to get rid of the idea of school tasks, and to fill the children full of happiness as well as knowledge. A costly equipment and a costly playground is not what is wanted, but the natural expression of the child with those things that he can most readily lay his hands on.

There is a growing appreciation of play as full of meaning. It is the language of children's emotion and thought. The Germans have grasped the idea still better by forming organizations for furthering folk and children's play; that is, organizations for promoting play, not mere playgrounds, but the art of playing anywhere and finding facilities. Most of us look back to early culture in district schoolhouses, and we were abundantly able to construct playgrounds along the country street sides. Our pleasantest memories are associated with very small patches of mother earth and a few trees, where we prevented the grass from growing by playing fox and geese and pullaway-fetch.

The German idea will do our people good; that is, to bring all the people together in their gaming, and to foster a love for all sorts of outdoor sports. The young and the old should go together not only in excursions and tramps, but in playing the simpler games of the field and skating in winter. Germany is promoting a curriculum of play games, and afternoons for compulsory or voluntary play are connected with the schools. Better yet is the increase of schools which are beginning to devote one or more afternoons each week to play. The number of such schools is said to have doubled within the past year in this country. The children are excused from home work the next day. This should lead on still farther to the devotion of one-half of every school day to outdoor work and play. The playground will not in any case prevent a large amount of outside play, nor ought they to prevent a large degree of spontaneity, while infusing the whole affair with purpose and foresight. That is, the adult population will control not only the school hours, but wisely the play hours. The really significant thing which the playgrounds are doing is to give the children ideals, which will be followed in their outside play, and give them worthier play interests.

Dr. Henry S. Curtis, secretary of the Playground Association of America, recommends

"that we take as our proper province the promotion of the play spirit and play opportunities, for all ages and both sexes. We believe that there are very many other play opportunities, essential to the development of child and community life besides those offered by the formal playgrounds."

He holds that the movement should take in all sorts of home play, the provision of vacant lots, the roofs of tenements, streets little traveled, and that the use of such places is no less important than the playgrounds themselves. He thinks the movement should take in play

festivals, picnics, summer camps and school journeys. Then he would go out to the factories and large business houses and teach them to modify the grinding drudgery of business life by adding recreation or play interest to work. Home life should center not in toil only, but in sport. He believes and we believe with him that what we want is more of the joy element in American life, and that the playground movement will not have accomplished its work until it gets into home life and shop life and store life with the idea of sunshine and joy.

The Farm a Laboratory

When Professor Whitman, in 1901, wrote that the Marine Biological Laboratory over which he had presided at Woods Hole, had reached the limit of efficient work, and that farm laboratories were needed from this time on, he implied that the real school is that place where the boy or the girl is doing his work, provided this work be done intelligently, with due investigation and application. Not only young people, but their parents, overlook the fact that the boy, while doing chores in the morning, is just as much at school as he is after the nine o'clock bell rings and he sits before a book or stands before a blackboard. In fact, he may be learning more at home than in the schoolhouse of that truly useful information which will make him a practical worker and useful citizen. This side of the question may be emphasized without casting the slightest imputation on school work. Mr. Benson, in one of his essays, tells us that erudition, when it is not usable, is a very worthless affair. It is like a furniture store locked up. Scholarship has had a false estimate. Professor Whitman did not mean that Woods Hole had proved a failure. Following Agassiz, he has helped create a band of teachers capable of apprehending the true meaning of education. These laboratories have pointed the way to something better. The boys who leave the farm to learn Latin must be told that they are going from a school as well as to a school. Not yet—that is, in the fullest degree—can we say of our modern farming that it is an expression of science, an application of the highest knowledge; but we are rapidly coming to a condition when we may say this very thing of the agriculture and the horticulture of America.

Not long ago two boys came to us for advice—two manly fellows, with a big hand grip and with observing eyes. They announced themselves as pupils in a certain high school. To the question, "Have you been at school elsewhere?" the reply came, "Nowhere else." "You can milk, I believe?" "Oh, yes; we each have to milk thirteen cows every morning and every night." "My dear boys, did you learn that at the high school?" "Certainly not; we learned that in the barnyard." "But you can plow a straight furrow, and grow sixty bushels of corn to the acre; you understand how to spray apple trees, so as to secure a perfect crop; you use the modern reapers and binders, I suppose?" "To be sure, sir." "Did you learn this at the high school?" "We learned that at home, sir." Can you tell the difference between the common birds, and can you tell me their habits and their values?" It was very plain that they did know a good deal of ornithology, and not a little entomology and practical botany—all of it gathered in the fields. Just a little more twisting of conditions, and these boys would have been tip-top pupils for Whitman or Bailey or Jordan. But all this they underestimated, and were ambitious for what they termed "education." It came out still further that they could already parse a Latin noun, and repeat the Rule of Three, without the most remote idea of the application of this garret-like storage. It was mostly stuff badly correlated, and untranslatable into life and love. Should they go still further away from cattle and field and birds and orchards, until they had left all application behind?

A sane letter lies on the editorial desk, after this sort:

"Dear Sir: I have chosen agriculture as my life work. I graduate at the high school next June. From there I wish to go at once to a farm, to apply what I have acquired, and to learn more. I am afraid that what I do know will not be of as much use as it ought, but at any rate I know that I have got a lot to learn. Can you advise me where to go?"

Every farm in the United States ought to recognize itself as a school, and be open to just such pupils as this boy (as for that matter, there are two of them). Here are two facts to be recognized and enforced: First, that our schoolboys, and schoolgirls also, should not float thru school without definite determination, but should choose an occupation and fit themselves for it. They or their friends should find out what they are good for, and what they want to do in the world, and they should evermore be pointed toward that. The second point is that our farms should be understood to be schools, and for the most part be open to pupils. A great apprenticeship system should grow up in the United States. This would solve the help problem as well as the educational problem. A rational social outlook would not involve a common use of property, but would share in the creation of property. The land truly belongs to all people for work and knowledge, for study and application.

That the schools are waking up to this view of study we are confident. The superintendent of public schools at Hannibal, Mo., works with samples of textile materials. These he collects from the great manufacturing concerns, and with them teaches "The relative advantage of different kinds, pattern cutting, garment making, sewing, the passion for styles, the evils of extravagance, the benefits of economy and other twentieth century problems." He proposes to take up foodstuff in the same manner, working along the line of human instincts, and not the mere mental possession of facts. He proposes to arouse constructive impulses and awaken thought. His method of teaching geography is to begin at the factory, then show its bearings upon the great cities, the route of transportation by which raw material is brought to mills, and then reaches the markets as a finished product. Higher geography involves with him the problems of transportation, freight rates and passenger rates—arousing social impulses of the right sort as well as furnishing information. He organizes a producers' club among the school children, for vacation work. He reaches out to the children's homes, where considerable schooling is going on in the way of gardening, lawn dressing and orcharding. The children are taught to have their own bank accounts, and the daily vital energy of a boy or girl is wisely directed along industrial lines.

Mr. Johnson tells us that the one thing which greatly distresses him is the non-utilitarian tendency in education. "I have seen too much time wasted on useless study and uninteresting instruction." He holds that the education of a child should be derived, as far as possible, from the actual and normal experiences of life, and that school instruction should not be entirely divorced from practical industry. He does not consider it right to call a child educated who has the habit of leaving tools about the lots, or wasting natural products of value, simply from ignorance of their worth. We come back to the position that our farms are schools, where every known science is practiced, or ought to be. What we have given from Mr. Johnson shows how this idea may be widened to take in factories as well as farms. The question crowds whether our schools have not got on the wrong track, and are sending out a lot of badly uneducated children; that is, children compelled to solve the real problems of life as best they can. Our universities have climbed to four thousand and five thousand pupils. These are not needed in the professions. Are they, the finest of our youth, to graduate into a furious struggle for wealth and rank, that will drop forever out of sight over half, and leave the other half in a blind contest? While we advocate that view of education which takes in the practical work of the farm and home, we do not mean that going back to Nature is going back to simplicity, but is going forward to a very complex life—forward to the classrooms where the seeds grow and the creation of a new world is always in progress.

Vacation Stories and Animal Photographs

In our issue of February 24 we asked our readers to send in photographs of animals to be used in our Vacation Number next June. We also asked to have vacation experiences written out and sent in for our approval. The response to this appeal has

been generous but not nearly enough have yet reached us. We will pay $2 for each photograph that we use and give two annual subscriptions for each vacation experience that we are able to print. There will also be a chance to win one $10 prize and one $5 prize that will be given for the best and second best photographs. All photographs and vacation stories must be in our hands by April 15 to give us time to look them over, make selections and award prizes. Why not enter this competition just for the fun of it?

National Honor

President Taft bids fair to surpass his predecessor as a genuine peace advocate. In his address at the dinner of the American Peace and Arbitration League last week he even went so far as to say: "I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than should matters of property or matters of national proprietorship." This is the first time we believe that any responsible head of a world power has taken such a progressive stand. Why should not President Taft therefore negotiate a model arbitration treaty with some friendly nation—say France or Brazil, in which *all* questions will be referred to arbitration. At present a few of the smaller nations have such treaties, but as yet none of the great ones. The treaties that Secretary Root has already negotiated with twenty-three of our sister nations are all modeled on the elusive Anglo-French treaty of a decade ago in which "honor, vital interests and the interests of third parties" are excluded from arbitration. As no nation has as yet attempted to define "honor" and "vital interests" they may be made to include everything or nothing. The United States, however, has more than once submitted questions to arbitration that have affected its honor, of which the Alabama case is the most notable. Thus President Taft's belief has already been put in practice by the United States. Let him therefore create a new kind of treaty that will as a model supersede the Anglo-French treaty. Where there's a will there's a way.

President Taft on Education

It was his experience in the Philippines, where there are 8,000,000 people, only 7 per cent. of whom talk Spanish, that taught President Taft that the aim of education must be the same for all races. At a late meeting at Washington in behalf of Wilberforce University, the one Northern negro college, President Taft said:

"Of course, the first feeling that one has, with reference to the education of the negro, is that education that it is possible to bring to all colored men and women, and, of course, the only education that you can bring to all colored men and women—as, indeed, the only education that you can bring to all white men and women—is primary education, with industrial education added. As you study the problem, and the importance of that industrial education forces itself on you, you forget, for the time, that any significance is to be given to secondary and higher, or university education; and you fall frequently, into the error of saying that money spent in university education is wasted; that the negroes who are educated at universities, who are engaged in studying Greek and Latin, and who are preparing themselves in an academic way, are making an error.

"You yield to such aphorisms as Dr. Wiley has used with respect to woman's education—that it is better for woman to learn how to cook, than to learn calculus. But there is nothing quite so misleading as an epigram."

That is sound sense. The Philippine people need primary education, but also the highest education, and so do every other people on the globe. Wilberforce University is conducted wholly by colored men, and is now raising a modest endowment, for which Mr. Carnegie has promised one-half.

The Old Soldiers

It looks as if we had turned the tide in pension appropriations. Last year the pension bill was for $160,900,000; this year it is $155,674,000, a very considerable reduction, and one that is likely to be repeated for a number of years, as the old soldiers pass out of sight, but not out of memory. In the pension bill they seem numerous, but they look few on Decoration Day. Those that are left we should make the most of. Many an old man now wishes that when he was a child he had sat and talked with a soldier of the Revolution; but his parents did not appreciate how dearly he

would remember it. We suggest this for our churches at the period of Decoration Day, that they gather the children, and the smaller children, of the Sunday school, and require the few old soldiers that linger to tell them stories of their experience in the war. They do not care to talk about it except in their own local camps, but they could be questioned or kindly persuaded to talk a little about themselves and what they did and saw, and what is the meaning of the button they wear, and how they saw Abraham Lincoln and General Grant and General Sherman. The time is short for such opportunities. Only the other day General Howard was buried. The pension list grows shorter every year, and it shortens faster and faster. Give the children something to remember.

The Price of Meat

The Department of Agriculture has put forth a report which has a decided bearing on the cost of meat. It says that since 1901 the population of the country has increased by 12,000,000, or 12 per cent., while the number of cattle has increased a little less, that is, from 62,133,000 in 1901, to 69,000,000, or 11 per cent. But the number of other food animals, sheep and swine, has actually decreased, the number of sheep from 59,750,000 to 57,250,000, and of swine from 57,000,000 to 47,750,000; making an aggregate decrease of all food animals of about 5,000,000. That is, the number of food animals for every 100 persons has decreased from 231 in 1901 to 193 in 1910, or a decrease of 16 per cent. We do not mean to imply that the decreased supply is the main cause of the rise in the price of meat, for it is not, but it is one cause. One of the consular reports shows that there is an increase in the price of food-stuffs in Great Britain and Germany quite equal to that in this country, but no attempt is made to indicate the reason. Both countries depend largely on importation for their meat supply.

The Decadence of States Rights

Ex-Governor Andrew J. Montague, of Virginia, has well said that the South's view of States rights is undergoing great modification. The duties, rather than the rights, of States now take precedence in thought and attitude. If States wish to avoid any encroachment on the rights of States they must attend themselves to the interests of the people. Some Southern States have enacted adequate child labor laws, and in so far they have removed any occasion for Federal intervention. Says ex-Governor Montague:

> "Should we fail to suppress lynching and riots, we may expect that this will sooner or later be done by the Federal Government. Likewise with sanitation and regulation of commerce, if the latter can ever be effectively regulated by the several States."

He does not believe that the South will ever again assume distinctive leadership in the school of "strict construction" of the American Constitution. He says:

> "The votes of our representatives in Congress upon such subjects as appropriations for internal improvements, exhibitions, lotteries, quarantine, trusts, safety appliances, employer's liability, railroads, beef inspection, pure food, control of corporations, and preservation of natural resources significantly suggest the negative. Indeed, the indications are that she shall more and more follow the canons of Marshall and the liberal views of some of the early publicists."

This is a very interesting and hopeful view of the situation.

Reform of the House of Lords

The British House of Lords sees the writing on the wall, and makes haste to issue a promise that it will reform itself. It has almost unanimously voted in favor of the proposition that heredity shall not give the right to be a member. What that means is, that the nobility shall, 615 in number, choose some two or three hundred of themselves, to constitute the second chamber, with whatever other *ex officio* members may be named. But that is no great reform. It simply drops out the incompetents who stay away, but leaves the ablest, the most powerful, to maintain the rights of the whole body. Why should the Lords reform themselves? Why should not the people do the reforming? Why leave it to the Lords? This proposed reform of theirs leaves the most outrageously iniquitous method of electing a legislative chamber in existence in any civilized state. Why should 615 rich men, by the mere right of birth, be allowed to choose the majority of a sec-

ond house and block any legislation desired by the people? That gives to 615 men the power to rule the country and preserve all their special privileges and immunities. What the present House of Lords does the proposed House of Lords would do with more effectiveness. What is wanted is utterly to abolish the right of the hereditary ruler. Let the House of Lords be reconstructed on such a plan as the people will choose to represent the people. Membership should be by choice of the people, like an American Senate, or for conspicuous service, or for some official position, and not be transmitted to one's son. That is what Earl Grey says, and we may be sure that the House of Commons is not interested in any reform that will reform nothing, but only intrench 615 families in their present power.

The American Girls' College in Constantinople

We wonder how many of our readers realize what fine work is being done by the many colleges in foreign lands, like Robert College at Constantinople, and Dosheisha University in Japan, which are controlled largely by American trustees. For instance, the American College for Girls, at Constantinople, thru its professor of biology, Dr. Emily Ray Gregory, is now engaged in an active campaign against tuberculosis in the city of Constantinople. In spite of the great need for it, nothing of the kind has ever been done before in the Crescent City. But with the new freedom resulting from the adoption of the Constitution, many things are possible that were hitherto undreamed of. Dr. Gregory's series of lectures at the college treat of various matters of municipal hygiene. These are being delivered by the most distinguished Turkish doctors and are largely attended. At the first lecture on tuberculosis papers were distributed to the audience, on which were printed in Turkish or Armenian or Greek simple rules for the prevention of the disease. To the lecture on the proper feeding of children came about one hundred veiled Turkish ladies, who listened most eagerly. The campaign proposes to see that articles are printed in the Turkish and Armenian papers, followed up by active work of the committees. Dr. Rifaat Bey, a prominent member of the sanitary committee of the city, and Dr. Kadri Rachid Bey, a specialist for children's diseases, have joined with cordial sympathy and help in this work. The American College for Girls, standing as it does at the gateway between the Occident and Orient, has almost limitless opportunities for service, and we are glad that it is doing all in its power for the welfare of the people who are reached by its influence.

Mr. Roosevelt has done something to solve the problem of what shall be done with our ex-Presidents; that is, let them take care of themselves—most of them have proved their capacity for doing it. Hayes raised hens and was a good farmer; so was Thomas Jefferson, and so was George Washington. Cleveland managed very well with his investments and Harrison went back to law. Only John Quincy Adams went to Congress, and Roosevelt's friends have booked for him the same retreat. Meanwhile he is following his own tastes, and, according to all reports, has made himself unusually useful to science. It was a novel idea, but possibly the Smithsonian might profitably employ a few more of our statesmen in Africa. After his year's vacation the country is getting ready to welcome him back to nearer hunting grounds.

Even the Sudras of India, the lowest servile caste, are waking up. One section of them, the Namasudras, have resolved that they will no longer endure the ostracism under which they live, and they have decided to turn Mohammedan, because in that religion there is no caste, and there they will be as good as any one else. It is for a kindred reason that Dr. Blyden, a leading negro scholar, approved the acceptance of the same religion by African negroes. The great success of Christian missions in the lowest castes in Southern India has in part the same explanation, for in Christianity there is, or ought to be, no caste, no bond or free, no Greek or barbarian.

That filibustering expeditions should be got up in this country, and in New Orleans in particular, to invade nations

to the south of us with which we are at peace, is a disgrace to the American Government. We have had them in the past, even to the invasion of Canada. It is the business of the authorities at Washington to get information as to any such attempts, and to require local officials at our seaports and consuls abroad where they are hatched, to report them that they may be frustrated and those guilty punished. It is not pleasant to learn just now that the representative of Nicaragua in Washington has gone to New Orleans to stop the sailing of a filibustering expedition against a government with which we are at peace. The parties there may fight till there is nothing left of either of them, but all meddling of our citizens should be sternly represt.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Senate has passed the postal bank bill, altho that does not put it out of danger, as it is likely to be amended in the House, and then go to conference and be returned to the two Houses for final enactment. The bill will doubtless pass in some form, but the question is whether the $700,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds forced on the banks can be used as deposit to the relief of the banks. In this matter it would seem that the President is right. The passage of the bill, even in its present form, with limits to 2¼ per cent. bonds as security, is a victory for the President in one of his principal measures.

To find the regulars in Congress turning insurgent on expenditures for the navy is really refreshing. So faithful a supporter of the Administration as Mr. Tawney will not vote millions for two new huge vessels of war, and we heartily welcome him to the insurgent ranks. The deficit for the current fiscal year is well over $20,000,000 and it would be well to save a part of it on appropriations for the Army and Navy. There ought to be a budget proposed by the Administration every year, as in England, and as President Taft has urged.

Three times the House of Representatives has passed a bill in favor of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the popular election of Senators; and three times the Senate has let the bill die without action. Once more the bill has been favorably reported to the House, supported by both parties, and we are told that twenty-seven States have declared in favor of it. It is not decent for the Senate to fail to take action on it. Do Senators think that they can manipulate a legislature easier than they can persuade the people?

We mentioned last week the pains which the Japanese Government has taken to deliberate in the trial of the Korean murderer of Prince Ito. He was to be executed earlier, but the execution was delayed because he had exprest the desire to receive the sacrament from the Roman Catholic priest who promised to administer it, and the authorities consented to put off the execution till the priest could arrive. This is surprisingly considerate, for we suppose that some Catholic priest could have been found ready in any chief city of Korea.

It appears to us that Alaska might as well wait awhile before it seeks to be admitted as a Territory. The expense of a Territorial government is considerable, and the population is too small and too scattered. We govern the Philippines by a commission, aided by local elections. Our cities are beginning to try successfully the commission method. The politicians may not like it, but President Taft's proposal to govern Alaska by a commission has much to favor it.

The Democrats in Congress are not going to support any bill to reduce the power of the Speaker in appointing committees. They evidently hope to get the House at the next session, and they want all the power it implies. They look ahead. For the same reason they put Mr. Fitzgerald on the Committee on Rules, not that they like his course, but they feel the need of harmony in their ranks, as well as do the Republicans.

We may be thankful that there is a likelihood that the appropriation for raising the "Maine" will be secured. It has too long been an obstruction to navigation and goodfellowship.

INSURANCE

Insufficient Life Insurance

THERE is a world of difference between taking out a life insurance policy and in maturing one. In the first place the man often wonders how on earth he is going to pay the required premiums, but when the stipulated time has passed and the maturity of the policy happily arrives before death comes, the policyholder not having been obliged to die to win, he always wishes he had more insurance. Sometimes, according to Vice-President Buckner, of the New York Life Insurance Company, the policyholder "openly chides the agent for not making him take more." There is food for thought in this. The maturing of a policy is even more important when there are a widow and children concerned. The perversity of men is too often a striking exhibit in the matter of life insurance. Why is it that few take anywhere near as much insurance as they can carry?

New Application of the Insurance Principle

ONE of the most recent applications of the insurance principle is a system of baggage insurance by means of what are termed "tourists' baggage tickets." The St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, whose Eastern office is at No. 16 Liberty street, New York City, is now insuring baggage in this way for one week or a series of weeks, covering a business or pleasure trip. The scheme contemplates the possibility of purchasing such insurance at any ticket office where the insurance is obtainable in units of $150 at a cost of 25 cents per week. Tickets for such baggage insurance will be written for from one to twenty-six weeks; a limit of such insurance, obtainable by any one person, will be ten tickets, representing $1,500. The credit for the origination of this "tourist baggage ticket" scheme belongs to Victor R. Schenck, vice-president of the North-Eastern Agency Company of New York. In working out the details, Mr. Schenck had the co-operation of the executives of railroad companies as well as of the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, which issues the "tourists' baggage ticket" insurance thru its inland marine department. The insurance is intended to cover any cases of the loss of baggage or personal effects; against fire or lightning, excepting in theaters, opera houses, residence of assured, or in storage; against all risks and perils of fire, lightning, cyclones, tornadoes, floods, navigation and transportation, while in the custody of any railroad, express, transfer, transportation company, steamship or other public carrier; against theft, while in the custody of any common carrier. The rates for "tourists' baggage tickets" are given below:

Amount insured.	Cost one week.	Each additional week costs.
$ 150	$ .25	$ .25
300	.50	.50
450	.75	.75
600	1.00	1.00
750	1.25	1.25
900	1.50	1.50
1,050	1.75	1.75
1,200	2.00	2.00
1,350	2.25	2.25
1,500	2.50	2.50

Insures holder only. Any member of a family can purchase from one to ten tickets ($150 to $1,500). Tickets made good for one to twenty-six weeks.

Packages sent by express may be insured in a similar manner.

A JURY in the United States Court in Brooklyn last week awarded a verdict of $15,000 damages for the loss of his leg to Albert Maley, in his suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

THE hat pin hazard has recently been looming large in Paris. Dispatches from the gay capital go to show that within a month's time no less than twelve persons have been wounded there because of ladies' protruding hat pins. The most serious case was that of an unoffending and entirely peaceful man who had one of his eyes put out by a lady in great haste who ran against him near the Northern Railway Station. This lady wore one of these hat-pin daggers stuck thru her hat and hair. She was profuse in her apologies, but that failed to restore the man's eye. The man is now prosecuting the woman, but even if he wins his suit his eye is gone forever. It is indeed a sad case.

FINANCIAL

End of the Unlisted Department

In August last the authorities of the New York Stock Exchange decided to discontinue what is called the unlisted department. Final action was deferred until April 1 of this year, in order that companies whose securities were in that department might have ample time to meet the requirements of the regular list if they should care to do so. Many transfers have already been made, applications for others are pending, and it is expected that all the necessary changes will be completed on the date named. Among the stocks transferred, with the greater publicity which must accompany admission to the regular list, are those of the Sugar Trust, Amalgamated Copper Company, American Smelting and Refining Company, National Biscuit Company, and American Woolen Company. Recent reports from some of these corporations, made in obedience to the requirements of the Exchange, have given information to which the public is entitled, but which has been withheld from the public in the past.

The abolition of the unlisted department is a very desirable reform. It was suggested by the report of Governor Hughes's commission. The department had been a refuge for corporations and combinations which desired to promote trading and speculation in their stock issues without publishing such reports, as to financial condition, etc., as must be published by a company that is on the regular list. These corporations enjoyed the facilities of the Exchange and, in a certain sense, its protection, without meeting the requirements to which regularly listed companies are subjected, and which are by no means too severe. At times trading in their securities has been a very large part of the Exchange's daily business. In the published daily reports of Exchange transactions, all securities, listed or unlisted, came to be treated in the same way, and for this reason the public was misled. In the press reports, the securities of a concern that was practically a blind pool stood on an equality with those of companies that were required to make reports for the information and protection of the public. There is to be no more of this. Credit is due both to the Exchange and to the Hughes Commission for the discontinuance of a department which exposed the Exchange to severe and well deserved criticism.

Combinations' Export Prices

Daniel Guggenheim, president of the American Smelting and Refining Company, who returned last week from Europe, says he made a study of business conditions in Germany. "The business men of Germany," he remarks, "look with curiosity upon the agitation in the United States against combinations of capital. The German Government and the German merchants are doing everything in their power to encourage all forms of combinations, so that the highest prices can be obtained for German products in other countries. The great success of this policy is apparent to every observer."

To obtain the highest prices abroad? It is notorious that the German combinations have domestic prices and export prices, and that the export prices have been much lower than those exacted at home. There has been no attempt to conceal the marked difference. It has been repeatedly set forth and measured in the combinations' reports. Such a policy may be satisfactory to the German people. Our people do not like to see an American combination of protected manufacturers selling products to foreign buyers at prices much lower than those which they themselves are required to pay for the same products.

....Reports from the Census Bureau show that last year's cotton crop was 10,363,240 bales, which may be compared with 13,432,131 for 1908.

....New York City sold $50,000,000 of 4¼ per cent. bonds last week, realizing an average price of 101.28. There were 440 bids, amounting to $194,562,650, and awards were made to 261 bidders. The largest awards were to the National Bank of Commerce, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., each taking $4,000,000.

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Survey of the World

Senator Allds Found Guilty

At the close of an investigation which had consumed seven weeks, the New York Senate, on the 29th ult., voted upon the question whether the charges of Senator Conger against Senator Jotham P. Allds had been sustained. Both of the men are Republicans, and Allds, until a few weeks ago, was president pro tem. of the Senate and leader of the Republican majority. The charge was that Allds, in Conger's presence, had received a bribe of $1,000 in 1901 for the exertion of his influence (he was then the leader of the Republican majority in the House) to kill a bill which was hostile to Conger's business interests. Some hours before the vote was taken Allds resigned, by advice of counsel. By a vote of 40 to 9 the Senate declared that he was guilty. Against him were 29 Republicans and 11 Democrats; 4 Republicans and 5 Democrats voted in his favor. By resigning he avoided expulsion. His counsel, Mr. Carr, afterward published a statement in which he characterized the decision as a mockery of justice, asserting that the result had been affected by pressure from Washington and elsewhere in the interest of political expediency. For this he may be brought before the Senate for contempt. Allds left Albany in a defiant mood, promising to sue Conger and at least one newspaper for libel. He had been in the legislature fourteen years. Conger has refused to resign. He will try to defend himself against formal charges, based upon his own testimony. It is expected that there will be a general legislative investigation concerning corruption, and some argue that severe punishment of Conger would prevent disclosures by other persons. Governor Hughes says there should be the fullest inquiry by every competent means:

"We should seek to the fullest extent possible the benefit of the purifying influence of publicity. This is not a time for concealment, for adroit finesse, for pleasant schemes to hoodwink the people. There must be straightforward dealing. Some object that it costs money to investigate. That is true, but it will cost more not to investigate. The political household needs disinfecting and we shall save money by making the process a thorough one."

Those Republicans who ask for searching investigation do not regard with satisfaction the nomination, in the Rochester Congressional District, of George W. Aldridge to succeed the late James Breck Perkins. Elijah R. Kennedy, who represented a group of fire insurance companies with respect to legislation at Albany, recently testified that he paid $1,000 to Mr. Aldridge, who exerted much influence. Aldridge admits that he received the money, but says he used it for the benefit of his party. Mr. Perkins was elected in 1908 by a majority of more than 10,000.——In Mississippi the State Senate is investigating the assertion of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (made before a grand jury) that at the time of the recent senatorial election he accepted $645 from L. C. Dulaney for changing his vote from ex-Governor Vardaman to LeRoy Percy, who was elected to the United States Senate. He says he was acting as a spy in Vardaman's interest; that $1,000 in all was to be paid, and that he gave the $645 to a clergyman for the poor. Dulaney has been indicted. Senator Percy says Bilbo is plotting to affect the election next year for the full senatorial term. The clergyman mentioned (the Rev. Dr. Culpepper,

president of Clark Memorial College) does not confirm all of Bilbo's statements as to his knowledge of the incident.

Tariff Questions

As the time drew near for an automatic application of our maximum tariff rates to imports from any country found to be discriminating unduly against the United States in tariff legislation, there was still some doubt about a settlement with Canada. All differences were removed, however, last week. This was shown by official statements published on the 30th ult. at Washington and Ottawa. On the following day notice was given to Collectors of Customs that the maximum rates (applicable at midnight on the 31st) were not to be used against any country in the world, because the President was satisfied that no country was discriminating unduly against us. The correspondence in the case of Canada is especially interesting because it foreshadows conferences designed to promote a comprehensive agreement for tariff reciprocity. At the beginning of the negotiations our Government held that undue discrimination would be shown by withholding from us a majority of the reductions conceded in Canada's new treaty with France, reductions which (on account of British treaties) were automatically granted to a dozen other countries. At the end we accepted the concessions of that treaty with respect to thirteen of the one hundred and ten titles covered by it, or about forty staple commodities, involving an export trade of a little less than $5,000,000. The most important of these are cottonseed oil, drugs, dyes, fruits, nuts, photographs, perfumes, watch movements, window glass and table crockery. Our State Department gives all possible weight to these concessions (which Canada granted to all other countries at the same time) and explains that the other reductions withheld were of little or no importance. All we had to offer, of course, was our regular tariff. Writing on the 26th ult., Secretary Knox exprest the President's desire that Canada should take up "the consideration of a readjustment of our trade relations upon the broader and more liberal lines which should obtain between countries so closely related geographically and racially." In reply, Minister Fielding said the Canadian Government gladly accepted the invitation. It is reported that there will be a conference in May. The ratification of a treaty of tariff reciprocity would now, it is held, require the approval of Congress and would involve amendment of our present tariff law.——The President asks Congress for an appropriation of $250,000 in behalf of the Tariff Board, once more indicating his purpose to procure information as to the cost of production here and abroad. Some Senators hold that the Board is not authorized to inquire about this. The insurgents will use his request as a text for tariff speeches in which they will criticise the present law, ask for an enlargement of the Board, and suggest that its powers and duties be clearly defined.——Nominations for the new Court of Customs Appeals have been confirmed. The judges are Robert M. Montgomery, of Michigan; William H. Hunt, of Montana; James F. Smith, of California; O. M. Barber, of Vermont, and Marion De Vries, of California.

The Graft Inquiry at Pittsburg

The number of men indicted in Pittsburg upon evidence relating to corruption in the City Councils was increased last week by twenty-four, and the total number is now ninety-seven. One of those thus accused last week by the grand jury is Dr. E. R. Walters, formerly President of the Select Council and now Director of Public Health and Charities. He is the most prominent member of the Mayor's cabinet. The charge against him is that while in the Council he accepted a bribe of $1,000 for voting to make one of the banks a depository for city funds. Another is Morris Einstein, a well-known citizen. It is alleged that he solicited and accepted from the Workingman's Savings and Trust Company $20,000, to be used in bribery; that he paid $10,000 of this sum to fellow members of the Council, and that he retained $10,000 for himself. Much of the evidence upon which the recent indictments are based was obtained last week from William

Brand (already convicted) and Charles Stewart. It appears that during the years in which a majority of the offenses were committed it was the custom of about sixty venal members of the Councils to hold meetings in which plans for procuring bribes were made and prices of votes determined. These meetings were called caucuses. Brand was chairman and the secretary was Klein (recently convicted), whose confession has been very useful to the prosecutors. In response to the District Attorney's invitation, six more Councilmen came into court last week and admitted their guilt. Confession was also made by a former Councilman, George R. Bailey, now a resident of Pasadena, Cal., who wrote to the District Attorney saying he desired to admit that while in office he had taken from Klein $181.10 for votes on two questions. He added that he had no money to pay his fare from the Pacific Coast, and that his child was ill. But he would come back and take his punishment if it should be so ordered. During the week, bank officers and directors appeared before the grand jury. Their testimony was not disclosed. At the request of the District Attorney, the Court appointed Robert Wilson a county special detective for four years to carry on the investigation. Mr. Wilson is the Scranton detective under whose direction the proof of corruption was obtained. On the 1st, there was a mass meeting at which the subjects of discussion were the graft cases and the movement against vice. Julian Kennedy, leader of this movement and a noted consulting engineer, had recently asserted that $1,000,000 a year in graft was collected in the "Red Light" district of the city. To this meeting the Mayor, William A. Magee, came without special invitation, and he set out to defend himself against the severe criticism of several speakers. If half of what had been said against his administration was true, he remarked, he would resign. Whereupon he was loudly urged by the greater part of the audience to resign, and as he left the hall he was hooted and hissed. On that day Andrew Carnegie arrived in the city from the Pacific Coast. So deeply moved was he by the shameful evidence of corruption in the city where he had lived many years and accumulated his great fortune that he was in tears while talking to the reporters who called upon him. There was only one way, he said, to cleanse Pittsburg and keep it clean, and that was to "get politics away from the Mayor's chair." He dictated the following:

"Everywhere I go I am a great reader of newspapers, and in glaring letters I have to read Pittsburg's shame. 'Pittsburg's Graft' is such a delightful headline to one who loves Pittsburg and owes to her all that he has. I have been humiliated and I am this morning sore at heart, yet I am comforted by the fact that a great mass meeting is to be held tonight to show that the heart of Pittsburg, the mass of the people, stands firm against all that is wrong. The question now is whether Pittsburg will come through this trial gloriously or disgracefully, and I have indulged the hope that she will stand the test and will go through the fire unscathed, that her sons wherever they may travel will be able to hold up their heads and extol this city, to which they are indebted for the happy days of youth and the pleasures of old age. The exposure of the graft is a splendid sign, much better than if it had been concealed by Pittsburg. Let her put her foot upon graft. Let those accused pass into oblivion, and let her in the future discard politics in municipal affairs."

——Following an investigation concerning fraudulent transactions in connection with certain departments of the State Government of Ohio, Mark A. Slater, formerly Supervisor of State Printing, has been convicted of embezzlement, and the grand jury has found forty-nine indictments against five other men.

General Increase of Wages

The wages of more than 400,000 men were increased last week, in most cases by the voluntary action of employing corporations. About 325,000 men are on strike for higher pay, the prospect being that they will gain a considerable part of the addition which they demand. A general upward movement of wages is assured. It is expected that railroad companies will increase rates to compensate for their enlarged expenditures. One company, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, has already announced a slight increase of passenger rates on its branch lines, owing to an increase of wage payments which will exceed $1,000,000 a year. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the

29th ult. gave notice that it had decided to increase the wages of its employees by 6 per cent. There are 195,000 of these, and this action adds $10,000,000 to the company's annual expenses. A similar increase was ordered by the Reading Company for 37,000 men at a cost of $1,500,000 a year. Six per cent. appears to be the rate of increase accepted by other railroads. It has been granted by the Delaware & Hudson and offered by the Erie. The Western Maryland road, however, has given 8 per cent. to its locomotive engineers. The concessions of the New York Central were delayed, and for a time a sharp controversy seemed at hand. Current estimates of the additional cost for the Central are in the neighborhood of $7,000,000. All the demands of the employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company were granted. The Pennsylvania Company's directors said investigation had shown that their action was justified by the increase in the cost of living. The Norfolk & Western's telegraph operators have decided to accept an offered increase of 5 per cent., altho they asked for more. Operators employed by the Big Four Company have won an increase by arbitration. In the coal mining industry an increase of 5 per cent. has been granted voluntarily to 4,800 non-union miners in West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, but 300,000 union miners, representing two-thirds of the country's output of bituminous coal, are on strike for an increase of 5 cents a ton. Mr. Lewis, president of the union, predicts that a settlement will soon be reached. The increased cost of living has led the Oliver Mining Company to add about 10 per cent. to the wages of its employees in the Minnesota iron mines, and this probably foreshadows a general increase in the iron ranges. It is reported that an increase for the 220,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation is under consideration. In several cities the carpenters and painters have demanded higher pay, and two or three strikes have been ordered in their interest. The movement of freight in New York harbor is seriously affected by a strike of the tugboat masters and pilots for shorter hours and more pay. ——The strike of the street car men in Philadelphia continues, but on the 27th ult. the Central Labor Union ended the general sympathetic strike in support of the original movement, and those who were idle went back to work. The Central Labor Union urges workingmen to vote for local option, mainly for the reason that members of the brewery unions refused to take part in the sympathetic strike.

Japanese Arrested in Manila

Two Japanese, believed to be spies, were arrested in Manila on the 28th ult., as they were about to purchase from an American soldier, Joseph G. Saxe, photographs of the fortifications on Corregidor Island. Their names are Kawada and Suganami. The first was formerly an inspector of immigration at Manila, and the second is said to be the son of a colonel in the Japanese army. Saxe had been detailed from the Engineer Corps to make photographs. The two Japanese sought to make a bargain with him, and it is said that he planned with his superior officers to have them caught while paying him the money. Another report is that he intended to sell the photographs, was detected while making the pictures, and was then induced to betray the two Japanese. The Corregidor fortifications are of much importance and the extent of them has been concealed by the Government. They guard the entrance to Manila Bay. Certain lawyers in Manila, representing the men in custody, applied for a writ of habeas corpus. In court, on the 31st, the Assistant Attorney General asked for delay, saying the case was one of importance and of a very delicate character. Decision was reserved. As there is no Federal law covering the case, the military authorities were instructed by the War Department to deliver the men for trial in the local courts under the Philippine penal code, certain provisions of which were said to be available. But on the 3d inst. the men were released, the civil authorities declining to prosecute because no available law could be found.——In Porto Rico the sugar planters will establish an experimental station and support it by a

tax on output. Governor Colton advises them to employ an expert from this country. The Coffee Growers' Association has organized a bank, with a capital of $1,000,000, which will make loans to owners of small plantations.

Filibustering Party Restrained

Nicaragua's Consul General at New Orleans asked the Federal District Attorney, last week, to prevent the sailing of General Gordon's filibustering party for the re-enforcement of Estrada at Bluefields. Gordon had bought a steamship and had recruited about 200 men in Texas. The District Attorney's opinion that the movement was an unlawful one was upheld by the State Department, and the project was abandoned, altho it is expected that some of the enlisted adventurers will go to Nicaragua. It is reported that Gordon had been assisted by Manuel Bonilla, whom President Zelaya removed from the presidency of Honduras three years ago, and that the filibusters were to act first in Honduras against President Davila, in the interest of Bonilla. At the beginning of the present week, Madriz's forces had not attacked the remnant of Estrada's army in the eastern provinces of Nicaragua.——The agreement providing for the collection of the customs revenue of Santo Domingo under the supervision of officers from the United States, and for the use of a large part of it in paying the foreign debt, has been in force five years. It is shown by an official statement, published on the 31st ult., that in these five years nearly $7,000,000 has been segregated from the customs receipts and deposited in New York for paying the debt. This was less than half of the customs revenue, altho the entire sum collected in the four years immediately preceding the acceptance of the agreement was only $6,411,000.

Roosevelt at Cairo

Ex-President Roosevelt, in his speech at the University of Cairo, took occasion frankly to express his disapproval of the revolutionary aims of the Egyptian Nationalists. Addressing himself primarily to the students, he pointed out the futility of paper constitutions when not supported by a people long trained in the habit of self-government. No people, he said, has permanently amounted to anything whose only public leaders were clerks, politicians and lawyers. He urged them to cultivate the substantial qualities of citizenship—love of justice, fair play, the spirit of self-reliance and moderation—and not be impatient at the delay necessary for securing greater political rights. Then he emphatically denounced the murder of the ex-Premier in the following language:

"All good men, all men of every nation whose respect is worth having, were inexpressibly shocked by the assassination of Boutros Pasha Ghali. It was a greater calamity to Egypt than a wrong to the individual himself. The type of man that turns assassin is the type possessing all the qualities which alienate him from good citizenship; the type producing poor soldiers in time of war and worse citizens in time of peace. Such a man stands on the pinnacle of evil and infamy. Those apologizing for or condoning his act, by word or deed, directly or indirectly, encouraging such an act in advance or defending it afterward, occupy the same bad eminence.

"It is of no consequence whether the assassin is Moslem or Christian, or with no creed, or whether the crime was committed in political strife or industrial warfare. The rich man's hired act, performed by a poor man, whether committed with the pretense of preserving order or of obtaining liberty, is equally abhorrent in the eyes of all decent men, and in the long run equally damaging to every cause the assassin professes."

The radical Nationalists were indignant at his intervention in Egyptian politics on such an occasion, but there was no disorder in Cairo except some slight street demonstrations on the part of the students. The most violent of the Nationalist organs expresses its surprise that

"this advocate of autocracy ever came to be elected President by a people who shed their blood in defense of their liberty when tyrannized over and persecuted by the same Power that is now tyrannizing over and persecuting Egypt. No wonder he lost the respect and support of his countrymen, who have even refused to grant him a retiring pension."

Whether Mr. Roosevelt's remarks have made the position of the British in Egypt any more secure or have increased the bitter feeling between the parties cannot now be said.

The Pope Refuses to Receive Roosevelt

Mr. Roosevelt arrived in Naples on the morning of April 2, and was received, according to his wish, as a private citizen, altho with considerable popular enthusiasm. He arrived in Rome on April 3, and it had been expected that he would call upon the King on April 4 and upon the Pope on the following day, but it was announced that the Pope had refused to receive him except on condition that he promise not to recognize the Methodist mission at Rome. When ex-Vice-President Fairbanks visited Rome last February he agreed to give an address at the American Methodist Church, and the Pope learning of this, canceled his invitation to the Vatican and refused to grant him the honor of an audience except on condition that he would break his engagement with the Methodists. The attempt to impose such a condition upon Mr. Roosevelt was equally unsuccessful. On March 23, Ambassador Leishman cabled Mr. Roosevelt as follows:

"The rector of the American Catholic College, Mgr. Kennedy, in reply to inquiry which I caused to be made, requests that the following communication be transmitted to you: 'The Holy Father will be delighted to grant audience to Mr. Roosevelt on April 5, and hopes nothing will arise to prevent it, such as the much regretted incident which made the reception of Mr. Fairbanks impossible.'"

Mr. Leishman, in his cablegram, warned Mr. Roosevelt of the delicacy of the situation in the following language:

"I merely transmit this communication without having committed you in any way to accept the conditions imposed, as the form appears objectionable, clearly indicating that an audience would be canceled in case you should take any action while here that might be construed as countenancing the Methodist mission work here, as in the case of Mr. Fairbanks. Altho fully aware of your intentions to confine your visit to the King and Pope, the covert threat in the Vatican's communication to you is none the less objectionable, and one side or the other is sure to make capital out of the action you might take. The press is already preparing for the struggle."

Mr. Roosevelt made the following response:

"Please present the following thru Mgr. Kennedy: 'It would be a real pleasure to me to be presented to the Holy Father, for whom I entertain a high respect both personally and as the head of a great Church. I fully recognize his entire right to receive or not to receive whomsoever he chooses for any reason that seems good to him, and if he does not receive me I shall not for one moment question the propriety of his action. On the other hand, I in my turn must decline to make any stipulations, or submit to any conditions which in any way limit my freedom of conduct. I trust on April 5 he will find it convenient to receive me.'"

To this Mgr. Kennedy made the following reply:

"His Holiness will be much pleased to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt, for whom he entertains great esteem both personally and as President of the United States. His Holiness quite recognizes Mr. Roosevelt's entire right to freedom of conduct. On the other hand, in view of the circumstances, for which neither His Holiness nor Mr. Roosevelt is responsible, an audience could not occur except on the understanding expressed in the former message."

On receipt of this Mr. Roosevelt telegraphed from Cairo on March 29 to Ambassador Leishman: "The proposed presentation is of course now impossible." *The Outlook,* represented in Rome by Lawrence F. Abbott, states authoritatively that Mr. Roosevelt had not directly or indirectly communicated with the Methodists or any one else, and that he entered Rome with no arrangement of any kind save for the audience of the King. In a letter to *The Outlook* Mr. Roosevelt expresses the confidence that the great majority of his fellow citizens, Catholics as much as Protestants, will feel that he acted in the only way possible for an American to act, and says:

"The respect and regard of those of my fellow-Americans who are Catholics is as dear to me as the respect and regard of those who are Protestants. On my journey through Africa I visited many Catholic as well as many Protestant missions, and I look forward to telling the people at home all that has been done by Protestants and Catholics alike, as I saw it, in the field of missionary endeavor. It would cause me a real pang to have anything said or done that would hurt or give pain to my friends whatever their religious belief, but any merely personal considerations are of no consequence in this matter. The important consideration is the avoidance of harsh and bitter comment, such as may excite mistrust and anger between and among good men. The more an American sees of other countries the more profound must be his feelings of gratitude that in his own land there is not merely complete toleration, but the heartiest good will and sympathy between sincere and honest men of different faith—good will and sympathy so complete that in the inevitable daily relations of our American life Catholics and Protestants

meet together and work together without the thought of difference of creed being even present in their minds. This is a condition so vital to our national well-being that nothing should be permitted to jeopard it."

The Papal Secretary, Cardinal Merry del Val, explains the attitude of the Pope as follows:

"It is not in any sense a question of religion. Mr. Roosevelt might have gone to an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, or any other Church except the Methodist, and delivered an address there, and he would have been received by the Pope even on the same day. But he could not be received when it was suspected that after the audience he intended to go to the Methodist Church in Rome, which is carrying on a most offensive campaign of calumny and detraction against the Pontiff."

The Attack on the House of Lords

On reassembling after the Easter recess, the House of Commons took up at once the resolutions of the Government restricting the veto power of the House of Lords and limiting the duration of each Parliament to five years. Premier Asquith stated that the Government held that it was expedient that Great Britain should have two legislative chambers. At present, he declared, it had a bi-cameral system only in name, for the House of Lords was frankly a partisan assembly, always ready to pass the bill of one party and rejecting the main bills of another party. The Government must prevent a repetition of the unconstitutional raid of last year into the domain of finance. The only way in which the Constitution provided for the will of the House of Commons being accepted by the House of Lords was the creation of new peers and that weapon was not appropriate. Royal veto, the Premier declared, was now as dead as Queen Anne and the absolute veto of the House of Lords must follow the veto of the Crown before the road could be cleared of the advent of a full grown unfettered democracy.——Ex-Premier Balfour characterized the proposal as "the most absurd experiment in constitution making upon which any government ever embarked." He could not conceive a more inauspicious moment for the suggestion that the Lords had exceeded their powers in rejecting the money bill than now, when everybody knew that if the House of Commons voted on the merits of the budget without regard to ulterior issues like home rule, the financial measure would be rejected. Mr. Balfour contended that the existence of the House of Lords was more necessary than ever now, when "modern radicalism has revolutionary ideals and aims upon which the people should be consulted before their final adoption." Mr. Balfour intimated that if this "really grotesque proposal" ever became a law, the Conservatives wou'd promptly remove it from the statute books when they returned to power.—— The Government is determined to force matters to a crisis as quickly as possible. Mr. Asquith announced that the closure would be applied so that the discussion of the veto resolution should be concluded on the night of April 14, and that immediately thereafter Mr. Lloyd-George would introduce the old budget, consideration of which will probably be limited to one week. The Opposition is furious at the determination of the Government to curtail discussion on such important measures. Mr. Winston Churchill explained the program in language which has attracted considerable comment on account of its insuring the frank references to the King.

"The time for action has arrived. Since the Lords have used their veto to affront the prerogative of the Crown and have invaded the rights of the Commons, it has become necessary that the Crown and the Commons, acting together, should restore the balance of the Constitution and restrict forever the veto power of the House of Lords."

——The success of the Government depends upon the attitude of the Nationalists under the leadership of John E. Redmond. Mr. Redmond has reiterated in his statement that the Government must secure guarantees from the King that he will support the House of Commons and the budget must not be allowed to pass beyond the control of the House of Commons until the veto question is settled. The Irish who are opposed to Mr. Redmond declare for the first time in the history of the Parliamentary struggle the Nationalist party holds a balance of power and if it fails to secure home rule the Sinn Fein, which believes in the futility of the Parliamentary action, will have a strong argument in its favor. An All-

for-Ireland League has been organized at Cork by William O'Brien and T. M. Healy, and it appears that Mr. O'Brien has himself been negotiating with Mr. Lloyd-George in order to secure concessions on the budget.



The Liberian Crisis A rising of the natives has endangered the civilized settlements and again made foreign intervention imminent. The Krus (or Carews) on the eastern border of Liberia attacked the American Episcopal Mission and killed the Rev. B. Kedako Speare, in charge of the Graway Sub-District, five miles east of Cape Palmas. On the French side of the river the Krus and Fantis have gone on the warpath together and killed thirty-four Frenchmen, of whom one was eaten. The German traders at Harper, Cape Palmas, appealed for protection and on February 24 the German gunboat "Sperber" entered the mouth of the river. The commander offered to land a detachment to disperse the natives, but General Padmore, of the Liberian Army, indignantly refused the proffered assistance and, it is said, ordered the "Sperber" to leave Liberian waters within thirty-six hours or take the consequences. A semi-official statement from the German Admiralty at Berlin denies that the commander of the gunboat was ordered to leave and states that he left of his own accord, on the following day, seeing that help was not needed and that the town was not in danger. The Liberian gunboat "Lark," in command of a German officer, was in the port, and the Liberian troops with a machine gun were carrying on a desultory fusillade with the natives across the river. The fighting was still going on at the time when Liberia was last heard from, March 9. The British cruiser "Mutine" has been dispatched from Sierra Leone to protect the British factory and residents at Cape Palmas. The American cruiser "Birmingham" sailed from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, on March 31, carrying Mr. Lyon, the American Minister to Liberia, and the gunboat "Des Moines" is being put in repair at the Norfolk navy yard to be sent to Monrovia this month.

Foreign Notes Mount Etna continues active and the lava streams are still flowing toward the sea, tho more slowly than last week, about 12 feet an hour. Many vineyards and grain fields have been destroyed, and some villages are threatened. Cavaliere, a village of fifty houses, has been engulfed. The church bells are kept tolling and throngs of people remain praying day and night in front of the lava streams in spite of the rain of water and ashes. The altars, reliquaries and statues of the Virgin and the saints, which have been erected to check the flow, have to be moved backward to prevent their destruction by the molten rock. There are now thirty open craters on the mountain and the showers of small stones and cinders extend to the sea. Over 60,000 tourists have come to see the spectacle.——The agitation for a constitutional government in Monaco has been quickly successful. Prince Albert has at last relinquished his autocratic power and authorized the election of a parliament or municipal council by universal suffrage. The principality of Monaco is the smallest state in Europe, comprising only about 8 square miles and 1,200 population, but more than ten times that number of visitors. The revenues of the gambling house of Monte Carlo relieve the people from taxation and supply the Prince with abundant means for carrying on his deep-sea studies.——All hope that the Duma would protect Finland from the loss of its ancient autonomy disappeared when the question came to a test vote. The Constitutional and Social Democrats tried to get the measure incorporating Finland into the empire rejected by the Duma, but they were outvoted by the conservative parties. The patriotic Finns prefer self-government to representation in the Duma, but they will not have their choice. The president, Mr. Homiakoff, was unable to maintain order even by the frequent suspension of members of all parties, so he resigned in despair and Mr. Guchkoff has been appointed president of the Duma. In his opening address he explained that Russia was under a constitutional but not a parliamentary *régime,* and the executive was responsible to the monarch, not to a political party.

Ship Subsidy a False Theory

BY THEODORE E. BURTON

[This article and the one that follows by Senator Depew present both sides of the ship subsidy question now before Congress. Senanator Burton's article is from an interview with a representative of THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR.]

BETWEEN encouraging the transportation of American mails by American steamships and ship subsidy there is a wide difference which should be carefully considered in any legislation on the subject. One, under certain conditions, may be advisable. The other, under any conditions, is sinister, dangerous and obnoxious. The two have been so intimately interwoven in all the considerations of the last generation that, however innocently garbed, an effort to insinuate a mail contract bill into legislation instantly suggests the probability that it is but an entering wedge on the part of various interests which have long persisted in endeavors to commit this Government to the evil policy of ship subsidy.

It cannot and must not be tolerated. The idea of a subsidy, or any bounty or subvention for the support of private enterprise is repugnant to the great majority of our citizens. We are becoming the industrial sovereigns of the earth and this position is due to our unparalleled advantages and to the force of individual initiative and energy: not to gratuitous bounty from the Government.

On the floor of the House, in 1870, President Garfield, the great Republican leader, said:

"There is one feature of this bill, the subsidy provision, which is odious to the American people. It is a feature, I think, which no man in the House—certainly no Representative of an inland district—can support and sustain himself before his constituents."

The argument is frequently made that the measure is in line with a protective tariff. I deny it absolutely; for there is this essential distinction: while a tariff brings money into the public treasury, a subsidy pays it out. But there is a still stronger distinction in the very nature of the case. You can build a wall around a country; you can enforce any kind of domestic policy; you may levy a tariff in figures so great as to be prohibitive: but you cannot exercise any such control over the seas. There competition is unlimited and fitness and cheapness must prevail. There is no reason why one who favors a protective tariff should favor ship subsidy.

They tell us that it is needed in order to make up the difference in the cost of construction and operation of ships—which difference will obviously continue for all time. It is not a question of protecting an infant or growing industry till it shall have become established. It is not intended ultimately to reduce the cost of anything to the people. It will not make transportation any cheaper. You cannot ship a bushel of wheat or a ton of iron for any less under a subsidy. You simply make a new class of ships, manned and owned by Americans, and put them into the field of competition.

My theory of the American protective tariff is not that it causes us to enter into competition for all time where we shall always be at the same disadvantage. A nation would be greatly hampered, if not bankrupted, by such a policy. The result of our protective tariff has been to create two sources of supply where only one existed before. It has enabled us to develop the capabilities of our people and to enjoy the wealth of all our latent resources. As the result, in the majority of cases included in our tariff schedules, prices have been lowered and employment has been increased. There is no analogy between these items in the tariff and ship subsidy. I do not believe that many would be in favor of continuing a tariff for all time on articles where there was obviously to be a disadvantage forever, in competition with other countries.

We have been told that foreign shipping is built by subventions and subsidies: but that is absolutely not correct. England pays a heavy bounty for fast mail service and for a naval auxiliary, but the great body of her commerce is

carried by her tramp steamships and, in the language of one of their owners: "these steamships receive no more subsidy or help from the national treasury than the outcast human beings from whom they are named." In Germany there are two great lines—the North German Lloyd, and the Hamburg-American line. The North German Lloyd receives a subsidy. The Hamburg-American line does not; and yet it is the more prosperous and pays the larger dividends of the two. It will be found the world over that the gain in merchant marine and the ownership of ships is not due to subsidies, but to some collateral fact, such as an increase in wealth, or products for sale, or in the interest or preference of the people. Success has not been dependent on subventions.

Subsidies do not cause a healthy plant to grow. Our own experience has not been free from failure on the part of those who have taken advantage of various subsidies, or free from corruption in the relations between the Government and those who have desired to secure them. There are even some who claim that the reason we have no more vessels in the merchant marine of this country is directly due to our protective tariff—because our vessels have no return cargoes. But whatever may be the importance of this argument it amounts to little in comparison with certain other disadvantages which exist in the very nature of the case.

In the first place the products of our country are largely raw material, so that the outgoing cargoes are necessarily much heavier than the incoming. In New York, the great import harbor of America, the weight of outgoing cargoes exceeded by more than a million tons in a year, the incoming cargoes. In Galveston the weight of exports is twenty-four times greater than the imports. In Savannah the value of the exports is thirty-five times the value of the imports; and just as long as such conditions exist we shall labor under the disadvantage of inequality. The result of a ship subsidy would be that those American ships which did not receive it would labor under still greater disadvantage, while the foreign tramp steamers would turn aside from our ports. There are many other disadvantages which become apparent as one studies the subject, fully accounting for our present lack of a merchant marine. The question is complicated with many other problems—railroad rates, port dues, tariff regulations of other nations, banking facilities, the existence of agencies abroad for disposing of products, and in general terms the preferences and affiliations of the people with whom we are to deal, if we deal direct. It is not a loss which a subsidy is going to restore or a trade which a subsidy can build up. There must be intelligent and effective treatment of all of these contingent questions; then, when there is anything to carry, boats will be found to carry it. American commerce is much more handicapped today, by the patent insufficiency of our facilities for carrying freight on land, between the different portions of our own country.

But the real and vital reason for the decadence of our merchant marine lies in the fact that the tastes of our people are not in that direction. In England, in Norway, in Germany, in Japan, generation after generation has followed the sea. In this country the son of a sailor wants to study law. The sailor's life is no temptation to most of our people. They consider it an employment of danger and drudgery. Investments are not made in that direction because there is such an infinite variety of opportunities for enterprise on the land which are more attractive. The feeling of capital is the same as the feeling of the individual. We have gradually grown away from the sea. We have a great empire lying before us full of alluring temptation. When we have spread out till we have covered all the millions of acres, when every hill and valley has been exploited, American enterprise will turn again toward the sea. It will be looking in that direction long before; but just at present higher profits, more easily obtained, have turned the thoughts of our people toward what is more congenial. We have forgotten the sea and the present generation is accustomed only to the absorbing interest on land.

In the old days, when everyone lived upon the coast, the sea kings of New England sailed all over the globe. Our

shipping was upon every sea; but that was before the days of the great inland development—a development which is the marvel of the world. We are too busy with that development to give any thought to the sea. In this respect, too, the so-called "subsidy" bills are helpless to accomplish anything, even if they were enacted. In an effort to instill an appearaance of patriotism into the various measures proposed, there has been included the proviso that a certain substantial proportion of the seamen employed should be American citizens. Upon such conditions sailors could not be obtained to man our ships if our merchant marine should be very much increased from its present neglible proportions. Snppose the same obligation rested upon the steel mills of the United States, or the mines, or the manufactories—all places much more attractive to Americans than the sea. They would have to close down, every one of them. And so would our merchant marine, if we had one, with such a restriction. Only when our capitalists desire to invest in ships and our people desire to man them shall we have an American merchant marine.

If there can be legislation creating a mail service, by suitable mail contracts, which will enable American steamships to carry American mails, which is not a subsidy in disguise, or an entering wedge for subsidy, but legitimately intended for the improvement of communications incident to the mail service, which can be made reasonably effective, that is another matter. If an auxiliary fleet upon which our battleships can depend in case of need is possible of attainment thru legitimate means, it is something worthy of our most careful consideration. But to think that we can or should create a merchant marine by subversion is a grave mistake.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Revival of Our Merchant Marine

BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.

BETWEEN the years of 1800 and 1900 our population increased from 5,000,000 to 77,000,000. From little in agriculture and nothing in manufacture our growing productions have enabled this enormous increase in population to live far better than our fathers lived a hundred years ago, and the surplus of our farms and factories has entered into competition with the markets of all the world. A hundred years a debtor nation, we entered the twentieth century a banker for all the governments of Europe. Our railway lines, a network of steel covering the country, in connection with the transportation facilities on the inland lakes, rivers and canals, have given us an internal commerce greater than that of all the interchanges of all the nations of the earth by rail and water. We have about one-half the mileage of the railways of the world.

Natural advantages were essential to our industrial victories, but natural advantages lie dormant unless the motive power and creative genius exist which shall utilize their opportunities. No unprejudiced observer can fail to believe that the United States, today, for what it is, owes an immense debt to the wisdom of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, in their initial legislation for developing American industries by the policy of protection. But our development and growth have been one sided. The farm, the factory, the mine have filled the warehouses and the docks of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, leaving further transportation to the greed of foreign shipowners, to the protection of foreign flags, to the hazards of foreign wars. Besides the material advantage of owning and operating our own merchant marine, under our own flag, it ought to be humiliating to our pride and our self-respect that the industry, capital, labor and living of our people must,

upon the ocean, be dependent on the whims, the jealousies and the animosities of the sovereigns and cabinets of Europe.

It is an absolutely practical question, not a theoretical one. Owing to the situation in different parts of the country, since 1891 Congress has been unwilling to take any action whatever which would effectually promote a revival of our merchant marine. The antagonism of the Middle West has been sufficient to defeat every effort which has been made; but it is all thru lack of thoro understanding. In the minds of many there is a confusion of the propositions of today with the old discriminating rates and tonnage dues, repealed in 1828. They will never be revived, but the term "ship subsidy" has become a reproach and has done much to prejudice the people against all recent measures because it was the term applied to those early laws and was needlessly appropriated in recent efforts to secure legislation along entirely different lines wholly free from the old objectionable features.

We are either a protective nation or we are not. By our votes in national elections, and especially in the last national election, we have affirmed by tremendous majorities that we are a protective nation, as far as encouraging manufactures and developing our resources and care for our workmen are concerned—even the free traders became protectionists, during the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill, on the productions of their own States—but we have taken away every atom of protection from the oceans. This was not due to ignorance. It was due to politics. In 1855, under one or another form of subsidy, we had reached a point where we were ahead of all the nations of the world in tonnage, but it was all owned in the North. The Southern statesmen were the wisest men in Congress at the time and for wise purposes they succeeded in repealing all kinds of encouragement afforded our merchant marine. It disappeared. On the other hand, in the last decade Germany has forged ahead from nothing to becoming the most dangerous rival Great Britain ever had in the carrying trade of the world. It has accomplished it by subsidies of one kind and another.

In 1891 we succeeded in passing an ocean mail subsidy bill and if the original bill had not been monkeyed with and partially destroyed we would have, today, vigorous and healthy lines of communication upon all the oceans. This bill, as originally drafted, provided $6 a mile for the outward voyage for American steamers of twenty knots and $4 a mile for 16-knot steamers, for carrying American mails. It passed the Senate, but in the House the rates were cut down to $4 and $2. The $2 rate, applicable to the long voyages thru the tropics to distant ports, has proved a lamentable failure as entirely insufficient in view of the class of opposition encountered, and the drastic laws we have made for the protection of American seamen, increasing the cost of running under the American flag far above the cost of running under any other flag that flies.

Our lack of a merchant marine of our own to call upon was painfully apparent to every one when our battleships made the great voyage around the world. We proved that we had a magnificent fleet of battleships—the third if not the second greatest navy in the world; but a battleship, in time of need, is as useless as the City Hall would be floating down the harbor of New York, if it cannot get coal; and three-quarters of the colliers accompanying our fleet—the vessels which carry the supplies on which the usefulness of the battleship depends—were under foreign flags. If war had been declared against us by Japan, while the fleet was in the East, it is a grave question whether it could have been got back, as the laws of neutrality would have necessitated the recalling of those colliers by the home governments, and we had no merchant marine of our own to depend upon. Unless we have an American merchant marine we cannot have an American navy for any purpose more important than holiday parades; and to pay one hundred and forty million dollars a year for that luxury, while shrinking and scared as we are before the three or four million required for the revival of a merchant marine, its only salvation, is one of the inexplicable inconsistencies of our legislation.

The objecting Middle West declares

that the subsidy would come out of the pockets of the farmers and go into the pockets of rich ship builders and owners. It is quite true that when the ships required cost from one to five millions to build they are not a poor man's playthings, and the concentration of capital required to produce and operate a fleet is not going to be put into it without reasonable assurance of adequate return. But who, in the last analysis, are the real beneficiaries? That is where education would come in and convert the opponents. They are really the farmer, in his better prices from larger markets, the manufacturers, who under protection are reaching a production which will overwhelm them unless their foreign markets increase instead of decreasing, the millions of men dependent upon the farms and manufactories, and the men who should take the places of the seamen on the foreign ships which today receive $200,000,000 for transporting our produce. The cost of a single battleship, which is absolutely worthless for the purposes for which it is built without a merchant marine, would insure us sufficient ships to compete upon all of the oceans of the world.

Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton devised the same system of protection for our merchant fleet as they did for the development of our land industries —in fact they passed the bill to promote commerce upon the ocean before they passed the famous tariff law of Washington's administration. Under that protection we carried, in 1828, 91 per cent. of our commerce. In 1900 we carried less than 8 per cent. of it. Our merchant marine did not die without a struggle. The Collins line, for instance, fought hard for Government aid to keep going against the subsidized lines of Great Britain. It was granted a mail contract and in competition it brought the ocean freight rates down one-third. But Congress yielded to the cry of free trade—to the literary campaign of the foreign shipowners and to the prejudice which was aroused against the direct fostering, by the Government, of any private industry. The subsidy, or mail contract, was withdrawn. The Collins line went into bankruptcy. The United States folded its flag and retired from the ocean and the English lines at once restored the freight rates which had been reduced thirty-three and a third per cent. The Government saved a few hundred thousand dollars a year which had been paid as subsidy, but the farmer, the merchant, and the manufacturer of the United States paid out millions of dollars a year in increased freight rates, because of that miserable surrender.

Fortunately for us the enemies of an American merchant marine have not been able to repeal the Government protection granted to vessels of our coasting trade. The construction of steamships for this trade has kept alive the few shipyards which we have and American energy has given us a better coastwise fleet, with better service and better rates, than is afforded by the coasting vessels of any other nation on the earth. In addition it has stimulated along the coast a commerce and trade which otherwise would have lain dormant.

The cost of construction, the cost of maintenance, the cost of operation are all much higher for steamships built in American shipyards and run under the American flag—in the aggregate at least twenty-five per cent. higher than the same charges in Great Britain and from thirty to forty per cent. higher than with the ships of other nations. The additional cost under the American flag is all due to labor and the better living for the crews. No American would be willing to reduce this cost, but there must be provided some compensation, or we shall never have a merchant marine to employ the possible labor. Of what value are these higher prices, today, to any one? We have no ships. We have totally inadequate shipyards. We have no routes of commerce. We have no natural agents in foreign countries in the interests of the carrying trade promoting the purchase and advocating the merits of American productions. If our tonnage was carried in American bottoms, with our shipyards enlarged to meet the demands of American construction, there would be direct employment given to over two hundred thousand men. The indirect employment, in steel mills, machine shops, mines, etc., would be even greater, while the farmer, by the simplest laws of trade, would profit most of all.

For a quarter of a century we have

been trying to invent schemes to avoid subsidy, till our flag has disappeared from the sea and we take out of the pockets of American workmen $200,000,000 a year in payment of freights to foreigners. The present effort to stimulate a merchant marine reduces the proposition to its simplest form, seeking only to restore the rate of $4 a mile, outward, for carrying mails, to sixteen-knot steamships, upon voyages of over four thousand miles. We have subsidized Pacific railroads to go over the mountains, connecting the oceans. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars improving our rivers and waterways and our harbors for foreign commerce. But one would think, to hear the frantic cries of economy which greet this effort to encourage a merchant marine, that it meant depleting the Treasury by appropriations of sums of unequaled magnitude. As a matter of fact the present profit to the Government from the ocean mail service is $3,600,000 a year and the maximum cost of subsidies, establishing lines to South American ports, Australasia and the Orient, would not exceed that sum. Subsidy provisions which would place us on a competing basis with England, Germany, France, Japan, over the entire world, would not equal the cost of a single battleship.

There are just two prime objects of a fleet of battleships—the two are practically one—to protect the commerce of a nation and protect the country, in case of war. Now, we have no commerce under our own flag to protect. We have no merchant marine—no vessels which can be made auxiliary to the fleet, and the only means by which it can be made effective in time of war. Of what value is our navy? England, Germany, France, Japan, have built up a merchant marine as a vital part of their navy as well as its sacred charge. When England called upon the best ships in her merchant marine, during the Boer war, the loss of them as carriers cost this country nearly eighty millions of dollars, because we were depending entirely upon foreign transportation, wholly out from under our control; so that whether the war is our own or between other nations we are the losers without a merchant marine of our own. But while we spend more than a hundred million dollars a year on a navy, forty million dollars a year in dredging our harbors for the use of foreign ships, and two hundred million dollars a year in ocean freights which ought to remain in this country, we are driven from the ocean by the clamor that three million six hundred thousand dollars in mail subsidy would smash the Treasury.

We have the genius for invention, the architectural talent, the mechanical skill, the products, raw and manufactured, to compete successfully, everywhere, all over the world. Our necessity is the disposal of our surplus. Our opportunity is the open market. But to win we must have American ships built by American labor in American shipyards, officered and manned by Americans, under the American flag.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Simple Fact

BY O. W. FIRKINS

FROM the car window thru the smoky glass,
Five-forty-five, raw morning, sky of lead,
Each with his little pail, I see them pass.
If it is hard to leave the cheerful bed,
They do not say so; there is work ahead.

It seems a little thing to see or say,
But 'tis a little thing that's really done.
Not merely said, by millions in a day,
Under the sun or clouds that choke the sun;
Thousands of days, too, as the cycles run.

I do not know that there is aught to say;
I do not think I care to wail or rave;
For child's bread and for wife's bread one must pay:
But this truth keeps a truth, to blast or save,
That life asks much, and simple men are brave.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINN.

The Rebirth of a Yankee Town

BY EDWARD PEARSON PRESSEY

[The reader will connect this article with one descriptive of the beginnings of the New Clairvaux settlement by the same author in our issue of March 30, 1905, and another entitled "Human Experiences in Bee and Bird Life," published on June 18, 1908. Mr. Pressey is the leader of the colony.—EDITOR.]

NEW ENGLAND is awakening. Twenty years ago it was midnight in the hill towns. "Decadence" and "degeneration" were household words bitterly quoted a decade ago.



THE VILLAGE SHOP AT MONTAGUE.

But even then began to appear signs of dawn.

"There is confidence in the economic future of New England," it was said when Morgan took his seat in one of our railroad directorates. A statistician has just figured out that while the total silver production of the treasure States is only thirty million dollars annually, the summer resorts of New England bring in double that sum of money. And, again, our markets for garden truck, fat cattle, dairy products and fruit are the most lucrative in the world. While we are awakening to these facts there is a noticeable increase of interest in social institutions, and a better care of public buildings. But more significant than all this has been the gradual improvement of the homes and the steady extension of scientific tests in the art of agriculture. In education we are in the midst of a revolution, radical and complete. The old district school system with its three R's is giving place to a better. The country towns of New England are on the map to stay, and to improve.

There are fifty towns for illustration. Doubtless there are many towns still living on the down grade, possibly a majority of the hill towns. These are specter communities. I remember with perennial amusement the upraiding I got from an old lady in a former parish because my eloquence did not succeed in drawing the people of her set to church; for, when she told me the list of her



CRAFTSMAN PRINTING.

friends, not finding them on recent church rolls, I happened to look in the graveyard on the hill and there found most of the names on the stones. The ones not found there had been many years away. Under such conditions civic life is not quick to revive. But a new generation is coming along poorer in recollections but richer in hope.

The town of Montague lies among the hills that fringe the Connecticut Valley in Central Massachusetts. It has a manufacturing end cut off from the rural body by an immense sandy plain of some fifteen square miles. Rural Montague is a good example of the awakening town.

For a time the old centers remained reservoirs of latent human capacity. And then even as such they ran dry. The decay was not merely economic. Old customs broke up without any one bringing new ones in their places. For many years new enterprises were doggedly discouraged. The motto seemed to be: Do nothing you are not compelled to do. Get your sons and daughters out of it as fast as you can.

During the last ten years a decided change has taken place, which in the last five years has taken more and more definite forms. A new spirit is discernible. Some of us who were working hard ten years ago to hold the field against moral and material decay descried a possible future along lines of education and industry which in a figure we called New Clairvaux. We proceeded with an increasing group of vigorous young people to make an object lesson of the vision. We have demonstrated a few things. We showed this at least, that we had correctly forecast the future, for now all the world is coming our way.

"New Clairvaux bids fair to be standardized thruout New England and America." So remarked a neighboring Congregational minister. During the years 1902 to 1904 I made thirteen addresses on the subject of New Clairvaux before prominent organizations in Boston. Among these were the Twentieth Century Club, the New England Federation of Women's Clubs, the Lend a Hand Society and most of the leading liberal churches. During the same period I gave the same address before similar or-

ganizations in twenty-two other New England cities and a dozen times at one summer resort. In most instances there was a splendid response to the idea. There were many conferences with workers in other places. During eight years I have written nine Sunday newspaper and magazine articles on the New Clairvaux work. And there have been to my knowledge nearly twenty other "write-ups." I published, and circulated, eleven volumes of *Country Time and Tide* in every State of the Union and have more recently issued a book of 200 pages on the subject. I have answered probably four to five thousand inquiries by letter. That all this interest and inspiration has not helped mightily to change the situation would be absurd to think of. What makes this belief all the more to the point is the fact that people were ready for our idea; for they have already come our way. The very stars in their courses have fought for our New Clairvaux idea of a "more interesting and profitable country life" thru a combination of training in handicraft and modern agriculture, the combination of headwork with manual work, of art with life. The moral problems to a degree take care of themselves when the people get thoroly busy at something which carries interest and hope with it and which gets a vision before the eyes of the young. And our whole mission has been nothing else than this: The uplifting of the ideals of the youth of America, the consecration of their unspoiled convictions of duty and the worship of beauty.

The craftsman spirit particularly has permeated our little town, working as the spring steals up from the South from glen to glen, one day unnoticed and the next surprising the eye in some new hollow. A number of old houses have been refinished in excellent taste and made interesting. At least one public building, the town hall, a large brick structure built in 1858, has been reconstructed within at a cost approximately of $1,000. The designer, our fellow townsman, Mr. Austen Lawrence, with our craftsmen of the village shop, were the chief spirits in the actual work of this—all careful workmen of the new type. The hall now has a stage with fireproof wings and drop curtain. A harmonious color scheme has been carried thruout the room combined

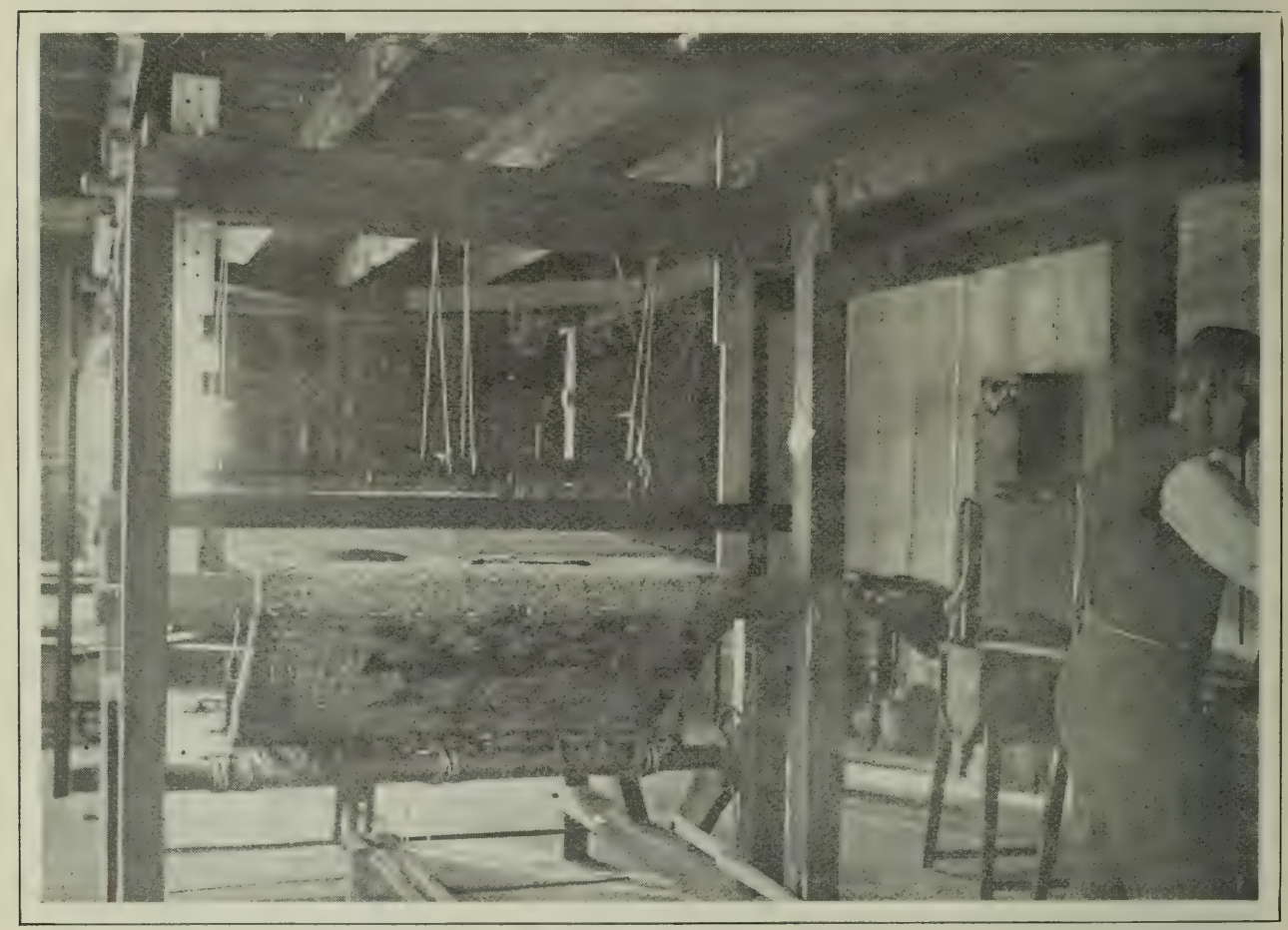


THE CABINET MAKERS.

with a dignity of line and space of walls and comfortable furnishings without clutter. Among the simple but very effective decorative features are the arms of the family of Montague on the stage curtain, and the beautifully drafted lettering of the "exits." There is probably not a sweeter hall of its class in New England. And what gives point to our tale is that this is the work of the people and not the gift of a patron.

Much has been written about the arts and crafts of Montague, known as the New Clairvaux Arts and Crafts Society, during its first years. We started this co-operative association eight years ago as a sub-committee of a woman's auxiliary society of a church then living a very intermittent life, as a scheme to raise more money and arouse more interest. In the first year it outgrew the committee limits, "the ladies' society," and the church itself. The money income became an important aid to the members themselves in getting a living. One woman even succeeded by this new work in paying off a small mortgage on her home. Every year has seen the sales of the society increase. Some years they have doubled. They are bringing this year probably upward of a thousand dollars into the village, distributed among twenty-five to thirty families. The educational value of this work is even greater than its economic worth. We have to a degree established a new tradition among our girls and women who have larger leisure than income, a habit of doing some useful thing of good design and workmanship and finding a market for it at a fair price for their labor.

Within the past year there has been incorporated a second society of arts and crafts known as "The Dyke Mill." This is capitalized for $5,000. From a serious architectural and possibly economic point of view this promises much in the development of our rural life. It is under the management of Carl Purington Rollins, long associated with us in the village shop as craftsman printer. In the new enterprise he enters also into close touch with an important cabinet-makers' guild,



THE WEAVERY.

another outgrowth of experiments begun in the village shop several years ago, and with a weaving and dyeing industry and several smaller crafts which have grown out of the general movement here and there. This enterprise makes us think at once of the Merton Abbey works of Morris & Co., so successfully carried on in England a generation ago. And Mr. Rollins has in fact drunk deeply the inspiration of William Morris's spirit and successes in the artistic crafts and in a smaller way is like him thoroly conversant with many crafts besides being past master in the history and art of his own craft of printing.



MONTAGUE VILLAGERS REDEDICATING THEIR HALL.
In old-fashioned costumes.

The methods of The Dyke Mill are businesslike, while at the same time the founder is rooted and grounded in the principles of true achievement in art. The real aim is to make work primarily its own chief and richest reward after a comfortable but frugal living has been secured. The old mill, situated between the meadows and the woods by several converging streams, is in itself a picture of a dream. The mountains stand up across the long reaches of inland marsh and wooded uplands. Its many gables are reflected mystically in the pond above and in the swirling tailrace beneath the old wooden bridge in the highway, while within, with every throb of the presses, and purring of the plane, or click of the shuttle from the loft, lives the heart of a great and urgent vision. Climbing nasturtiums and morning glories clamber over the moss-greened sheathing with the gold and purple of a new and royal life. The potato and the cucumber spread themselves along the brookside, and sweet corn patches and melons by the canal bank; the apple drops its red fruit into the water.

For today at least the vision is realized.

The revolution has struck our town school system. A good many years ago, before there was any reform, when the last industry had departed from rural Montague and the old white church was a Fourth of July target on the village

green and there were a good many unpainted houses on the village street and the old inhabitants had become reminiscent of better days, a village Solon had conceived the idea of bringing in the school children from the "districts" in long covered wagons to one central graded school. And this has been done for many years. But until recently, just as it has been everywhere else, there was no important change in the school itself. The old subjects were taught unthinkingly in the old way, the only ideal being that the children should pass 100 in answer to whatever questions their teachers might fancy to ask them in examination. But once the question was successfully raised as to whether these particular things were best worth while to know, the revolution began here and in many places. The conclusion is irresistible that education in the country districts particularly has been largely misdirected, that much of it was distinctly not worth while, that it offered no training for the high calling of the farmer and that it lent no inspiration or interest to his life.

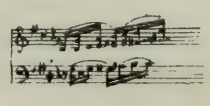
The new school, known as the Montague Agricultural School, has its headquarters in the village school building with meadows adjoining. It has a domestic science laboratory and sewing school in the new Grange Hall, and its mechanical department in the village shop. Montague was the first town in the commonwealth to avail itself of the assistance of the State under a new law establishing a commission of industrial training and offering to appropriate State money as much as the town raises for it. Our town adopted the new plan without a dissenting voice.

We may confidently look forward to an almost immediate change of ideals of living when the first graduates of the school have once taken up their serious work on the farms and in the country homes. We may expect to see a greater activity not only in making the soil produce more and better crops to the acre with larger net returns but also in remodeling and rebuilding the farmhouse and its plant for animal industry. We may predict more sanitary and more convenient arrangements for doing the work, for storing and handling the products of the farm. We shall expect to see the house growing more beautiful, more simple from year to year.

We shall expect to see more courage, more interest, more resources, more life. We shall expect to see more co-operation, more mutual confidence, more fellowship between neighbors, a larger conception of civic life than the world has ever seen. This will mean not only the possession of modern conveniences which we now all lack, it will mean also the enjoyment of sweeter pleasures in public pageants, music, dramatics, all which require a spirit of union and intelligence, than anybody now enjoys. It will mean an application of the higher education in the great arts to the home and public life of all. It should do what education has never yet done, diffuse its liberalizing spirit thru the common arts of life and help every calling share in the ideals of poetry and architecture. The conception of the new education is truly democratic and presupposes that understanding can lift every man and woman above his or her present condition by a more intelligent and faithful use of the very things they have in hand. Our old school, we believe, inspired our boys and girls to strive to reach a hight outside the calling; to go to the city, perhaps, and speculate for wealth and strive for position or to be eloquent. The new education has a somewhat more moral ideal in that it sets the goal of ambition within each useful calling and not in some fancied higher calling; for that has proved like the pot of gold at the rainbow's end, no one has ever found it.

Oh, what is there to compare with your dream-wold of meadows and orchard and a chamber casement open to the blue mountains and plow lands fat with corn and withal the flame of the spirit of Theocritus or Wordsworth or another of the poets in your heart?

MONTAGUE, MASS.



The Cost of Living.—IX.

[This is the ninth article in our series on the increased cost of living. It is followed by a rejoinder from Professor Patten to various criticisms that were made in regard to his article in our issue of February 17. Those having already appeared are: "The Remedy for High Prices," by J. Pease Norton (February 10); "The Crisis in American Home Life," by S. N. Patten (February 17); "The Tariff and the Cost of Living," by B. W. Holt (February 24); "An Old-Fashioned Theory of Prices," by F. H. Giddings (March 3); "Prices and Incomes," by J. B. Clark (March 10); "Economy in Diet," by R. H. Chittenden (March 17); "Does Increased Gold Production Increase Prices?" by S. Brown (March 24); "High and Low Prices," by E. R. A. Seligman (March 31). Next week we shall conclude this comprehensive and illuminating series with a symposium of letters from our readers.—Editor.]

The Cost of Food Under Free Trade and Protection

BY J. D. WHELPLEY

[Mr. Whelpley is a journalist whose specialty is economic questions. He frequently makes investigations at home and abroad for the Government.—Editor.]

THERE is an impression, fostered by novels and by travelers who dwell in lodgings, that living is considerably cheaper in England than it is here. This is true in regard to certain matters which are dependent on the price of labor. Service is comparatively cheap in England and on the Continent, and dear in American cities. But as regards foodstuffs, free trade England is at this moment paying higher prices for most of its groceries than is protected America.

There are two retail prices for most things in England—the working-class price and the average family price. No such variation exists in America, except in so far as neighborhoods affect prices. The high-class grocery which has a monopoly of suburban trade is apt to sell at higher prices than the corner shop which must meet competition and cater to those who count their pennies. The prices here quoted for American foodstuffs are those of the average neighborhood, paid by the average American family.

In England the working-class price for beef is sixpence to eightpence (12 to 16 cents); the price for the average family trade, tenpence to a shilling (20 to 24 cents) per pound. The American price is 12 to 18 cents a pound for a pot roast, 12½ to 22 cents for steak. Mutton is 10 to 14 cents in England for the colonial and foreign article, and 20 to 24 cents for the British, per pound, as against 7 to 25 cents in this country. Pork, in England, costs 14 to 22 cents a pound; in this country the present price, which is considered high, is 16 to 20 cents. Bacon is 16 to 28 cents a pound in England, and 20 cents here. Ham, of which the English price is the same as bacon, is 18 cents a pound in America. Poultry in England ranges in price from three shillings (72 cents) to four shillings sixpence ($1.08), while in America it is 18 to 20 cents a pound, or 50 to 60 cents for a chicken, which can often be had somewhat cheaper. Turkey is 18 cents to 30 cents a pound in England, 30 cents here. Rabbits are from 20 to 30 cents each in England, 25 to 35 cents each in this country.

When it comes to articles on which England pays duty the difference is curious. Sugar, which pays a duty of tenpence (20 cents) to one shilling tenpence (34 cents) is sold at 4 to 5 cents a pound for lump sugar and 2 to 4 cents a pound for the granulated; while the American price is 8 cents for loaf sugar and 5 cents for granulated—nearly or quite double that of the English market. Tea, on which the English duty is 10 cents per pound, is from 24 to 34 cents a pound in England, and 50 to 75 cents a pound here. Coffee, on which the English duty is fourteen shillings per hundredweight (about 3⅓ cents a pound), costs 24 to 30 cents in England and 20 to 35 cents here. Molasses, on which England has

a duty of 10 cents to 28 cents per hundredweight, according to quality, costs 10 or 11 cents per two-pound tin in England, and 10 cents a quart here (a quart being approximately two pounds). Vinegar, which pays no duty in England, is 12 to 18 cents a quart there, and 10 cents a quart here.

Flour in England is 24 to 32 cents per stone (14 pounds), and 4 cents a pound here. The English cottage loaf, which weighs four pounds, sells for 11 or 12 cents. There is no standard weight for American bread, but the usual price is 5 cents a loaf, and the loaf usually weighs about a pound. Rolls, at 5 cents per half dozen, weigh more. The difference in price here can probably be accounted for by the higher cost of labor and also the flour used. Butter is 12 to 28 cents a pound in England, and 38 cents here for a high-grade article. Cheese is 12 to 20 cents a pound in England and 20 cents here for American cheese. Milk is 6 to 8 cents a quart in England, and 9 cents a quart here, but in the nature of things there can be no duty on that in either country. Eggs in England are 12 to 24 cents per dozen; in America, 37 to 41 cents. Lard is 8 to 14 cents a pound in England, 19 cents a pound here. Potatoes, which are 12 to 20 cents per stone (14 pounds) in England, are 15 cents a quart here, but considerably less by the bushel.

When it comes to fruits, we find apples selling for 4 cents per pound, 12 cents for 7 pounds, in England, and 15 cents a quart here. Bananas are 30 cents a dozen in England, and 20 cents here. Oranges in England are 2 cents apiece or less; here they range from 2 cents each to 3 for 10 cents, and 35 cents a dozen. Lemons are a cent and a half apiece in England and 20 cents a dozen here. Dried fruits (currants and raisins and figs) pay in England a duty of 84 cents per hundredweight, and are sold at 10 or 12 cents a pound. In America, currants are 20 cents a pound, sultana raisins 26, and figs 18 cents.

New York City.

The Theory of Price in Modern Economics

BY SIMON N. PATTEN, Ph.D., LL.D.

Professor of Political Economy in the University of Pennsylvania.

WHEN I wrote my article for The Independent (February 17) I had no expectation of exciting controversy, but it has been commented on by so many editors, notably The Independent of the same date and the New York *Evening Post* of February 19, that there seems to be more need than I thought of a discussion of price. This need is greatly increased by Professor Giddings's article on "An Old-Fashioned Theory of Prices," which assumes that Malthus, Ricardo and Mill would ignore modern data if they were called on to decide present problems. The real issue, lying deeper than any surmise as to how these men would act under new circumstances, concerns the evolution of economic thought and the stages thru which English economics went. In the first stage economics was not yet national, because England had not come into the foreground as an industrial nation. Adam Smith appealed to general principles and to international experience. He picked his illustrations with no relation to national boundaries, and his laws held as well of one age or state as of another. Ricardo took for granted that England was the great industrial nation and that its facts and ideas had the validity of general laws. English experience thus came to be regarded as the norm of the industrial world, and if other nations differed from it they were behind England and would sooner or later reach the stage England was in. This second or Ricardian stage of economic development was displaced by the rise of the

capitalist producers who dominated English public opinion after the Reform Bill of 1833. Now, the laws which the Ricardians presented as facts were used as the basis of oppression. The employer who did not want to pay fair wages cited the law of diminishing returns, the law of population, and the wage fund theory to prove that he could not pay more than a starvation wage. Class interest is now the motive for upholding Ricardian economics, not its scientific proof. It is this class interest that degraded economics from its well-earned position to that of a tool of oppression. "Old-fashioned" or class-interest economics grew out of English national economics just as Ricardian economics arose out of the cosmopolitan views of Adam Smith. It is this third stage that is so hard to displace because the people in it are attached to the marks of their class servitude. If a man is really cosmopolitan there is one way of reaching him; if he is national there is another; but the slave of class ideas is hopeless, because he wants to believe his errors. "How are you going to convince me," he proudly cries, "that the law of diminishing returns, the law of population and the quantity theory of money are not true." The only reply to be made is that it cannot be done, but that this failure is no proof of their correctness. The proof against these laws is that they were established on inadequate evidence based on the experience of one nation at a single epoch of history, and that the larger experience of the many nations during other epochs reveals opposing tendencies. The period of Ricardo was coincident with that of the French wars. As a result of this fierce conflict prices were high, industry abnormal, gold at a scarcity price, wages low and poverty general. This local temporary condition Ricardian economists mistook for a general condition of nature, and formulated laws of the niggardliness of nature that are only true of strenuous local conditions such as those thru which the nations of Europe were then passing. With new conditions Ricardian economics would have fallen into decay but for the class interests of those who wanted these doctrines as a background of their exploitation. American economics is but a return to the cosmopolitan economics of Adam Smith. It is of course true that modern economics rests largely on American evidence, but this is only so because America is the leading industrial nation, with more normal conditions and a better tabulation of its facts than those of other countries. This changed prospective, that the "old-fashioned" economist so much laments, is but a natural consequence of recent progress, and its influence will be augmented by other changes yet ahead. The loss of industrial supremacy takes from England her supremacy in economic theory, just as it takes from her the dominant place in war, trade and commerce. Struggle as class interests may for the restoration of the old *régime,* they will fail to block the saner view that puts the experience and welfare of all above that of any particular epoch, class or nation.

I hope that the contrast between the "old-fashioned" and modern economist is now clear and also the kind of proof on which each depends. But first of all, we should examine the rival explanations of recent price tendencies and see what are their premises and the facts upon which their truth depends. The most generally accepted theory is that the increased production of gold has inflated the currency of the world and thus raised the price level. The test of this is whether or no the rise in price has been general, affecting all sorts of commodities, goods and investments to about the same degree. A second explanation is that of failing resources and exploitation. The failure of resources, however, does not make general high prices, but high prices for particular commodities and low prices for others. Food would rise while wages and the products of labor fall. This is so nearly the effect of what would follow exploitation that the two stand or fall on the same data. That wages and labor-made goods have not fallen and the rise in prices is not confined to food and other necessities of laborers would seem to exclude this hypothesis. The third explanation, the one I offer, has back of it the authority of Adam Smith. The price of commodities, he tells us, is made up of three elements—the price of labor,

the rate of profit and the amount of rent. Subsequent economists, notably Ricardo, thought they had proved that rent was not an element in price, and as I do not care to discuss the point, I leave it to the reader to decide whether rent and monopoly do affect the bills he pays. The real issue is: Does the lack of capital and the resulting high profits affect prices, and if so, how? This lack of capital, if it exists, shows itself in the high price of present goods. If people love present consumption and care little for future welfare, present consumable goods will have a high price, while future or capital goods will be undervalued. The test of this view would be to show that consumable goods have a high price when compared with the investments that yield future revenue. This is what I think most people have in mind when they complain of high prices. They are thinking of food, clothing, home rent, and the cost of the various pleasures that make up their daily life. They do not mean that stocks, bonds, steel rails and building material are hard to get. If I am right in what they mean, there is a good reason to assert that the recent rise in price is not of that general nature that the oversupply of gold demands. The prices are of goods and commodities, not of stocks, bonds and material.

Having presented the possible explanations and shown where the tests lie, let us turn to the real issue. What is the cause of the high price of commodities and other present goods in which consumers are interested? I, following Adam Smith, say that "cheapness and plenty" come from hard work and much saving. The believers in the oversupply of gold assert that high prices are solely the result of the increased supply of gold. I said that the withdrawal of women from industry is a cause of high prices. This is ridiculed by the editor of the *Evening Post,* and why should it not be if prosperity depends, not on work and saving, but on the existence of gold-bearing quartz in Alaska? Adam Smith certainly would say that to increase capital and to work hard cause prices to fall, while short hours of work, idle women and but little saving would make them rise. The modern economist uses different language, but it comes to the same in the end. Work and saving increase the supply of goods and lower the margin of consumption. When our wants are well supplied the margin of consumption falls and with it the value of goods. Cheapness and plenty thus have the same connection with work and saving that Adam Smith found in earlier days. Both views make the increase of goods the test of prosperity, and not the supply of gold.

The existing confusion as to the cause of high prices is illustrated by the recent article of Mr. Byron Holt in THE INDEPENDENT. He says that the price level in America has risen 60 per cent. since 1896, while in England it has risen less than 30 per cent. On this basis he assumes that one-half of our higher prices is due to gold depreciation and the other half to price elements, such as tariff, trusts and farm values. But if 30 per cent. of our high prices are due to price elements, why is not a similar share in England due to the same causes? Ricardo's doctrine which he quotes from Mill stands in direct opposition to the price theories of Adam Smith, which Mill with equal clearness states in other places. The fact is Mill never had the courage to decide between his two masters when they differed, and as a result confusion and perplexity have been passed on for us to clear up. Ricardo says that the English tariff did not raise prices; it lowered profits. He also said that rent was not a part of price. If this is true of England, why does Mr. Holt make them into price elements in America? If our rents are a part of price, why are not the much higher agricultural rents of England an element in price? It is absurd to assume that a 100 per cent. tariff has an 11 per cent. effect on prices. It either has more effect or none at all. Mr. Holt's argument runs like this: There are plenty of causes to account for the recent rise in prices, but to give the increase of gold a prominent place, we will lop off 50 per cent. of our estimates. This may be satisfactory to Mr. Holt, but it is hardly logical.

The only workable theory of prices is that of Adam Smith. Ricardo's theory, based on the then current concept of

capital, assumed that all capital was in the form of food or of other articles used by the laborers. Each year this capital was consumed and replaced by the new work. Saving was also said to consist of setting consumable goods aside for the use of laborers. Capital was increased by the capitalist consuming less and the laborer consuming more. All income under these conditions is used to purchase consumable goods, and the more money income, the higher the prices. All this is clear, and in Adam Smith's time, when the concept of capital was formulated, it was in the main correct. But in Ricardo's time the facts about capital were beginning to change, and now our concept of it has radically altered. The use of fixt capital made necessary the contrast of present consumable goods with future goods not capable of yielding present satisfaction. Capital is now thought of, not as a fund of consumable goods, but as permanent investments, from which comes a flow of annual income. To save, according to Adam Smith, meant to turn over consumable goods to laborers; today saving means the purchasing of fixed capital, the labor of making which has already been performed. Adam Smith called the whole product of industry income, and defined saving to be the part of income turned over to laborers. Now, the earnings of industry in the shape of wages, profits and rent are thought of as divided into two parts, income used to purchase present goods, and savings to be invested in permanent forms of capital. What each one decides is how much of his earnings shall be income and how much savings. For himself he chooses between a lump sum of consumable goods and a small annual flow of income from the future produce of industry. If he buys a stock or bond he does not set labor at work, for the work that makes this investment valuable has already been performed. When he spends his earnings as income he does not take work from laborers; he competes with other consumers for the present stock of consumable goods. His savings thus add to the value of investments, while his income expenditures add to the value of consumable goods. When he and others have made their decisions as to the distribution of their earnings between income and savings, they have also decided the relative values of present and future goods. Much saving and small consumption mean a high value of securities, while small savings and large income expenditures result in a high price for consumable goods.

It will be objected that this reasoning overlooks the influence of an increase of the gold supply. Not at all; the influence of the increase of gold will be seen in another quarter. With our present banking system all money not needed for consumption is collected in banks as deposits and then if not used for local purposes is sent to the great industrial centers, notably New York. It is there used as the basis for loans which under present banking practices always means some form of securities. Each new supply of money increases the loans of banks and the use of checks, with the effect that the price of securities is correspondingly raised. The increase of money under present conditions means therefore a high price of stocks, farms and city real estate, not a high price of consumable goods. It is the permanent investments that are pushed up in price by the increase of gold and it is safe to assume that every dollar of new gold adds four or more dollars to their value.

The modern theory of prices assumes that the price of consumable goods is determined by different forces from those fixing the value of permanent investments. The relation of income to saving is the controlling factor in the price of consumable goods while the supply of gold is a leading element among the causes fixing the price of stocks, bonds and other securities. The reader should notice that the difference between this view and that of the older economist turns on the relative importance attached to fixed and circulating capital. If the older economists were right in assuming that all capital is circulating they were right in their theory of money that depends on this assumption. If they were wrong, however, in this, and if banking practices have radically changed since their time there is room for a new theory of money the failure to see which casts no reflection

on their intelligence or reasoning powers. Mr. Tooke states the main issue clearly when he asserts that during the first half of the nineteenth century every instance of variation of price may be fully accounted for by circumstances affecting the supply and demand for commodities. Similar investigations would show the same truth in respect to the last half of the century. There are specific causes that account for each change of price and the general lowering of prices is not more than the improvement in industry would call for. Believers in the quantity theory of money have not been able to account for the movement of prices without some reference to improvements in industry. Their general assumption is that these two causes should be regarded as having about the same influence, yet rules of good logic demand that when one cause accounts for all the facts and the other for only a part of them, the first cause should be accepted as the sole cause.

The relation of money to fixed capital is ignored by the adherents of the quantity theory of money because their theory was devised before the existence of fixed capital was recognized. They assume that money is used solely to buy commodities when in fact most of it is used to purchase future goods. The mass of buying is with checks and they are mainly used to transfer securities. Here the reasoning of the modern economist is clear and illuminating. The new gold has gone but little into general circulation. The public still uses silver or silver certificates in their cash payments, the quantity of which has not altered. The new gold has gone mainly into bank reserves, and increasing the use of credit has raised the price of securities. Not only does the increase of bank reserves and the use of checks show this but it is also verified by the rise in the value of securities, farms and city real estate. The increase of gold acting as an increase of capital has enabled many large enterprises to be carried through which without it could not have been undertaken or if undertaken it would have been necessary to offer a higher rate of interest. To make an investment attractive there must be either a high rate of interest or the prospect of a higher price at a later date. The increase of gold has thus delayed the rise in the rate of interest which must sooner or later come if the American pnblic do not resume their earlier habit of saving. The main effect of the abundance of gold has been to obscure the effects of rising social standards which would have been clearly manifest but for the counteracting influences of the new gold.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Song for New Orleans

BY GEORGE STEELE SEYMOUR

UNDER the grand old trees in City Park we strolled—
She was a maiden bashful and I was a lover bold.
Of the flowers and fields and the bayous and many more things we spoke,
Under the streamers of Spanish moss that hang from the Dueling Oak.

There were many more days that taught us that life is not lived in vain,
Driving along the Esplanade, or over to Pontchartrain;
And then the happiest day of all, there on that shell-strewn shore,
When she promised—but, heaven! did such thing never happen before?

Lafayette has its memories, Audubon has its charm,
And the ghosts of a vanished regiment drill on the old Place d'Armes,
But as long as there is a City Park and a god of love to invoke,
Maidens and swains will wander still, under the Dueling Oak.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Bolles Collection of Colonial Furniture

BY LUKE VINCENT LOCKWOOD

Author of "Colonial Furniture in America," Etc.

THE Metropolitan Museum has recently purchased thru the generosity of Mrs. Russell Sage the Bolles collection of American furniture and household articles. This collection was made by Mr. H. E. Bolles of Boston during the last twenty-five years, with the object of obtaining specimens more particularly of the furniture used by the early settlers before the year 1700. While the widespread interest in so-called Colonial articles has led the majority of persons at least to a slight knowledge of carved mahogany, or even



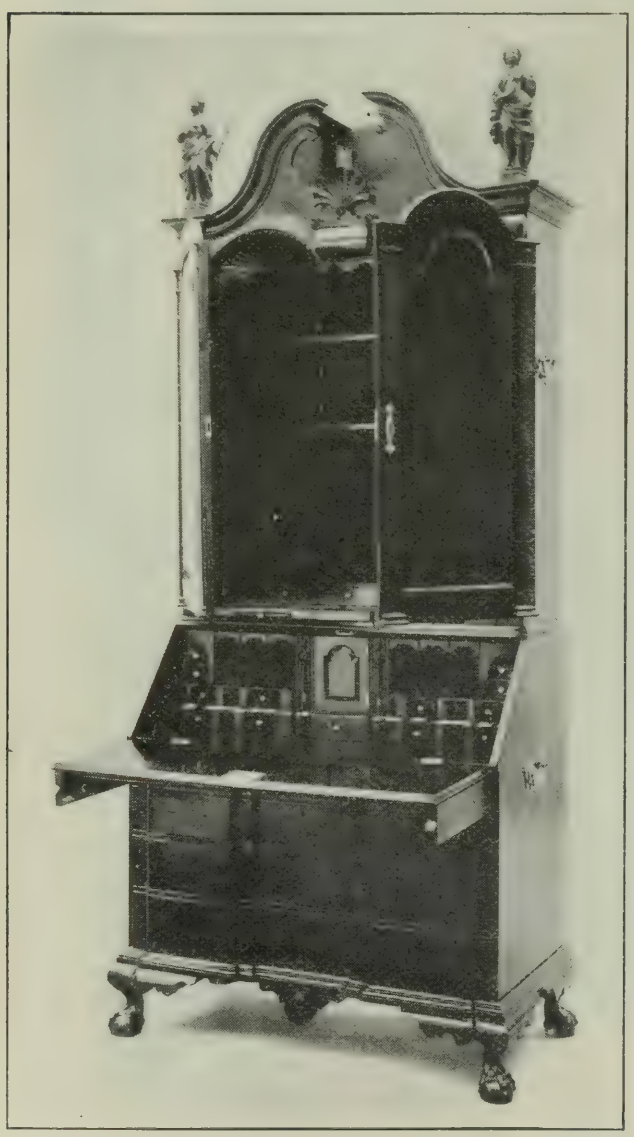
PRESS CUPBOARD.
Last quarter seventeenth century. (Fig. I.)



THREE-LEAF TABLE.
First quarter eighteenth century. (Fig. II.)



ROUND-ABOUT CHAIR.
First quarter eighteenth century. (Fig. III.)



BLOCK FRONT DESK.
Third quarter eighteenth century. (Fig. VI.)



HIGHBOY.
About 1720. (Fig. IV.)

of highboys and lowboys, very few persons know anything whatever of really Colonial furniture. The standard of living of today has increased so vastly beyond that of the brave New Englanders that it is difficult to realize that three hundred years have not yet passed since Plymouth was founded.

country found in the exhibition great inspiration and information, while the effect given by the arrangement, tho more crowded than was desirable, was proof to most beholders that art is really obtained by simple means and materials.

The Bolles collection possesses fine specimens of chests, cupboards, chairs



LOWBOY.
About 1720. (Fig. V.)

The recent exhibition held at the Metropolitan Museum of New York City during the Hudson-Fulton celebration proved beyond any doubt what a widespread interest prevails among Americans in the art and artisanship of their country's early days. Teachers of arts and crafts in public and private institutions from many parts of the

and tables of the period antedating 1700, and the century following is adequately covered and represented by high and low chests of drawers, bureaus, tables of all sizes and descriptions, desks and chairs, besides mirrors in wide variety, fireirons, candlesticks, etc.

Fig. I shows a cupboard which illustrates very well the type of furniture in

use in this country in the seventeenth century. It is built of oak in a very substantial fashion and decorated with flat carving and applied ornaments of a contrasting wood and color. The upper and lower sections are cupboards fitted with shelves and the carved section separating them is a drawer. Cupboards were in every household and served many purposes. They varied in quality from the simplest undecorated cupboard of pine to the very well carved and handsome cupboards of oak. The Bolles collection possesses a number of these cupboards, which are now rare, practically never met with outside of collections.

Fig. II shows a small table with triangular base and round top, divided into a triangular piece which fits the frame, and three small, semicircular leaves. The top is so arranged that it turns on the frame holding the leaves open in place, or dropping a leaf at each side, leaving the table triangular in form. Such tables as these, of which this collection has many examples, made usually of hardwood, walnut or maple, varying in size and shape, played an important part in the housefurnishings of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

Fig. III shows a chair known as a roundabout chair, with turned legs ending in Spanish feet, and a rush seat. These chairs were very popular in the early eighteenth century and continued in fashion thru the following periods, as late as 1770.

Figs. IV and V illustrate a very beautiful chest of drawers and dressing table, dating about 1740, decorated with "Japanned work." These highboys and lowboys were the furniture of the sleeping room during the period between 1700 and 1775. This collection has examples of all the styles in vogue during that period, as well as tables, chairs and desks, which followed the fashion of the slender cabriole leg ending in the plain Dutch foot and its variations.

The desk and bureau shown in Figs. VI and VII are characteristic of the fine furniture made in this country during the Chippendale period, when mahogany was the wood most used. The lower section of the desk is blocked and each drawer finished with a bead molding—the feet are finely carved ball and claw. The upper or bookcase section, with hooded top of the highest type of workmanship inside and out; the doors are finely paneled and decorated with fluted columns and the top is molded and the corners are surmounted with classic figures beautifully carved. The inside is divided into compartments for papers and finished at the top of each half section with carved shells.



BLOCK FRONT DRESSING TABLE.
Third quarter eighteenth century. (Fig. VII.)

The knee hole bureau, Fig. VII, belongs to the same period as the desk. It is also of mahogany cut in "blocks" from the solid wood and decorated with raised and sunken shells, also cut from the solid wood.

It would today be practically impossible under the most favorable conditions to bring together such a collection as this and each year adds to the difficulty of so

doing. The Metropolitan Museum in purchasing and exhibiting this collection is opening a practically new department, for there is no comprehensive collection of American furniture anywhere in this country. As New York is now the art center on this continent, and with wise foresight should remain so, what more fitting place could there be for such a collection?

Some years ago the Philadelphia Museum placed a man at its head who was a connoisseur in American ceramics. Today that museum possesses a collection that so far surpasses any other that the student must go to Philadelphia properly to study that subject. It is to be hoped that the Metropolitan Museum will become a like center for the study of American industrial arts. A chronological arrangement of American furniture covering the period between 1620-1820, would be of inestimable value to the student of history, and as the function of a museum is to preserve articles of artistic and historical value against the ravages of time, one may imagine how such a collection will be viewed by Americans of five hundred years hence.

One of the questions which faces those who are attempting to preserve art in any form, is the one of proper restoration. The condition in which furniture of two centuries ago is found makes it necessary, both for appearance and preservation, that restoration be restored to. If this is done faithfully and by an individual in sympathy with the result, it can in no way lessen the value of the object, artistically or practically. It is not possible for the vast majority of interested spectators to imagine the original beauty, for instance, of a carved oak cupboard if it is shown as found after many years' use in a stable, with doors hanging loose and joints at odds, while the wood has lost all of its luster by exposure to wind and weather.

The Bolles collection numbers some six hundred pieces, but there are many specimens which time can add. One of the results of a wide knowledge of this collection will be the gift from time to time of fine objects not already represented.

New York City.

Is Novel Writing Declining?

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX

Author of "The Face in the Girandole," "The Lost Princess."

IT seems to be the history of fine art that each phase of it has its primitive stage; then, under some romantic incentive, its period of more or less rapid growth, its flower, and then an inevitable period of decline. Has the art of novel writing reached this period of decline?

Art is the representation of Nature; not Nature reproduced, but Nature as interpreted by the personality of the artist. The more spiritually sensitive a man is to the soul of Nature, the better is his work. The artist paints not only what he sees, but what he feels. Art is Nature made human, and the art-inspiration which Solomon, and David, and Isaiah, and Phidias, and Virgil, and Giotto, and Michael Angelo had is that divine inner voice calling us to high and esoteric companionship with what is good and beautiful and true.

Sculpture was the first of the arts to find its full flower, and music the last. Sculpture was archaic in Egypt and Babylonia, and found its perfection in classic Greece.

Picture making remained archaic till the Middle Ages, when it found its flower in Florence. The tomb frescoes of Egypt, the vase decorations of the Etruscans, all the examples of early picture making which have been preserved to us show that convention was the consort of, and Nature a stranger to, the artist till the Florentine peasant, Giotto, introduced her to the world.

The art of painting has, to my mind, never been as great as during the time of the best Florentine and Venetian

masters, whose religious and spiritual inspiration could express itself with masterly technique.

It is a very curious thing that the least intellectual and the most emotional of all the arts—music—should be the last to be developed. Did you ever realize that there was no scheme of harmony, as we know it, till about three hundred years ago, and that practically the entire development of modern music occurred within a couple of centuries?

Bach was the first musician to produce other than primitive music, and his fugues led the way to Haydn, who developed the sonata form; Handel, who developed and perfected the oratorio to an extent never since excelled, and Mozart, who first produced real opera. From these first great masters came, in superb, successive steps, the orchestral development, with many instruments playing simultaneously and in harmony, and the flower of the art of music, represented by the symphonies of Beethoven and the masterpieces of Schumann, Schubert, Brahms, and the master-musician, Wagner. Less rugged and elementally magnificent than Wagner, who is to music what Michael Angelo was to sculpture and architecture, and what Browning is to modern poetry, came Liszt with his symphonic poem. Then came the final touches of delicacy added to the art by Saint-Saëns and Tschaikowsky, and then came the inevitable point of decline. Already Richard Strauss insinuates subtle elements of degeneracy, and Debussy, forsaking harmonies, seeks sensationalism in his discords. The canker worms of self-consciousness, meretricious cleverness, over-refinement, effeminization and sensualism are gnawing at the heart of modern music!

Each phase of art is developed logically and progressively to a state of comparative perfection; then, when it is exploited so far as is humanly possible, it has an evident decline. The reason for this decline is that an element of self-consciousness comes into the work of the artist. He finds it necessary to strive for new effects; he must catch the attention of the public at any cost; he must be clever and original even if that cleverness and originality lead away from truth. And these are the canker worms of decay.

While an art is progressing to perfection, every advance stimulates the artist, every step forward is a token of strength. The artist forgets himself and lives for his art. After the art has reached its zenith, the artist is lured into subtleties and catch phrases and tricks. This is most strikingly illustrated in the history of music as I have outlined it, and I believe that we have reached the period of decline in the art of fiction. During the last dozen years I have reviewed for various magazines several million novels —at least, it seems that many as I look back upon them. Some of them I have read! As I look back over the uncounted flocks of duodecimo volumes which have flitted in and out of my study window, I realize that they have left some little residuum of general impressions, and the strongest of these impressions is that every human situation, emotion, influence, characteristic, passion and environment have been described, and that modern novel writers, despairing of finding anything new, are resorting to retellings, to tricks of technique and subtleties in order to catch the popular taste.

The classic myths of Greece and Rome, the folk-lore and peasant superstitions of Europe, the scandals and immoralities of court life, legends and fairy tales covered the gamut in allegorical form of human experience. Boccaccio, perhaps the first realistic romancer, who told tales typifying real people and social conditions, breaking away from wonderland, just as Giotto broke away from archaic convention, introduced the first modern element in the art of fiction. He dealt in realities, not in symbols; he humanized his characters instead of deifying them. He blazed the trail followed long afterward by La Fontaine, Hugo and Balzac. Defoe and Fielding led the way to George Eliot, Maria Edgeworth, Thackeray, Dickens and Scott. The art flowered under the culture of Kingsley, Charles Reade, Hawthorne and Dumas, and what have those and the "sweet host more" of other masters now dead left for the modern novelist to do?

The song of life has been sung, the

human heart has been analyzed, the passions and emotions have been portrayed; the modern writer must content himself with paraphrasing the same things, embellishing them merely with clever technique and tricking them out in new garb. Personally, I think that the technique of the novel of today is far superior to the technique of the novel of the early nineteenth century. It has a perfectly definite plan and theme, it is condensed, epigrammatic, sparkling and medallion-like in its finish, it is stripped of verbiage and circumlocutions, and technique is a very necessary part of art.

Technically, the romances of Thackeray, and Dickens, and Dumas, for instance, are not novels at all. They are glimpses of life visualized, the author rambling on in a leisurely way till he had finished his three-volume space. There were generalizations and preachments and incidental dissertations which were quite apart from the swing of the theme. Their books were faithful histories of the times, describing real scenes and characteristics, but with fictitious people who stood for types; they were marvelous panoramas of life and manners, but they were not novels as we now understand the word. "The Virginians," "The Three Musketeers," "David Copperfield," "Père Goriot," had no real endings; they simply stopped.

The novels of today are really amplified short stories, elaborating one idea or group of ideas logically to an artistic finish. They far surpass their prototypes in technique, but they have far less of the true art-impulse. The clear-cut conceptions of De Maupassant, the crisply drawn emotionalism of Poe, the imagination and virility of Bulwer, the tense realism of Kipling, all influenced the artistic methods of modern writers, but with this growth of refinement came the decrease of primal ruggedness, enthusiasm and inspiration. Kipling, with all his vigor, succinctness and picturesque force, never produced a true novel. Howells introduced what might be termed the photographic process, which *re*produces but does not *re*present, and today we have as our foremost novelists such writers as Henry James, who interminably splits hairs, who teases us with subtle shades of meaning, who quibbles over syllables. George Meredith, too refined and artificial in style to be real, and who spins gossamer threads to catch the moonlight, and Mrs. Humphry Ward, who plays the drawing-room zither, but not the sounding horn.

The novel of today suffers terribly from commercialism. The writer must keep always before him the deadly question, "Will it sell?" The publisher's criterion is not, "Is it good, will it add prestige to my house?" but, "Will it sell?" The reader asks before he buys, not "Is it good, is it art, is it literature?" but, "Is it being read and discussed? Should I buy it to be up on the subject?" This is the soil where the canker worm thrives.

What is a novel, after all? Merely a tale of human life written to divert, to please, to interest. True, but all works of art should do these things. But there are more ways than one to divert, to please and to interest. Sidney Lanier has written:

> "Let any sculptor hew us out the most ravishing combination of tender curves and spheric softness that ever stood for woman. Yet if the lips have a certain fulness that hints of the flesh, if the brow be insincere, if, in the minutest particle, the physical beauty suggests a moral ugliness—that sculptor—unless he be portraying a moral ugliness for a moral purpose—may as well give over his marble for paving stones, for Time, whose judgments are inexorably moral, will not accept his work."

The novel, like every other form of art, to be a work of art and to live, must be inexorably moral. The more recent novels from the pen of an English novelist who gave promise of being able to produce classics, Maurice Hewlett, show decided traces of moral meretriciousness too subtle to be called indecent, but which, in spite of their refinement of style, will cause them to be forgotten, I believe, when "The Scarlet Letter," with its moral treatment of an immoral theme, lives. The author of "The Stooping Lady" is beginning himself to stoop. On the other hand, certain writers who believe they are returning to the more elemental period of art mistake brutality and coarseness for honesty; they shock the senses, but do not stir the heart. Jack London, for instance, strives to

portray elemental human passions in modern but primitive conditions of life, but his books have no uplift.

One modern novelist, in my opinion, rises considerably above the plane of present-day, brilliant mediocrity. Breaking all current traditions, scorning the popular demand for condensation and rapidity of action, wandering leisurely along thru many hundred pages in each of his four books, and making many detours in the old-fashioned way of Thackeray, writing evidently for the mere pleasure of writing, yet having a distinctly strong story to tell withal, William De Morgan has, in his old age, won a permanent place for himself as a writer of good novels.

What impressions do these modern novels leave upon me? That their writers have, with much cleverness, great skill, ingenuity, versatility, boldness—and with a weather eye out for the royalties they are to reap—produced countless books—ah! a most amazing army of books!—which divert, amuse, in some cases instruct, in a few stimulate, but which seldom uplift or inspire. The novel reader of today receives a liberal education in life. With Kipling and Mrs. Fraser he learns India better than the traveler; he becomes acquainted with coolie and maharaja, with pariah and priest; he sees the palaces and bazaars, and the English garrison life, and is caught in the mystic spell of Hindoo philosophy; with Lafcadio Hearn and Pierre Loti he becomes intimate with the Japanese; with Jack London and Rex Beach he suffers the cold of the Klondike; with Merriman the heat of Africa; with Joseph Conrad and E. J. Conolly he learns the horrors of typhoon and raging seas; with Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Wharton and Robert Grant he visits the aristocratic homes of England and New England; with Mrs. Harrison, Mary Wilkins, Davis, Chambers and others he hobnobs with various grades of American society; with Winston Churchill he scans our history; with Edwin Lefevre he dabbles in high finance; with Cable and Hopkinson Smith he is entertained in Creole and Virginia society; with Myra Kelly he studies the children of the slums, and with Conan Doyle and Hornung he becomes a detective or a burglar, as his fancy pleases.

Would you hunt, fish, explore, make love, crack a safe, fight a battle, loiter at a tea, or sail the main in palatial yacht or fisherman's dory, enter the courts of royalty or eat black bread with the peasants, gentle reader? Is it your whim to explore the sweatshops or factories, delve in the mines under the earth or sail the skies in aeroplanes, plunge back into history or forward into the future? It is all here at dollar and a half per!

The modern novelist knows more of engineering than the professional engineers, more finance than the trust owners, more of Europe and Asia than the explorers, more morality and immorality than the sociologists! Truly it is a strenuous life, this novel writing of today. *It is clever, but is it art?*

Is the modern fiction writer inspired by the same frenzy that caused Shelley to write "Adonais," or Michael Angelo to carve his "Moses," or Botticelli to paint his "Spring," or Rubinstein to compose his "Melody in E," or Mendelssohn his "Spring Song," or Carpaccio to paint his Madonnas?

I cry a warning that cleverness will never take the place of inspiration, that sensationalism will tickle the public taste but transiently, and that sensualism will lead to chaos. Whether it be with his chisel, his pencil, his brush, his bow or his pen, the man must work with divine fire, regardful enough of modern needs and conditions to be sympathetic to them, regardless enough to dare to lead up and away from them, and scornful of commercial temptations, to be an artist. Books will die and bookworms will eat them, but not when they are inspired with the love of truth and beauty, not when they are written with the true art-impulse that forgets self-consciousness, that avoids the lure of money, that scorns the immoral, that cares little for the popularity of the moment, but everything for truth and sweetness and light.

New York City.



PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
From a painting by Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy. Recently presented to the American Museum of Natural History of New York City.

Reforming the Theater

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON, D.D.

Author of "In His Steps," Etc.

THE other day a theatrical agent from New York came into my study and in a very direct business-like way said he wanted permission to put one of my books, "In His Steps," upon the stage. He represented theatrical interests in New York which he said would guarantee to put the play upon the stage in a very generous fashion, and into the hands of the very best actors and actresses. He demonstrated with somewhat enthusiastic diction, at least to his own satisfaction, that there was "big money" in it for all concerned, and pulling out a contract, seemed to take for granted that it was only a matter of coming from New York to Topeka to get what he asked for. In reply to my question whether these actors and actresses were all devout, sincere Christian men and women, he at first expressed some astonishment and then considerable feeling. He could not guarantee any such conditions and did not think it necessary. But the play, he urged, would be staged in such a way as to offend no one, and be a great purpose play to elevate the masses, and so on, closing his argument with a peroration concerning the "big money" in it for all concerned.

I may have made a mistake in refusing my consent to the dramatization of what was to me at the time a work of great thought, and intense conviction from which I have never departed, even thirteen years after the time of writing the story. I am willing to be open to the charge of extreme and of Puritanical narrowness in the demand for an idealism which can never be met, but I do not yet see that it is the Christian thing to dramatize a Christian story because there is "big money" in it, or even on the plea that it will influence possibly the lives of people if put in dramatic shape. The fact of the matter is, the particular theatrical interests which urged the dramatization are money makers, pure and simple. That is their one and only end, and it makes no difference to them whether what they put on the stage is Christian or pagan. If it has possible "big money" in it, that is all the question they ask. The uplift of humanity is a by product. The main thing is the cash. Box receipts soar mountains high above the elevation of the multitude.

There are other reasons why I hesitated to try to reform the theater with a supposably dramatic form of the purpose story. The theater as an institution is the strangest and most remarkable combination of good and bad that society knows anything about. No other institution which is supposed to be a part of our civilization dares contain such a strange medley. The Church is, for the most part, at least decently moral in its worship, its services, its entertainments, and its social life generally. It would not dare be anything else. The average school is for the most part giving to the civilized community good things in an overwhelming majority. But the theater, with an eye to box receipts mainly, gives the people a purpose play one night, and shows up the next with things so indecent that they could not be seen or spoken on the street or repeated out loud in any company of men and women, outside the theater, without a storm of protest.

I very seldom go to the theater myself, largely on this account, because I do not know what I am liable to run into, even when the actors and actresses are known as first class. But a short time ago, with the help of some newspaper reporters who are more or less frequent attendants on the theater, I summed up the character of some twenty-seven shows which came into my own town. By the consensus of opinion given by these theatergoers, five of the twenty-seven were clean and good, had some definite lesson to teach, without a syllable or scene throughout which could offend even the most fastidious Christian man or woman. Seven of the twenty-seven plays were of doubtful order, that is, they were for the most part good as to acting and such matters, but contained at least suggestive dialogue or questionable ethical teaching. The remaining fifteen plays of the twenty-seven were what could truthfully be called bad in the

sense of suggestiveness; or the theme of the play itself revolved about some phase of human frailty, the discussion of which by the theater, as experience shows, does not help to better conditions, but rather incites the passions, just as hanging used to do when it was performed in public. It is not a deterrent to evil, but rather a pandering to vulgar things, leaving in the mind a brown deposit which gradually coats the finer sensibility of virtue or takes the bloom off of the necessary innocence of youth.

At this point I find myself raising the question concerning what is supposed to be the effect of the theater as an institution on the chronic theatergoer. A great deal is said, apparently without any dissent, about the great influence of the theater in shaping conduct. I have often wondered, however, whether the influence of even the good play for righteousness on the character of one who has seen and heard it can be compared for one moment with the influence of a good book or a good speech or a good sermon. From my limited experience with the constant theatergoer, I do not find this influence very permanent in its actual doing of righteousness. On the other hand, I find a more or less blasé condition of mind. The theater seems to create an artificial atmosphere. One is not seeing real life nor meeting its real experiences. It is glamor and dream life. Young men who are caught by the fascination of the nightly attendance on the theater become dissatisfied with real life. The atmosphere of the play affects them not as an incentive toward the cleaner and more ambitious righteousness, but rather acts as a sensational tickling of certain emotional parts of the nature, and there is no question whatever concerning the rousing of certain passions in the inveterate theatergoer which, as far as my observation goes, tend towards demoralization of character.

The trouble with most theatergoers is the failure to discriminate. They go to good and bad alike. All that thousands of theatergoers ever ask about the actor or actress is whether he or she is first class or has the reputation of being such. That is enough. The play itself may be rotten to the core and the teaching objectionable in the extreme, but with these theatergoers the fine acting is the main thing; and it is only once in a very great while that even so-called Christian people will register their protest against a bad play by going out of the theater when their moral sense is offended.

A play was given once in my home town in which the principal actor was a famous man whose name attracted a crowded house. The play itself taught no good lesson, it had no purpose to elevate, it contained many passages of great vulgarity and had in it much dialog of a debasing sort. There were hundreds of Church members present in the theater that night. Some of them, commenting on the play in my hearing, condemned severely some of the things they saw and heard, but not one man or woman registered his protest by leaving the house. The only thing the manager wanted was the money of these people; the only protest he could fear was the actual and indignant withdrawal of the audience. Is it not proper to raise a question concerning this habit of theatergoers? What we call decent men and women, for fear of being thought a little odd, will let their protest fall to the ground and by their presence, at least, tacitly endorse some tremendously bad thing by looking at and hearing it.

Which leads to comment on what has always seemed to me like a very remarkable inconsistency where the theater is concerned. Our civilized cities are vulgarized by staring bill boards which depict women indecently clad, advertising theatrical presentations. Very few people seem to think anything is very wrong about this, but if the persons portrayed on the bill boards were suddenly to come to life and get down off the boards and walk along the street, the law of any town in America would instantly arrest them for indecent exposure. The same thing is true of the things that are said and done on the stage of the theater. Actors and actresses will say and do things on the stage of a theater which could not be said and done on the street or on the sidewalk of any town without subjecting them to arrest. In a recent popular play one of the characters made his "hit" by swearing profusely in every act. If the same person swore one-tenth as much on the street of any town he would be arrested by the authorities for improper language. There seems to be

one rule for the theater and one for common everyday life.

As the editor of one of our papers commenting on a play in a university town where scores of college boys and girls attended, said:

"This play is the story of the almost brutal portrayal of the utter selfishness of a man, who, to gain his own desire, would sacrifice even his own wife. The principal character is a figure that always appeals to women and yet they never find such characters in real life. The scene in —— has much that is not nice in it, there is much that is ugly, much that is revolting in the play, and it is not one for quite young girls to see attended by boys as escorts. It created a big impression in New York City and yet it is not a good play. Maybe that is why it did."

What excuse can the theater offer for giving the public a thing like this, which the papers praise in one breath and damn in another? A play not nice for boys and girls to see, and yet the play which scores of boys and girls did see, in a community far above the average, where fathers and mothers make no discrimination apparently as to the character of the shows which they allow their children to attend.

The gravest charge that can be brought against the theater today is the charge that it is run in the interest of "big money." Christian men and women who have the welfare of civilization at heart are not in control of the theater business, as a rule. It is not too sweeping an assertion to say that those who are in control of it are for the most part governed by the box receipts. If they thought the dramatization of the Bible would draw a crowd, they would be willing to put it on.

The only real things which will reform the theater either within or without will be, First, the control of the business by great Christian men and women who are not in the theater for the money to be got out of it, but for the good they can do. The Church may have a duty here which it has not been willing to assume. I can conceive quite readily of a Christian play being managed thruout by members of the Church, and performing great service, as my good friend Rev. Sylvester Horne, recently elected to Parliament in the Liberal camp, illustrated a short time ago in his own church in Tottenham Court Road, George Whitefield's old tabernacle. He gave the presentation of a temperance play, dramatized by a London playwright and staged and carried out by his own church people. I think George Whitefield, the great evangelist, would have been overwhelmed with the thought of the time coming, when on the ground where he once preached his theological evangelism a real theater would be set up, at least so far as this play was concerned. But as it is now, in the theater as actually organized and carried on, much is given that is doing vastly more harm than good. I am one of the kind called narrow and sometimes Puritanical in the matter of theatrical representations, but when I find that the results of constant theater going are not helpful, but generally harmful to spiritual exaltation, and harmful to concrete righteousness, rubbing the bloom off of youth and filling the mind with artificial dreams of life, I think my quarrel with the institution is well taken.

There are some helpful and noble plays on the stage in America today, but the number is exceedingly small compared with those plays which debase and demoralize even when they add nothing to the sum total of human beauty and usefulness, and I am fully inclined to believe that the effect of even a good play on the theatergoer has been tremendously exaggerated. There is too much that is artificial about the stage as an institution from which the listener cannot escape. There is too much of dream life about the whole thing to start impulses which will actually be exprest in daily life. It would be interesting to know how many people who shed tears in the theater over the misfortune of some character have actually relieved that kind of distress. I get the impression from what I see of the constant theatergoer that his emotions vanish just about as he leaves the house, and are forgotten when he wakes up the next morning. The real reform of the theater must come from the *management* of it; in a change of purpose on the part of those who carry it on as a business. When the theater is in real Christian hands, it will begin to do its real Christian work and be an adjunct to help the Church and the home in the real influence on character in the shaping of righteousness.

Topeka, Kansas.

Literature

Trans-Himalaya*

Of those who have received high orographic honors of late, none have achieved renown so well earned as is that attained by the energetic Swedish mountain climber, Sven Hedin, of Stockholm, who, more than twenty years ago, took for his special ambition the development of geographical certainty as to the nature of the roof of the world in the Himalayas. There, up in the neighborhood of the four mile limit, four great rivers take their rise, having a vast mountain catchment, but a very limited range, for their highest beginnings. The area in which their chief springs lie is hardly greater than the area of the State of Connecticut, and an old-fashioned stage coach traveling fifty miles a day could water its horses successively in the Ganges, the Bramahputra, and the Indus, with its chief affluent, the Sutlej. The Ganges starts early for the race south. The other three rivers linger about the foot of glaciers at the three mile level above the sea, mingling their waters, either boldly by overflow or by seepage, in two considerable lakes, at an elevation of about 16,000 feet, or in an atmosphere where the breath comes hard. These sources of the great rivers had never been explored with anything like accuracy. Neither had it been accurately determined what was the true nature of a vast, irregular grouping of mountains that lay behind the Himalayas. Their two extremes, east and west, had been traversed in passes, but all between the two ends lay immense, tangled, and unexplored. Were they a continuous chain, or aggregation of chains? They had been heard of, guessed at, but lay in the geographies a vast, white, blank, the source of rivers and the character of the mountain chain.

These two problems attracted Sven Hedin, and against all obstacles, local, national, international, he determined to get out the observation ladders, and see for himself, and incidentally for the rest of the world, what their nature was and what was going on there. Between 1905 and 1907 he zigzagged six or seven times across that interior mountain system, examined the passes, left the skeletons of many horses, mules and native yaks under the driving snows, and added a new, definite and descriptive name to the geographies. He had been thru "Trans-Himalaya." That was to be the new mountain system in the background, behind the old and well known Himalayas. He had fairly earned the honors showered on him in various centers, and has deservedly placed the true name on a new mountain system. "It was reserved for him," as Lord Curzon sums it all up, "to trace it on the spot, and to place it on the map in its long, unbroken, and massive significance." He had, moreover, made the circuit and the criss-cross of the two great lakes, sent the lead down some scores of times and plotted the bottom of the larger lake; measured in transverse sections the higher competitive affluents of the three mighty streams, and ascertained the amount of water each could deliver in cubic feet—in other words, he had found out which was the true main source of each river. He had made good his claim that he was "the first white man that had penetrated to the sources of the Indus and Brahmaputra." He had added some definite knowledge to the small amount of vague surmise already possessed by the lower world in regard to those two "historical rivers, which, like the claws of a crab, grip the highest mountain systems of the world." Incidentally, also, he had broken through the soil-crust honeycombed by millions of field mice, and that other crust peculiar to Tibet, where the Lamaist worshiper still turns his prayer mill, unobserved by the world below the Himalayas. Behind the scenes he was able to make a fair study of Lamaism, and the mill he can describe. It "contains miles of thin paper strips

*Trans-Himalaya. Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet. *By Sven Hedin.* With 388 Illustrations from Photographs, Water-color Sketches, and Drawings by the Author, and 10 Maps. Two Vols. New York: The Macmillan Company. $7.50 net.

with prayers printed on them and wound round and round the axis of a cylinder. There is a handle attached by which the axle can be turned. A single revolution and millions of prayers ascend together to the ears of the gods."

The observation of the Swedish traveler is varied, minute, incessant, rich in small details, somewhat too promiscuously poured in from the hasty notebooks, because the eight hundred and odd pages had to be done in 107 days; the details cover the character of the soil of a vast country, the vegetable and animal life,



A STREET IN TASHI-LUNPO.
From Hedin's "Trans-Himalaya." (Macmillan.)

and the habits of the grimy Tibetans, whose personal thatch of unwashed area has to be left undisturbed during the months of a long and stormy winter.

Anatole France

EACH volume of the English translation of the works of Anatole France that comes from the John Lane Company brings more English-speaking readers under a charm that already holds readers of French. For in these translations so much of the charm survives; not only the grace of thought, but so much of the fragrance of phrase comes over without suffering the sea-change that French fiction often undergoes in crossing the Atlantic. And the translation of *Penguin Island** is the more welcome because only an enterprise aiming at completeness would be likely to give us this book, altho it is at once the most brilliant, the most searching and possibly the most amusing of all France's productions.

For with all this, *Penguin Island* stands little chance of being popular. Certainly not with Frenchmen, who have none of the Russian fondness for seeing their weak points held up to the world. But it is bound to get out of favor with a much wider audience. Since he laughs at everything, every one is sure sooner or later to find himself laughed at, or, what is harder yet, his faith, his dream, his ideal, his illusion, his morality. If he does not hit every head he sees, at least he pats it; a mocking pat bestowed upon the most exalted personages of medieval heaven and modern earth. Americans chuckling over French discomfiture stop when he crosses the Atlantic and turns upon Chicago, New York, the American nation itself, his bitter, lambent humor. The rising tide of irony submerges all the firm ground of past and present, and he who takes refuge upon the last little island of the future finds that the swift final chapters cover even that.

The book purports to be a chronicle of an island peopled by those penguins that, after they had been inadvertently baptized by St. Maël, were, after much celestial argument, transformed into men, "not to disturb the economy of mysteries," altho, as St. Cornelius feelingly observes, "the Christian state is not without serious inconveniences for a penguin." The adjustment of these inconveniences provides the basis of a demurely serious review of primitive times and of the Middle Ages. With modern times the pace quickens, the allegory becomes thinner, the Boulanger affair, the Dreyfus case, the separation of Church and State, and many more phases of the life of his country, flash past under the most transparent disguises.

Penguin Island is in effect a history of the intelligence of France, and from her position in the world of ideas it becomes to some degree a history of the intelligence of the world. Besides this, it is the quintessence of Anatole France; in this one book appear all the traits that distinguish his work, but sharpened, intensified. His curious understanding of the medieval viewpoint—an understanding that rarely betrays sympathy—produced in "Thaïs" the celebrated statement of the dilemma of the Supreme Being at the creation of the world; here it ascends to the company of the saints and takes a perverse joy in turning theology against itself in the discussion that takes place in the best society of Heaven, a discussion that would be irreverent should he for one moment intimate that he believed there were any such persons. Here, too, is his erudition, running, as usual, on such light wheels that its bulk goes unnoticed; his famous irony that has played over all the other books concentrates here like a searchlight, and like it, sweeps the firmament and gets into all the dark corners; here the smile that shone in "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard" and has ever since brightened France's philosophy, shows in its last form—and what a meaning has been lying all these years back of this smile!

For it now expresses a depth of pessimism far beneath that of the German prophets of disenchantment; these have lost all illusions, but they can still weep for them, or at least can still rail and cry out. France smiles, even a peaceful smile—what does all that matter? Amid

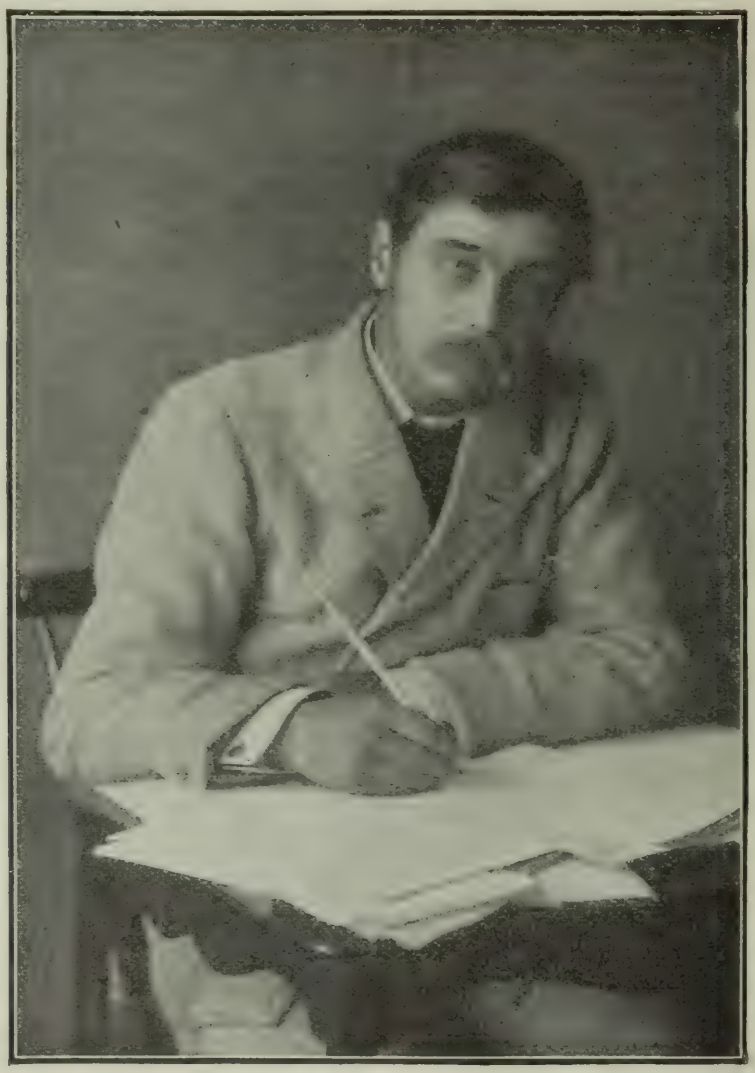
*PENGUIN ISLAND. Complete Limited Edition of the Works of Anatole France. New York: John Lane Company. 24 volumes. $2 each.

the crash of worlds he is not even unmoved—he is moved to genuine amusement.

It would seem that not the snarl of Swift, nor Nietzsche's set teeth, nor even the sullen silences of the Russian realists, are so terrible as the sarcastic smile of Anatole France.

The History of Mr. Polly. By H. G. Wells. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Polly was a peg that didn't fit the "beastly, silly wheeze of a hole" in which he found himself. And Mr. H. G. Wells is a master of the psychology of the unfit. Again, we have the hero who hates his job; hates with an impotent fury his town, his home, his shop and himself. We do not know why Mr. Polly cherishes such bitterness, which Mr. Wells shares, toward the useful and innocent business of an outfitter; nor why a man should so loathe his "relations," including that relation-in-law, his wife. To be sure, Mr. Polly's family, as herein set forth, are not attractive; but, as everybody except Mr. Wells knows, any family in the world is sure to have some Jonathan to atone for its Saul. It is a relief to have the dismal history of this most discontented man lighted up by the glare of a fire, altho set by himself. There is an altogether delightful old lady who is rescued from the fire, altho she persistently refuses to jump; an artistic and original window-dresser, and a crowd of other characters, lifelike and distinctive, but as seen thru Mr. Polly's jaundiced eyes, utterly unlovely. We cannot help contrasting Mr. Wells's art with that of Mr. Jacobs, whose absurd old sea captains and their attendant satellites are exasperating at times, but always human and humorous, always



H. G. WELLS,
Author of "The History of Mr. Polly." (Duffield.)

likable, and often lovable. But the heart of Mr. Polly, the idealist disgusted with routine, is alive and beating; a piece of raw life snatched quivering and bloody from his frame and held up for our inspection. And there is a cruel suggestion in this clinic of: "Here are *you*—in spite of the grace of God!" If Mr. Wells would go far enough to see clearly that each of the other characters in Mr. Polly's little drab world has his own inner tragedy, his own moments of delight, his own idealism, and always an equal egoistic prepossession of his own immense importance to himself, he would be able to attain the exquisite art of Mr. Arnold Bennett's apotheosis of the common lot in his "The Old Wives' Tale." As it is, Mr. Wells has but the partial vision, and we receive a distorted image, twisted perversely from its true proportion.



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SELLERS OF ORANGES AND BREAD ON STANDARD OIL CANS IN JERUSALEM.
From "A Vagabond Journey Around the World."

A Vagabond Journey Around the World. By Harry A Franck. New York: The Century Co. $3.

Amid the host of conventional travel books constantly being published, it is refreshing to pick up one that is different. This is not an "Around the World in the Yacht 'Sunbeam'"; not a personally conducted tour of Europe for $483, with Ober Ammergau thrown in and no extras except laundry. It is the plain but well-told narrative of how a University of Michigan boy worked his way around the world, a record of resourcefulness, energy and independence which proves that these American qualities are not extinct in the younger generation. Mr. Franck's itinerary, more or less involuntary, covers England, France, Italy, Egypt, Ceylon, India, China and Japan, but he has the knack of skipping the commonplace and devoting his lively descriptions to the more unfamiliar localities, and of these pages his experience as a circus clown in Ceylon and his tramp thru the jungles of Siam are the most interesting. Thru it all he stuck to his kodak, and the reader is very glad of it.

The Voice in the Rice. By Gouverneur Morris. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A volume for the hammock, light, narrow, adorned with green leaves and tinted pictures. A medieval romance in a modern American setting, proving that

an ingenious novelist has no need to go to Europe for his Zendas. A real hero, a real heroine, a real villain, a real plot, and we feared that they were extinct. And snakes, more snakes than we ever met before in a book or out. What the hammocked young person will dream of after the book is read we do not dare imagine.

The Philosophy of Change. By D. P. Rhodes. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. xxvii, 389. $2.

Mr. Rhodes describes for us frankly the method he employed in evolving his new philosophical theory — which, in fact, so far as it is true, is as old as Herakleitos of Ephesus:

"At the outset of the investigations here to be recorded, I had no opinions worth mentioning either as to the meanings of actual life or as to the nature of truth itself. I destroyed all the notes in which I had recorded my arguments for or against the theories of some of my notable predecessors; banished all books from my study; and with no implements further than pencil and spotless paper, a few brass pins and a tennis ball, I set about enquiring seriously into the destiny of man."

One must admire Mr. Rhodes's diligence and courage—the courage that could present the results of his cogitations to the world as a new philosophy. But one may be pardoned for doubting, after carefully traveling thru his chapters, whether the final result is worth much more than the materials with which he started. Here and there in his audacious and somewhat random assertions Mr. Rhodes strikes out a thought worth attention. To some readers the unconventional, unordered and unsystematic form of his book, with its breezy, colloquial sentences, may serve to shake up old, unconsidered prejudices and ideas, and to bring some glimpse of new truth.

History of the State of Washington. By Edmond S. Meany. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.25 net.

Professor Meany is probably the best-informed student of Western American history residing on the Pacific Coast. His recent volume on the *History of the State of Washington* thus comes to us from a mature and well-stocked mind, and thru a facile pen. It is such a history as we ought to have for every State in the Union—interesting, accurate, well illustrated, and as well proportioned as could be expected of any local historian. Of course, if we had written the book we should have given it a slightly different balance, with less space devoted to early matters and more to the history of the State since 1883. Professor Meany gives only a quarter of his pages to the years since Villard drove thru his Northern Pacific, and we learn little of agriculture, and irrigation, and the recent growth of the State under the new transportation and scientific farming. But probably the public will like this book as well as it would like ours, and as part of the public we are properly grateful for what we have.

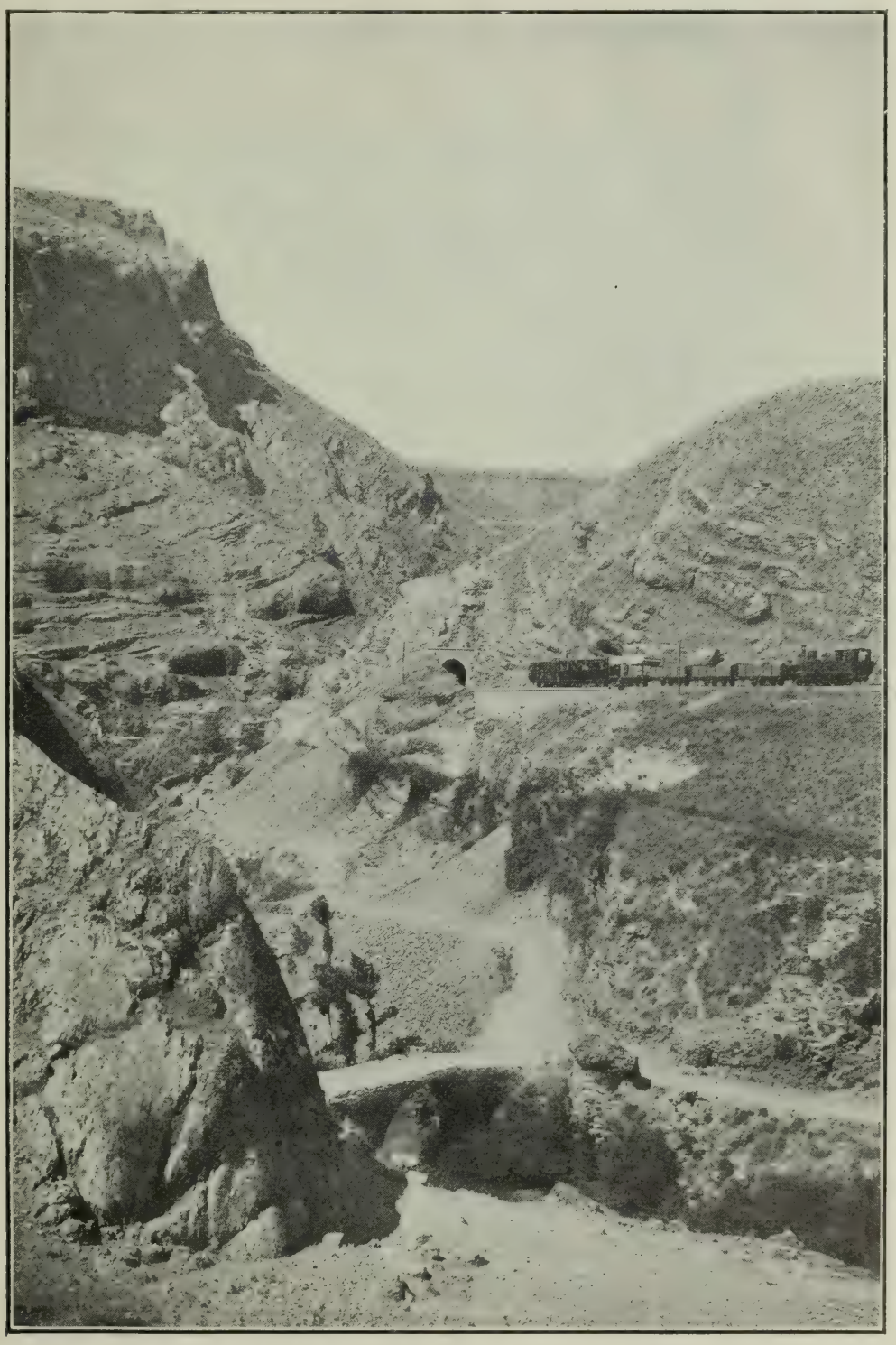
Philo-Judæs of Alexandria. By Norman Bentwich, 12mo, pp. 273. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society.

The author is a scholar of Trinity, Cambridge University, and has carefully studied the writings of Philo, as well as his commentators, such as Drummond, Schürer, Siegfried and Montefiore. This volume is no translation, but is a careful elucidation of Philo's philosophy and theology. The study of Philo is of prime importance to the history of Christian doctrine, altho not sufficiently studied. Early Christianity, as seen particularly in John's Gospel and the Book of Hebrews, drew much from the current Philonian doctrine, even as Philo himself depended on Plato's doctrine of ideas, and the Timæus, and on the figurative language of the Psalms and Proverbs in what they say of the word *logos,* and wisdom personified. We remember that the Book of Acts tells us how much early Christianity owed to the Alexandrian learning of Priscilla and Aquila. As the author of this volume is a Jew, as might be expected he declares that the apostolic and patristic writers erred in taking Philo's allegorizing too literally, and out of his figure of the *logos* developing an objective Trinity and a hostile temper toward the Mosaic Torah.

Fifty-three Years in Syria. By Henry Harris Jessup, D. D. New York; Fleming H. Revell Co. 2 vols. $5.

This book appears at the right time, at the moment when the whole world has become aware of the regenerating

movement which has been so persistently and quietly carried on in the Turkish empire. Dr. Jessup is able to close his record of more than a half century's labors with the announcement of the opening of a new era, when freedom of thought and equality of religions is promised by the constitution and guaranteed by the rise into power of Young Turks and Syrians of liberal views, many of them trained in such schools as the Syrian Protestant College of Beirut. It is a record of faith triumphing over intolerance and hatred; a history of Syria as well as a diary of personal events and opinions, very heterogeneous and of unequal interest. It throws light upon a great variety of topics. To refer to only one example, Dr. Jessup has watched the rise of Babism and has been in con-



GORGE OF NAHR BARADA (THE ABANA) AND THE DAMASCUS RAILWAY.
From Jessup's "Fifty-three Years in Syria." (Revell.)

tact with its leaders and followers, so it is interesting to compare his unfavorable view of the new religion with the statements made by its missionaries now working in this country.

The Christian Pastor in the New Age, Comrade—Sponsor—Social Mediator, Lectures for 1909 on the George Shepard Foundation, Bangor Theological Seminary. By Albert Josiah Lyman. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

These five lectures by the cultured pastor of the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn reveal those fine qualities of mind and heart and the high ideals of service which have made Dr. Lyman the beloved leader and counselor in things spiritual that he has become. His emphasis on comradeship as the broad human basis of all effectiveness and power in the minister's life is beautifully enforced by his own method of preparation for this lectureship. His rich experiences as a city pastor for thirty-six years and his careful reading and studies on the topic in the great Oxford Library were all pushed into the background to give first place to the knowledge of the students' difficulties and aspirations acquired in a week's residence with them a short time prior to the writing of the lectures. And the mediatorship, which he regards as the highest function of the pastor, is realized unobtrusively but fully in his glowing interpretation of their half-formed longings and ideals in terms of his own large attainments and lofty vision. Thruout the book he discusses the mode of developing this comradeship, this "fraternal sentiment," and the exercise of the resulting power of mediatorship in the varied activities of the minister's life.

Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. By Herbert N. Casson. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co. $1.50.

There is considerable gush and much praise of the Scotch-Irish in Mr. Casson's sketch of Cyrus Hall McCormick, but they do not destroy the underlying truth that the material expansion of the United States in the last century was the work of those intense lives that in other days were wont to go to war or sit in cabinets. There is no parallel in history for the vast migrations made possible by the revolution in transportation and tempted by the endless grain lands that offered to all independence and wealth. The inadequacy of labor in face of the work awaiting hands was equally without a parallel. And the rewards of the nineteenth century went to those men who stretched the capacity of labor until it could encompass the task before it. McCormick was one of these; a fighting farmer who lived with his reaper, waited nine years for his first customer, but never lost his faith in his own power or the future. He was Chicago. He picked it out before the railroads found it, and helped to rebuild after the fire had devastated it. All of these things Mr. Casson sings in his eulogistic life, and most of them are deserved. "The reaper is to the North," said Stanton, "what slavery is to the South. . . . Without McCormick's invention I fear the North could not win, and the Union would be dismembered." These were enthusiastic words. Yet it was the spirit of McCormick that made the industrial North.

Crete the Forerunner of Greece. By C. H. and H. Hawes. With a Map and Plan. 16mo, pp. xiv-158. New York: Harper & Brothers. 75 cents.

Mr. Hawes has worked much in the ethnology of Crete, while Mrs. Hawes is Harriet Boyd, who before her marriage had made the remarkable discoveries at Gournia. Both writers are thus thoroly familiar with their subject, and in this volume of the "Library of Living Thought" they give an account and an evaluation of the excavations in Crete carried on by Dr. Evans, Mr. Hogarth and other British, German, Greek and American excavators. Their results are as revolutionary as those of Dr. Schliemann at Troy and Mycenæ, and show how Greece got its civilization and what was the successive development of art from the stone to the iron age. Much was due to Egypt, and commercial intercourse goes back to the earlier dynasties, before 2000 B. C. We wish the volume could have given illustrations as well as plans of palaces and a map, but that would have required a larger book. This is very instructive, up to date, cheap,

while for fuller treatment one should refer to Mr. Ronald Burrows's "The Recent Discoveries in Crete."

Those Brewster Children. By Florence Morse Kingsley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Like "Helen's Babies" and "The Heavenly Twins," the Brewster children assist in bringing a romance to a successful conclusion. The children are very human; so are their parents, and consequently their actions and reactions do not always accord with modern theories of juvenile training. The author evidently understands children better than some of our distinguished pediologists.



THE PSYCHOLOGIST AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
From Kingsley's "Those Brewster Children" (Dodd, Mead).

The Fourth Dimension Simply Explained. A collection of Popular Essays with Introduction and Notes by Henry P. Manning, Ph. D., of Brown University. New York: Munn & Co. $1.50 net.

No one who is anxious enough to learn about the fourth dimension to be willing to spend a dollar and a half need remain any longer in ignorance. For here is a collection of the twenty-two best popular explanations of the subject, from two hundred and forty-five submitted in a competition started by the *Scientific American*. The essays are all independent of each other, so there is a good deal of repetition. If we cannot construct a fourth dimensional figure even in our mind, we can at least assume it in mathematical work, and by analogy

find out many of its properties. Thus, while there are no diagrams of hypercubes, there is a projection of one, constructed just as one may project a cube upon a plane surface. All of these writers agree that while hyperspace is quite conceivable as a physical fact, there is no evidence of its existence and no reason to think there ever will be any, but such speculations have their uses in widening our views and clarifying our ideas.

The Song of Songs. By Herman Sudermann. Translated by Thomas Seltzer. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.40.

It would strike the unperverted student of present-day literature, art and music in Germany that all the medieval devils, driven out from other countries, had taken refuge for a second time in another herd of swine. Art has become a Walpurgis nacht's nightmare of contortion; music a hideous din and squeal; and literature a Gadarene obsession. Wedekind, Schnitzler, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Blei, Sternheim, Mayrshofer and Strauss, among the Germans, seem possessed by obscene demons. And even Hermann Sudermann, whom we remember best as the author of that somber but noble novel, "Dame Care," with its dauntless hero, and lifting clouds, and gleam of pale sunshine at the end; even he has fallen below his level, in an evil age, and has written *The Song of Songs* —the story of a weak and wicked woman. Her weakness is intended to arouse pity, but to a healthy mind it only adds to the poisonous perfection of her serpent type. We see Lilly, perversely named, slip deeper and deeper into the slimy ooze of the underworld; everybody is ready to push her down into it, it is true, but she, as always, drags the innocent with her. Such women are, have been and always will be poisonous to all about them. The facts of her gradual decaying; that she was orphaned by her father's desertion and her mother's madness; ill-used, starved and beaten; sought by evil men and debauched by luxury because of her innocent beauty— "Lilly with the eyes," she was called by her schoolmates; clinging to the score of her father's opera, "The Song of Songs," which is made the symbol of an ideal she never quite loses; after many gross alliances finding a purer love which she is too base to keep unsoiled; too weak to live; too cowardly to die; none of these things which are insinuated as semi-excuses for her depraved life, move us to anything except disgust that an artist so rare as Sudermann at his best should have fallen in this latest novel, heralded as "the ripest fruit of his genius," which can be so only as it is fruit rotten at the core, to such a wallow as that of his swinish contemporaries! We would rejoice to have the extremity of madness seize the whole herd and dash them violently down a steep place into oblivion.

Social Reform and the Reformation. By Jacob Salwyn Schapiro. New York: Columbia University (Longmans, Green & Co.) $1.25.

Dr. Schapiro has rendered a valuable service by publishing the result of his researches into the economic conditions of South Germany in Luther's time. The great Protestant Reformation is seen to have had, like every other important episode in history, a social cause. The change from agriculture to commerce, the growth of great monopolies, the attempt of the nobles to keep pace with the wealthy merchants by laying increasing burdens upon the peasants, furnished the economic groundwork for the Reformation. A series of peasants' revolts, beginning about 1491 and culminating in 1525, produced an upheaval which, in spite of Luther's apprehensions, really served the cause of the revolt against Rome. Luther, it is shown, was no friend of democracy or equality. His philippic against the rebels is hardly matched for brutal invective by anything we know. Dr. Schapiro finds little anticipation of modern social ideals in the peasants' demands. In a sense they were revolutionary; they were extreme, and their propagation was attended with violence and bloodshed. Yet they were, on the whole, reactionary demands, tho those formulated by Geismayr for the Tyrolese were in some instances, such as that for public ownership of mines, progressive. The volume is a careful and commonsense treatment of a most interesting epoch.

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The Pope and Mr. Roosevelt

It is proper that ex-President Roosevelt should give the facts concerning the refusal of the Pope to give him an audience, to our excellent contemporary, *The Outlook*, of which he is the contributing editor. The whole story is there told, as also Mr. Roosevelt's plea that the incident be regarded as purely personal, and one that should give no occasion for sectarian bitterness. Mr. Roosevelt's course has been admirably courteous and considerate, while Pius X acted quite within the rights of his position. Nothing is to be gained by severe criticism, and much hurt might be done.

Mr. Roosevelt's course differs from that of Mr. Fairbanks in that the latter had made an engagement to speak at the Methodist Mission, he being himself a Methodist; while Mr. Roosevelt had positively declined to make any engagements in advance, beyond an audience with the King of Italy and the Pope. The Vatican knew that Mr. Fairbanks had promised to visit the mission, and it equally knew that Mr. Roosevelt had made no engagement. What the Vatican now wished to do was to lay down, in the case of Mr. Roosevelt, a new rule, that no audience should be given by the Pope to any one who would not previously agree that he would not visit the Methodist Mission. The Pope has the full right to impose what conditions he pleases, and no one has a right to complain, for it is simply a matter of courtesy which goes by favor and not by right. We may say that it is unwise, that it is not politic, that it advertises the Methodist Mission in a way that must please the Board of Missions and which sets millions to talking of it who had never heard of it before; but it is within the rights of the Pope to do as he pleases, to judge for himself what is right or prudent, and we cannot complain, and Mr. Roosevelt does not complain. He does all he can to prevent its being made the occasion of hurtful controversy.

Allowing, then, that the Pope was within his rights in this case, as he has been in other cases when he has refused to receive European rulers whose course offends him, and as he consistently refuses to see any King who goes direct to the Vatican from a visit to the Quirinal without first returning to his own Embassy, regarded as not Italian territory, it must yet be equally allowed that Mr. Roosevelt could do nothing other than he did. Conditions upon his liberty in this way he could not accept. He was right in understanding Cardinal Merry del Val's communication as final, and he is not the man to attempt any evasion by construction. The Pope required of him a promise not to visit the Methodists, who are American citizens, and that promise he considered a reflection on his good sense and on his liberty. He did quite right.

We confess that we do not believe that the Methodist Mission is, as Cardinal Merry del Val says, "carrying on a most offensive campaign of calumny and detraction against the Pontiff." It is not plausible, because it would be most unwise. Doubtless some bitter things may have been said there; but bitter things have also been said at the Vatican. It is impossible that the effort of the mission is to seduce faithful members of the Catholic Church. It is rather directed to those multitudes who have left it, the great bulk of the people, those who will have nothing to do with it, rightly or

wrongly. Everybody knows that in Italy as in France the people are divorced from the Church, and it is a free field for any one who wishes to bring back the people to the Christian faith, whether Catholic or Protestant.

One cannot help raising the question what the effect of this act of Mr. Roosevelt's will be on his political prospects, should he ever in the future seek high office. Like the shrewd, yet courageous, politician he is, he has always been very considerate to the Catholic Church. He put Catholics in his Cabinet. He appointed a Catholic as Governor of the Philippines. He has been a warm friend of our highest Catholic ecclesiastics, and has consulted them freely; and of his own initiative he sent Mr. Taft to Rome to confer with the Pope as to the Friar difficulty in the Philippines. Extreme Protestants have charged him with trying to cater to Catholic interests for Catholic votes; we have never done so. We have believed that he meant to be fully fair to Catholics, and that he had the sense to see that they appreciated his effort. In his last Presidential election multitudes of Catholic Democrats voted for him, because they believed he would not discriminate against them. But now he has shown his courage in another way. He has refused to accept an interview with the Pope because he did not like the conditions imposed. No one can believe that he has done this to please Protestants, and we do not think that Catholics will believe he meant the least discourtesy to the Pontiff. We trust they will see the real fact that he could not with self-respect allow any such conditions to his freedom of action. We do not expect such a storm of condemnation as they poured on Mr. Fairbanks, for he has given no occasion for it.

We thank the Lord that this is a free country, where his religion, whatever it is, is no bar to a man. Ours is perfect separation of Church and State, with no slightest persecution of the Church by the State, such as, measurably, appears in France. We would that Italy might establish a free Church in a free State, with all the kindliness to the Church, and to all Churches, that exists here. Here it is no credit to a man or statesman that he is an enemy to the Church. Even Freemasonry respects the Church. Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the Reformed Church, and Mr. Fairbanks of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Taft belongs to the Unitarian Church, and no one of them is less honored therefor. There can be no peace in European politics till religion ceases to be a political bone of discord.

No Controversy with Canada

In the recent tariff negotiations with Canada, the duty of our Government was to ascertain whether our neighbor on the north was discriminating "unduly" against us in rates on imports. It was not a movement for reciprocity. We had nothing to offer except our regular tariff, no part of which could be reduced in return for concessions on the other side. But proof that Canada was unduly discriminating against us would require the imposition of our maximum rates. Fortunately this, with all the bitterness and commercial warfare which would have followed, has been avoided, and the settlement is creditable to both parties.

Canada yielded very little, but there was force in the argument that neither the existing conditions nor the provisions of our new tariff law required her to yield anything. There was nothing but her new treaty with France that could give any support to a charge of discrimination. In the past we have negotiated similar treaties, granting reduction of duties to certain nations, and no serious complaint of discrimination has been made by other countries. Canada was willing, however, to give us a part of the reductions procured by France; our Government was glad to accept this concession as a warrant for withholding the club of maximum rates, and both sides regard the settlement with satisfaction. The fact that Canada's concessions are quite small, when measured by percentages; that they affect only one-thirty-fifth of her imports from the United States, and that her people are benefited by them, should not be overlooked; but they were sufficient to insure commercial peace. Moreover, the cordial friendliness of the conferences and correspondence, together with

the satisfactory result, has distinctly improved the relations of the two countries.

It is now proposed that there shall be an earnest attempt to make a comprehensive treaty of tariff reciprocity. Undoubtedly Mr. Taft desires such a readjustment of commercial relations. The editor of a prominent Canadian paper has printed the following report of remarks recently addressed to himself by the President:

"I want Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the people of Canada to believe that I have no sympathy with that old-time attitude. The relations between these two countries have been all wrong. Instead of indifference or suspicion or unfriendliness there should be as much freedom of trade between our two peoples as is consistent with the fiscal policies of the two countries. I do not ask now who was in the wrong in the past, but for myself and my administration I can say that we have nothing but respect and admiration for the way Canadians are taking hold of their problems and developing their status in the Empire. I want you to tell Sir Wilfrid that if this tariff difficulty is bridged I shall be prepared to take the responsibility for reopening negotiations for reciprocal trade which he opened years ago. I want to undo what was done in the past; I'll not stand on ceremony. If he'll meet me I'll go more than half way to find a better basis for trade."

There is no provision in our new tariff law for treaties of commercial reciprocity. Indeed, that law repealed such treaties that were in existence. Ratification of such an agreement as the President has in mind would probably involve amendment of the Payne-Aldrich act, and the House would insist upon being a party to the ratification. The prospect does not seem highly favorable, but we hope the President will take up the work. A fair and reasonable treaty of tariff reciprocity with Canada would be acceptable to a large majority of the people of the United States.

The Next Step in the Peace Movement

In no other nation in the world is the peace movement so active and advanced as in the United States It has always been so. In all history no men have done more to spread the gospel of peace than the two Pennsylvanians, Willian Penn and Benjamin Franklin. David Low Dodge, of New York, in 1815 founded the first Peace Society of the World. Two generations ago Elihu Burritt—they will celebrate his centenary at New Britain, Conn., next month—and a dozen others in Massachusetts and New York went up and down this country and even over to Europe urging and prophesying the formation of an international court which Burritt declared when it came into existence "would constitute the highest Court of Appeals this side the bar of Eternal justice." Coming down to more recent times it is probably a fact that the late Frederick W. Holls, of New York, had more to do with the establishment of the Hague Court than anybody else, while Richard Bartholdt, M. C., by his famous "Resolution of St. Louis" at the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in 1904, suggested to President Roosevelt the calling of the Second Hague Conference and the turning of it into a real international legislature. Mr. Carnegie has given this Hague Court a palace in which it shall hereafter sit. The United States took the first case to the Hague Court that ever came before it, and the American Minister at Venezuela sent the second case there which brought all the great Powers before its bar and established it in the estimation of civilization. Elihu Root planned the scheme of having the Second Hague Conference create a world court modeled on the Supreme Court of the United States, and Secretary Knox is now engaged in carrying out the final detail of that idea.

Since the First Hague Conference peace societies have been springing up like mushrooms. The country is now pretty well dotted with them. The American Peace Society, with its headquarters in Boston, is the oldest and best known of all in the country. It is now actively engaged in organizing branches and auxiliaries, and at the present moment these include the Peace Society of Southern California, the Peace Society of Northern California, the Utah Peace Society, the Texas State Peace Society, the Peace Makers of Washington, the Maryland Peace Society, the Kansas State Peace Society, the Connecticut Peace Society, the New York Italian Peace Society, the New York German-American Peace Society, the Cleveland

Peace Society, the Buffalo Peace Society, the Chicago Peace Society, the Arbitration and Peace League of Cincinnati, the Intercollegiate Peace Association, and the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

Another peace society of long and honorable service is the Universal Peace Union, of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1866 and whose president is Alfred H. Love. Its auxiliaries include the Pennsylvania Peace Society, the Connecticut Christian Peace Society, the Delaware Peace Society, the Rhode Island Radical Peace Society and the Wilmington Peace Society.

In addition to these two old and honored societies there are several independent societies working along similar lines. The flourishing New York Peace Society, whose president is Mr. Andrew Carnegie, is the best known and most active of these. Others include the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, founded at the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Conference held in Philadelphia, May, 1908, and the North Carolina Peace Society.

Perhaps no organization, however, has done more to crystallize the peace sentiment of the country than the annual Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration. For the past fifteen years Mr. Albert K. Smiley has been accustomed to assemble as his personal guests some 300 distinguished leaders of American thought and action on his beautiful mountain top, and during a three days' intimacy as close and secluded as on ship board a peace sentiment has been engendered whose influence has radiated to all parts of the country.

Almost all that is best in the peace thought of the past decade has started at Mohonk, and if the conferences had done no more than to inspire the founding of the New York Peace Society, the Intercollegiate Peace Society and the American Society of International Law with its scholarly and comprehensive quarterly, *The American Journal of International Law,* it would have more than justified its existence.

For work among the legislators at Washington we have the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, whose president is Mr. Richard Bartholdt, and for work among the educational institutions we have two strong organizations, the International School of Peace, endowed last year with $1,000,000 by Mr. Edwin Ginn, the eminent Boston publisher, and the American School Peace League, founded by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews for peace propaganda among the secondary schools of the country.

Perhaps no organization is doing more among the leaders of American public opinion than the American branch of the Society of International Conciliation of which President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, is the head. The international society was founded a few years ago by Baron L'Estournelles de Constant, who shared this year the Nobel Peace Prize with M. Beernaert, of Belgium. The American branch is printing an invaluable peace bibliography every month as well as issuing every little while important pamphlets on the subject of international conciliation.

In addition to these organizations we must not forget the Arbitration and Peace League, of which ex-Senator McCreary is president, and at whose great banquet the other night in this city President Taft took the unprecedented ground for a National Executive that even questions involving "national honor" could and should be submitted to arbitration. As the Peace and Arbitration League, however, seems to agree with its vice-president, Congressman Hobson, that a great navy is as important a means to employ in preserving peace as arbitration, many good people think the League has no right to call itself a "peace" society.

The World Federation League is the last organization to be mentioned. It was organized in this city a few weeks ago with the avowed purpose of bringing about the condition named in its title.

This list, we believe, includes about all the active organizations in this country now engaged in specific peace propaganda, tho, of course, the religious bodies, especially the Society of Friends, the Chambers of Commerce, the socialistic and labor organizations and the universities have done and are doing a great work in the cause.

Now, tho most of these societies are doing a commendable work, they are overlapping each other to some extent and all are working in a more or less desultory and independent way. Moreover, they all appeal to pretty much the same people for financial support and to the same few peace leaders for inspiration and advice. Like all other movements the peace movement is led and financed by a comparatively few individuals.

The American people as a whole, consolidated, however, are ready to follow when the peace sentiment leads. The Government at Washington, both Executive and Legislative, has demonstrated again and again its readiness to push forward when backed by public sentiment. Public sentiment, however, has already passed the stages of conciliation and even arbitration. It is now actually ready for world federation. Is it not time, therefore, that all these various peace organizations were coordinated under one strong and powerful foundation, a foundation that will do for the peace movement what the General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation have done for American higher education?

By a resolution at the last Lake Mohonk Conference, the chairman appointed a "Committee of Ten," consisting of Nicholas Murray Butler, Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, A. K. Smiley, B. F. Trueblood, E. D. Warfield, Lyman Abbott, E. D. Mead, George W. Kirchwey and James Brown Scott to consider this question of reorganizing and co-ordinating the peace movement in the United States. We understand the committee will hold its first meeting shortly. It has an unparalleled opportunity to amalgamate the American peace organizations into one great Foundation, to the end that the United States shall stand as a unit in the sisterhood of nations, for world federation and universal peace.

The Death of Justice Brewer

Justice Brewer died as he wished to die—suddenly, in the full possession of all his mental powers. Some of his ancestors had faded away thru such disintegration of the brain as is occasional in old age, and he dreaded similar decay, but he died in the harness, active, vigorous, accomplishing to the full the duties of his most important office, an office that requires the best of mental equipment and quickness. He was not one of those who pray to be delivered from "sudden death."

He was born on foreign soil. His father was one of the early missionaries to the Turkish Empire, and he was born in Smyrna. He was always proud of that descent, as he had good occasion to be. That empire now feels the influence of the fresh life and the new education which those pioneers carried into that land. Nor did Justice Brewer ever turn recreant to the warm Christian faith which he had learnt from his parents. We may put it in the foreground of anything to be said of him that he was always faithful to his religious principles. Nowhere in Washington will he be more missed than in the First Congregational Church, of which he was not only a prominent member, but where for many years he was a teacher in its Sunday school. He was often called on for public addresses at missionary and other religious meetings, and was vice-president of the American Missionary Association, and president of the Associated Charities of Washington. While chiefly a lawyer, and then rising thru rank after rank to the highest position in the judicial service of the nation, he was yet a man of very wide interests, but particularly devoted to such interests as concern the public welfare and public virtue. For such ends he put the Christian Church first.

Justice Brewer was better known to the public at large than any other one of the members of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was often summoned to the platform, and he had a graceful and yet forcible utterance, somewhat after an older and more polished and balanced style, which was very effective, and he always had something wise and impressive to say. No one has more emphatically denounced the intricacies of legal practice, or called clearer attention to the public danger of the defeat of justice by the delays which courts and laws allow. The numerous appeals which courts permit on technicalities

that do not affect the justice of the verdict he condemned severely, as also the trickeries of lawyers who gain an unjust verdict. Nor did he believe that courts are so sacred that when a case is concluded the courts must not be criticised.

Politically, Justice Brewer was a strict constructionist of the Constitution, so far as it affected the reserved rights of the States. He feared the increased centralization of power in the hands of the President and Congress. Possibly he was too much concerned with this danger, for we must trust the people, whether we will or not, and it is notable that the Southern States have lost much of the Jeffersonian type of Democracy, and are clamoring as much as others for Federal control.

Attention should be called to what seems to have been a wise distinction which Justice Brewer made in a separate but not dissenting opinion of his in the Northern Securities case. The opinion of the Court had ruled that the strict letter of the law forbidding all combination in restraint of trade must be obeyed, no matter whether the restraint be reasonable or not. While agreeing with the majority as to the case in hand, Justice Brewer would not allow that it was the purpose of the law to forbid such reasonable and minor restraints of trade as law and custom had uniformly upheld. That strict construction has been unfortunate for business, and President Taft has urged Congress to amend the law so as to distinguish more clearly what are the restraints that are against public policy and therefore should be forbidden, while others are for the benefit of the public. Justice Brewer was no friend of monopolies, but he saw no reason for restraining all combinations, as that would unsettle business enterprises, and stifle business and invite mischievous litigation. It is this evil which bills now before Congress are intended to remedy.

Justice Brewer was a rare man, an honor to the court of which he was a distinguished member, a patriot, a philanthropist and a Christian gentleman. There are few citizens who can claim more usefulness, and we have none of higher character.

Compensation for Workmen's Injuries

WHAT promises to be the first really decisive step toward compensation for American workingmen injured in industrial accidents has been taken by members of the Wisconsin Legislature. A joint committee of the Senate and Assembly appointed last June has just issued copies of tentative bills providing a system of workingmen's compensation. In order that the employer and employee may have full opportunity for hearing before the committee takes any final action, the committee has sent out, with copies of the bills, an announcement of a hearing in Milwaukee, April 12. At that time, it is expected, a historic conference of the powers—capital, labor and the insurance companies—will take place.

After a thoro study of the European systems of compensation for industrial accidents, the Wisconsin committee chose the German scale of compensation. This gives to the man who loses time thru injury received while at work 65 per cent. of his wages. This compensation is not to be paid, however, except in cases where the victim is disabled for more than two weeks. In this way it is hoped that the simulation or "soldiering" now so prevalent in Germany will be eliminated. Medical attendance is provided under the proposed Wisconsin system. In fatal cases, where the victim leaves persons wholly dependent upon his earnings, the survivors are to receive an amount equal to three years' wages of the dead man. The committee overcomes another objection to certain foreign laws in this respect. Instead of providing that the money shall be paid in a lump sum (often demoralizing to working people), the bill provides that the money shall be paid in weekly instalments over a period of five years. A county judge may, however, order the money paid in a lump sum where he deems it advisable.

The proposed Wisconsin bill requires employers who elect to come under the system (the compensation bill is optional) to cover the risk by insuring either in an insurance corporation or in

a mutual company. Existing Wisconsin laws permit the organization of mutual companies, and it is expected that employers in different classes will prefer to protect themselves thru mutual insurance.

Court suits instituted by disabled workmen are expected to drop to a minimum if the Wisconsin plan is adopted. In concerns where the compensation plan is adopted the employer is relieved of all liability other than the fixed compensation covered by insurance except in cases of gross negligence. The employees in concerns that have adopted the compensation plan shall be deemed to have accepted the compensation scale and to have waived their common law rights to bring suit. All disputes, under the proposed scheme, are to be referred to a board of arbitration of three, of which the Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics is to be a member *ex officio*.

Supplementary to the compensation bill drafted by the Wisconsin committee is another tentative measure making marked changes in the defenses now put up under common law by employers who are made defendants in personal injury suits. The fellow servant rule, which, when proved as a defense, relieves an employer from liability, is abrogated. The same process is proposed for the assumption of risk defense which has come down thru scores of years, and which was created thru court rulings handed down before speedy and hazardous machinery ever was put into motion. In this proposed measure the following language is used in dealing with the common law defense of contributory negligence:

"It shall not be competent for the employer to plead or prove as a defense that the employee was guilty of contributory negligence, unless his want of ordinary care proximately contributed to the injury in degree equal to or greater than the want of ordinary care of the employer, or of such officer, agent, or servant of the employer, proximately contributed to the injury, in which event alone contributory negligence shall constitute a defense."

Under this same bill the famous railway employers' liability act of 1907 is put down for repeal.

A great mass of data not yet tabulated is in the possession of the Wisconsin committee. One of the pertinent facts brought out by these data is that a given number of concerns which carry employers' liability insurance actually pay more in dealing with accidents than they would have to pay if they paid at first hand the compensation set forth in the tentative measure. It is a matter of interest that the investigation in New York has disclosed this same truth. The Wisconsin committee also has made the first authoritative collection of statistics from circuit courts regarding personal injury cases. These data when compiled will show that the cost of personal injury suits to the public which maintains the courts is astoundingly large.

We hope the Wisconsin bill will pass. It is an advantage of our form of government that an enterprising State can test a law before the whole country is committed to it.

Our African Protégés

LAST week we appealed to Congress to adopt the recommendations of the commission on the condition of Liberia and hasten to relieve the negro republic from its critical situation. We did not, however, fully realize how much need there was for prompt assistance. The news received from the Ivory Coast this week informs us that the extreme eastern outpost of Liberia has been for a month withstanding an attack of the savages who have killed an Episcopal clergyman of the Harper mission and thirty-four of the French colonists. It seems from the report of their treatment of one of their victims that it is not for nothing that the Krumen are accustomed to file their teeth to a point. The Krus and the Fantis, now on the warpath, are the boldest canoemen of the African coast, and long contact with the whites has had little effect on their natural savagery.

But the Liberians, tho outnumbered a hundred to one, would probably be able to protect themselves against the native tribesmen. It is their officious neighbors who threaten the existence of the republic. Last week we told how, in their direst extremity eighty-eight years ago, they rejected the assistance of a British gunboat. This week we tell in the "Sur-

vey of the World" that a similar offer from a German gunboat was more or less emphatically declined. The greater part of the trade of Liberia is in German hands, and the German Kaiser would like nothing better than to serve as the protector of this little country invitingly situated between the colonies of the two Powers who recently checkmated his African aspirations at Algeciras. It is rumored that the rising was instigated by the English traders, who felt that this was the last chance to secure British intervention before the American Congress should take action. At any rate, a British cruiser has been despatched from Sierra Leone to the Liberian coast. So also has one of our cruisers, and it is apparent that our executive department is fully awake to the necessity of prompt measures.

It appears that the outbreak originated on the Cavalla River, and if the reader will refer to the article by Professor W. F. Walker, of the College of West Africa, Monrovia, "Why Liberia Wants America's Help," published in our issue of July 8, 1909, and to the map published in connection with the editorial on "Liberia's Crisis and Appeal," July 29, he will see that the disturbed region is that which France had seized on the pretext that the Liberian Government was not able to maintain order among the natives. That is, Liberia has lost a third of her territory, or will lose it if the pending agreement is signed, because the French believed that their control was necessary to protect the colonists of the coast, yet now the Liberians have to defend themselves against an attack from the French side of the river.

Secretary of State Root said:

> "Notwithstanding the very kindly disposition on the part of Great Britain and the similar disposition on the part of France, there is imminent danger that the Republic, unless it receives outside assistance, will not be able to maintain itself very long."

This is the language of diplomacy. If Mr. Root had been able to use the franker speech of the private citizen, he would have put "On account of" in place of "Notwithstanding." It is true, however, that Liberia owes much gratitude to Great Britain and France. They stood by her during the long period of our neglect, assisted her in establishing a military and naval force, and recognized her as an independent republic before the United States did. But we hope that the United States is now about to take an interest in its foundling. Some say that the fact that the Liberian republic has not become a strong and prosperous colony proves that the negro race is not capable of self-government. This argument would be worthy of consideration if there could be pointed out a colony of white men in the tropics which, without support from the mother country and cut off from the trade routes, had been able to maintain a higher degree of civilization. That 12,000 ex-slaves in a population of 1,500,000 savages should have been able more than to hold their own is doing well.

Borden P. Bowne

Professor Bowne's death brings particular grief to THE INDEPENDENT, for he was for several years one of that succession of able and distinguished men who have served in its editorial office. He came to us almost unknown, one who, having known the sea, had secured education and culture, and who brought to us unusual alertness of mind and the gift of epigrammatic expression of wise and balanced truth. His special interest was in religious and philosophical questions, and it was to the chair of philosophy that he was called to the Boston University. Whether he was a good Methodist or a bad Methodist we do not care to say, for Methodists differ; indeed, he was charged with heresy in his conference, but was not brought to trial. If those are the best Methodists who are the least sectarian then he was one of the very best. And if religion depends less on dogma than on justice and mercy and walking humbly with God, then his religion was quite sound. We do not say that he walked always humbly with men, for he had a very positive way of expressing himself about ignorant intolerance that was calculated to give offense. He was the author of a whole series of very valuable works on philosophy and morals which have had wide circulation and have done not a little to settle public opinion.

A Real Philanthropist Charles Sprague Smith, whose untimely and sudden death occurred last week in New York, was a philanthropist in the real sense of the word—a lover of his fellow men. Many philanthropists whom the world honors are content to give their money, their advice or their names to public enterprises. Mr. Sprague Smith gave himself. Trained for a career of scholarly ease, he had planned to spend his entire life in the pursuit of culture. But culture, as Professor Ross has well said, is only the "capacity to enjoy." As a life ideal it can never compare with efficiency, which is the "power to do." At forty years of age, Mr. Sprague Smith deliberately renounced his chosen career as a teacher of university students, and, at a considerable financial sacrifice, turned to the broader sphere of educating the masses of his fellow men. The People's Institute of this city was the result, and how many living New Yorkers can hope to leave at their death such another monument? In the current *Century*, Mr. Jacob A. Riis explains the meaning and work of the People's Institute, with all its manifold and subsidiary activities, such as the people's clubs, Dramatic Department, Social-Ethical League, etc. We refer the reader to it who would more fully learn of Mr. Sprague Smith's life work. Suffice it to say that if ever a man bridged the chasm between the classes and the masses it was Charles Sprague Smith. If ever there was a movement on foot in this country that gave promise of bettering the city or its citizens, whether in politics, ethics or social reform, he was at the forefront of it And, most important of all, who knows how many poor young men and women got their first inspiration from him to serve their fellow men? His was the highest type of the American citizen.

A Move Upward The inaugural exercises of President Gates at Fisk University last week were not only notable but significant. The Mayor of Nashville and the president of the Board of Trade, appreciating the significance of the occasion, accepted places among the invited speakers, and their utterances were all that could be desired. Twenty-six different institutions, including our leading universities like Yale, were represented, and Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt, gave one of the noblest utterances of the day, emphasizing the need of the work of Fisk, by insisting that ignorance is a cure for nothing. Tho Fisk stands for the higher education of the negro, we are glad to note that no voices were heard in praise of Fisk above those of Principal Frissell, of Hampton, and Principal Washington, of Tuskegee. May this be the beginning of the end of strife between those who stand for the industrial training of the negro and those who believe in his more liberal culture. A race in the condition of the colored race needs all kinds of education from the kindergarten clear up thru the highest university in the land, and any rivalry between this faction and that were puerile. But the most significant thing of the day was the announcement of the gift by a Southern white man of $1,000 for Fisk. We believe this is the greatest single gift of any Southern white man for the higher education of the colored race, and it marks the beginning of the shifting of the base of support for schools like Fisk. There was also noted a fine response from the alumni for a "living endowment" for Fisk, showing that there is a real disposition on the part of the negro to help himself. President Gates's address made a fine impression even on the Southern press, and it looks like a new era in the South for the education of the negro. If now the American Board of Boston could be induced to withdraw its color line and send educated negroes to Africa as missionaries, Fisk could easily take its place as a unique world power in education; for the heart of the uplifted black man is bound to yearn for his brethren who sit in the shadow across the sea.

That Deluge Tablet At the meeting of the American Oriental Society in Baltimore last week, the Babylonian fragment of the Deluge story lately discovered by Professor Hilprecht came up for some dis-

cussion, in his absence; but the reports of the discussion published in some journals were far from accurate. The paper on the subject was by Professor Barton, of Bryn Mawr, and it was discussed by Professor Haupt and Professor Clay. On the scientific side the conclusions did not much differ from those given in THE INDEPENDENT two weeks ago. Unfortunately the reporters had not enough technical knowledge to avoid misunderstanding, and they fell into some error. There was no intimation by any speaker that the tablet was not genuine or that there was anything fraudulent about it. Nor was there a word about the discovery having been first made known to a club of the "fast set" of Philadelphia society. Such statements would have been untrue and indecent, and they were not made. It is true that criticism was made of the way the lacunæ were filled out, and particularly of the extravagant importance given to it not so much by Professor Hilprecht in his book on the subject as by those who had publicly exploited it. It was made clear that it is not unique as to its age, nor of any fresh importance as a confirmation of the Genesis story of the Flood. So far as the scientific and critical side of the discussion went there was nothing to complain of, but there was added to it in the paper, and by one of the speakers, a severe personal attack on Professor Hilprecht which had no place in such a scientific meeting, but which should, if called for, have been reserved for other occasions. We speak with some assurance, as the editor of THE INDEPENDENT was in the chair and then exprest his disapproval of the personal attack indulged in. What provoked this attack was chiefly the claims made for the epochal importance of the discovery, as bearing on biblical teaching, by those who first exploited it in the press, and particularly, by Dr. Radau in *Old Penn*, a students' journal of the university. Even the *Sunday School Times*, which very properly published Dr. Hilprecht's account of the tablet from his book, introduced it, following Dr. Radau, as "a new epoch," when, in fact, it adds nothing to what we had before, whether in its contents or its age. It is simply another old fragment, and a very small one, of the ancient Flood story, of the time probably between Abraham and Moses, interesting and valuable but not important, and it has no new bearing on any biblical question.

Old Orchards

The Ohio State Agricultural College has discovered a new way of meeting the present demands for increased productivity of our acres. Its officials secured the privilege of treating a discarded orchard, which was about to be cut down by the owner, with the understanding that if the returns were not satisfactory at the end of the year they would withdraw. They gave a single acre of this orchard thoroly scientific treatment, that is, in the way of pruning, feeding and spraying. The result was a net return of $475 above all expenses. Here is a practical hint for thousands of farmers, who expect their apple orchards to net them good returns, or be cut down. We understand that Michigan orchards are in this way being rapidly decreased instead of increased. Their owners are unwilling to apply scientific methods in their culture. What is true in Michigan is relatively true all over the United States—with the possible exception of the Ozark region, Colorado and the State of Washington. There probably is no tree that needs as much care as the apple tree in order to secure first class returns, but there probably is no tree that rewards intelligent care with larger profits. The demand for apples has enormously increased, and average family consumption is also increasing. Prices are a good deal more than double what they were ten years ago. We suggest that our other agricultural colleges adopt orchards here and there, and make the test so plain that their owners will not prefer potato culture, or other crops that never net what a first-class orchard can return. The failure to increase the product of our farms into a ratio with our increase of population hangs entirely upon the failure of the average agriculturist to treat his orchards according to up-to-date knowledge.

INSURANCE

The Insurance Investigation

The Superintendent of Insurance of this State is now engaged in an investigation of certain expenditures on the part of fire insurance companies by means of which legislation was influenced. If the investigation shall be the means of making the crooked paths straight it will be a good thing, even should some reputations be lost in the process. Many of the daily papers have printed considerable portions of the testimony with scare headlines, but those competent to speak with authority on political-insurance topics do not always agree in their final conclusions with the newspaper accounts and with the value of their conclusions. A New York legislature absolutely free from grafters is almost unthinkable, but if the dishonest or corrupt members are discoverable The Independent earnestly desires their discovery and punishment. The insurance company which will lend itself to bribery also deserves even more punishment. Just because a man goes to the president of a giant insurance company and offers to buy for him six Senatorial votes at $500 each, it by no means follows that there were six corrupt Senators who had entered into an agreement with him to deliver their votes as goods upon the payment of the stipulated $500. Shrewd forecasts of probabilities have in the past sometimes been made and by taking advantage of opportunities based upon such forecasts fortunes have been built up without the need of corrupting votes. There may be such a thing as too much investigation. Nevertheless it is not for the insurance companies or the legislators to make any objection to proposed investigations. If there is a probability that any corruption can be uncovered through the agency of the legislative investigation now authorized, they should be the first to favor it. Opposition creates a bad impression.

Darwin P. Kingsley's Address at Springfield

In the course of a notable address on "Life Insurance and Our Dual Citizenship" before the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association and the Springfield Board of Trade, on March 29, in Springfield, Mass., President Darwin P. Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, again favored Federal control of life insurance companies. He called the cries for Federal control the growing pains of a great people. He also said that the protest of insurance against the excesses of forty-six varieties of legislation, forty-six varieties of regulation, forty-six varieties of taxation, represents an acute form of a general protest.

In the late insurance investigation nothing was more clearly shown than that many State legislatures had been systematically blackmailing the companies. Curiously enough, at the time the newspapers dwelt more on the misdeeds of the companies that had been blackmailed than they did on the doings of the blackmailers. But the people learned a lesson. Small wonder, therefore, that the people now support any honest executive, State or national, who shoulders a legislature to one side and goes direct to the mark. But if the people in single States find this action necessary, what is the condition of a business that must deal with all the legislatures in the Union? Do not the evident tendencies of government itself recite our difficulties and justify our protest?

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has recently held that the "padding" of an inventory in the adjustment of a fire loss nullifies the policy. This decision was reached in the case of the Alfred Hiller Company, Limited, of New Orleans, vs. the Insurance Company of North America. The plaintiff claimed a loss of $30,696.19 because of fire. The evidence showed that the concern carried $37,250 insurance and that the inventory and proofs of loss had been "padded." The court held that such "padding" of an inventory of merchandise by means of false entries of stock not actually on hand as claimed will work a forfeiture of the fire insurance policy in force at the time of fire loss, when such entries cannot be explained on any reasonable theory of honest mistake, and a decision was accordingly so rendered.

Financial

Savings Bank Deposits

An interesting statement concerning our savings banks has been prepared by William Hanhart, secretary of the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association. His figures are taken from the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Monetary Commission. The savings bank deposits of the world amount to $15,389,672,014, of which more than one-third, or $5,678,735,379, is credited to Americans. The statistical summary is as follows:

	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, Canada, etc.—		
Postal savings banks	40,320,303	$1,989,299,815
Private savings banks	55,204,028	7,721,636,820
Total	95,524,331	$9,710,936,635
United States—		
Private savings banks	14,894,696	5,678,735,379
Total in the world	110,419,027	$15,389,672,014

One American of every six has money in a savings bank, and the average deposit here is $381.28. The average for the world outside of this country is $101.66, $49.33 being the average for postal savings banks, and $140 the average for private savings banks. With the establishment of postal banks here the number of American depositors will be increased.

More Stock Exchange Reforms

By resolutions adopted last week, the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has enforced reforms of no little importance. The first of the changes is designed to prevent manipulation or to make it extremely difficult. Hereafter it will be impossible for speculators to move prices up and down by matched orders for large blocks of shares without consideration for small lots pending. Members making large bids or offers must satisfy demands relating to small lots of 100 shares or more. To permit Exchange traders to ignore small lots, said the Hughes commission, is to assist manipulation. On many occasions there has been no market for lots of 100 shares while manipulators, dealing in orders ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 shares (matched orders, as a rule) have moved prices to suit their purposes. Such large orders must now be regarded as including the offerings of small lots in evidence at the time. "All bids and offers on larger lots must be considered," says the new rule, "to be for any part thereof in lots of 100 shares or of multiples thereof."

Another rule adopted forbids a member to carry a speculative account, or make a speculative transaction, in which a clerk of a member, a bank, trust company, banker or insurance company is directly or indirectly interested, without obtaining the written consent of the clerk's employer. The history of recent defalcations in out-of-town moneyed institutions, due to speculation by employees, shows that such restriction is needed. The Exchange also now limits the operations of specialists, forbidding them to trade on their own account in securities as to which they have orders from others. It is alleged that specialists have sometimes by such trading gained large profits at the expense of customers. To prevent such abuses, those who offend are now menaced with the penalty of expulsion. While the Exchange authorities deserve credit for these substantial reforms, it should be pointed out that all the changes here noted were recommended by Governor Hughes's commission.

....Interest and dividend disbursements for April, according to statements compiled by the *Journal of Commerce,* amount to $138,502,189, against $123,919,874 for April of last year. About 80 per cent. of the increase is due to enlarged dividends.

....The payment of $2,135,486 to the Government on account of customs frauds, and of $2,000,000 in settlement of the suit of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, so decreased the net profits of the American Sugar Refining Company (Sugar Trust) in 1909 that there was a deficit of $1,395,850 after the payment of dividends. But the company still has a surplus of $21,300,000.

The Independent

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Survey of the World

Indiana's Republican Convention

It was well known before the Indiana Republican convention assembled, on the 5th, that it would heartily support Senator Beveridge, who is a candidate for re-election next year, and that it would be in agreement with him concerning the new tariff, against which he voted in the Senate. The action taken in Indiana, it was thought, would foreshadow the action of conventions in Iowa and Minnesota. Senator Beveridge was temporary chairman, and he made a vigorous address. At the beginning he said:

"The Republicans of Indiana are for a protective tariff which covers the difference in the cost of production here and abroad. Less than that is unjust to American laborers; more than that is unjust to American consumers. Injustice is the only foe that protection needs to fear. It was to reduce the Dingley tariff to meet changed conditions and to secure justice that we undertook its revision. Every economic policy, every political system, almost every government, has been destroyed because of excesses and injustice which crept into it. The way to keep secure a policy, a system or a government that in itself is good is to administer it with justice and wisdom. The only way to keep a party solid and growing is to keep it right and progressive."

"Like President Taft," he continued, "I wanted free iron ore and free lumber." He could not stand for the duties on these products, but a majority of the Democratic Senators had stood for the duty on ore, and Democratic Senators supported the duty on lumber. Like the President, he wanted the woolen duties reduced, duties which favored the Woolen Trust, opprest the wool grower, raised the price and reduced the weight of the people's clothing. He could not stand for the increase of duties on cotton cloth. He mentioned other increases which he opposed. He could not support "the obsolete and infamous sugar schedule." Commenting upon the argument of the defenders of the new tariff that reductions were made on articles entering into consumption to the value of $5,000,000,000, he said that a majority of those articles were "things of which we are the greatest exporters in the world." He could not stand for the conference committee's slaughter of the moderate beginning of a tariff commission. Compromise with sheer injustice was always wrong:

"Assuming that honest differences of opinion exist—and they do; giving to those upright men who voted for the law as a whole credit for all the sincerity that I claim for myself; what is the way out of the difficulty? Surely not to turn the Government over to that grotesque band of politicians in public life, or who want to get into public life, misnamed the Democratic party. The people know what such men did in the tariff contest in Cleveland's day, for which Cleveland rebuked them; what they did in the last tariff contest, for which Bryan rebuked them. What honest Democrat—what honest citizen—approves or trusts them?"

The plain remedy, in his opinion, was a permanent tariff commission. Mr. Cunningham, the permanent chairman, said all were in favor of the Senator's re-election. This had become the overshadowing issue, on account of the principles for which he stood in the Senate. The Republicans of Indiana, he added, had equal faith in the rugged honesty and great capacity of President Taft, whose unanimous renomination he clearly foresaw. And in that second campaign the President would have "no more loyal supporters, no more aggressive fighters, than Albert J. Beveridge and Theodore Roosevelt." The platform adopted speaks of the tariff as follows:

"We believe in a protective tariff, measured

by the difference between the cost of production here and abroad. Less than this is unjust to American laborers; more is unjust to American consumers. That difference should be ascertained with the utmost speed, and the present law modified accordingly. We demand the immediate creation of a genuine, permanent, non-partisan tariff commission, with ample powers and definite duties fixed in the law itself. We believe with President McKinley that 'the period of exclusiveness is past,' and we heartily favor the Republican policy of reciprocity first announced by Blaine, and later advocated by McKinley."

The platform also asks that the coal deposits of Alaska be kept as the property of the nation, to be developed under lease on a royalty basis. It favors an income tax amendment; national legislation to end child slavery in factories, mines and sweatshops; publicity for campaign funds; and the direct election of Senators. In a long paragraph it highly commends the President and pledges him support "in any efforts to secure the enactment of genuine progressive legislation." It also promises the re-election of Senator Beveridge.——On the following day it was announced that the President would not make his expected visit to Indianapolis on May 5. He had accepted an invitation and plans for his reception had been made. It was said that he could not speak freely in Indianapolis without seeming to oppose a Republican Senator whose re-election he desired. Some supporters of the new tariff sharply criticised the Senator. Representative Dalzell said, according to press reports, that he hoped the Democrats would carry the State and send to the Senate a real Democrat in place of a halfway one. Representative Payne also exprest his disapproval of Mr. Beveridge's attitude. The incident has been the subject of much discussion.

The Insurgent Problem

Speaking at the dinner of the National League of Republican Clubs in Washington, on the 9th, President Taft urged all Republicans to be loyal to the party. This was the time, he said, for doing things, for passing the measures which represent the party's policies:

"Tonight we are reading nobody out of the party. We want all in the ranks, and all have the opportunity to establish their claims to Republicanism by what they do in Congress. When the evidence is shown that a member of the party does not desire the success of the party and is unwilling to redeem the party's pledges, the label he bears is not that of Republicanism. I hope that there is but a month or two of the session left, but in that time much is to be done and much to be shown as to the character and identity of those who belong to the Republican party. No man has a right to read another out of the party. He reads himself out if he is disloyal and if he cannot by his own works show his colors. I want the help of all Republicans, even if some have slipped away a little."

Another speaker was Representative Longworth, Mr. Roosevelt's son-in-law, who said it was no time to try to laugh away the seriousness of the situation. The coming campaign might involve not only the success or failure of the President's Administration but also the integrity of the party. He continued:

"I am a Taft man, not on the surface, but thru and thru. I am not willing to use his name as a cloak for my support of other men and other interests. I am not willing to praise him in public and work against him in private. I am with him not a part of the way, but the whole way."

He was not content to apologize for the new tariff, but was glad to boast of it. ——Before the Hamilton Club in Chicago, on the 9th, Attorney-General Wickersham made a long and elaborate review of the first year of the Taft Administration. His references to the insurgents have been the subject of comment. He believed the Administration's bills would be passed, "despite the efforts of individuals to magnify their own particular importance at the expense of party loyalty and party honor":

"Is it not time that all those who call themselves Republicans should stop coquetting with the Democratic party, should sink their individual preferences about details of legislation, and join with Republican workers in carrying to fruition under our great, patient, candid, wise Republican President the work of clinching the reforms of the last eight years upon the lines so carefully and wisely laid down in the platform of 1908? I speak to an assembly of loyal Republicans. I am sure I voice your thought when I say the time of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds is over, and every one must choose whether he is for the President and the party. He that 'hath no stomach to the fight,' let him depart. Treason has ever consisted in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If any one wishes to join the Democratic party, let him do so. But let him not claim to be a Republican and in and out of season work to defeat Republican measures and to subvert the influence of the Republican President."

The Graft Inquiry in Pittsburg

There were more indictments and confessions at Pittsburg last week. On the 6th the grand jury indicted Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company (at whose works a memorable strike took place last August), president of the German National Bank of Allegheny, and a director of several large corporations. It is charged that he gave, or caused to be given, in New York to Councilman Charles Stewart $52,500 to be used in bribes for an ordinance making three banks (his own, the Farmers' Deposit National and the Second National) depositories of city funds. This was in the spring of 1908. It is also alleged that Hoffstot and the late James W. Friend, banker, asked William A. Blakely, then a practising lawyer but now the district attorney who is conducting the investigation and prosecution, to hold the money until after the passage of the desired ordinance; that he refused to do so and warned them of the criminality of the project. The grand jury also says that Hoffstot solicited and obtained a contribution of $21,000 from Cashier Young, of the Second National Bank, as a part of the bribery fund. Hoffstot is a resident of New York City. The ordinance for the three banks was passed on July 9, 1908, over the Mayor's veto. Before the indictment of Hoffstot, the court had heard the confession of Charles W. Friend, the wealthy president of the Clinton Iron and Steel Company, a director of Hoffstot's company and of the Workingman's Savings and Trust Company, who admitted that he had paid bribe money to Stewart. Emil Winter, president of the Workingman's Savings and Trust Company, also came into court and confest that he had paid to Morris Einstein $20,000 to be used for an ordinance in favor of that trust company. Judge Frazer, who had been a friend of Winter since boyhood, asked that his confession should be addressed to another judge, and it was received in another court. Councilman P. B. Kearns confest that he had taken and distributed bribe money, adding that he had held back for himself more than was assigned to him. Max G. Leslie, county tax collector and a prominent Republican politician, was indicted again. He was recently tried for perjury and acquitted. The grand jury reported that C. W. Heppenstall and Samuel Heppenstall had paid $11,500 in bribe money to have a street vacated, but that indictments would be ineffective because the men were protected by the statute of limitations. The Pittsburg *Leader* asserted that a man more prominent than Hoffstot was involved and called upon the district attorney to make public the man's guilt. Whereupon the editor of the *Leader* was urged by the district attorney to go before the grand jury and disclose his evidence. He accepted the invitation, but his testimony has not yet been published. The grand jury recommends that steps be taken by the district attorney to collect from the six banks interest at 6 per cent. instead of the 2 per cent. they have been paying on the city's money. Counsel for several of the indicted men alleges that the foreman of the grand jury (Harrison Nesbit, a bank president and formerly a bank examiner) is not qualified for jury service, asserting that he has not become a legal resident of the county. The court is considering this charge, which, if well founded, will invalidate all the jury's work.—A committee of the Chamber of Commerce, after studying the situation for a year and inquiring about results in Des Moines and other cities, will report in favor of adopting the commission plan of government. The bill to be introduced in the legislature will provide for a mayor and eight commissioners, each to receive $8,000 a year, and it is asserted that with such a government the annual saving would be $2,000,000.

A Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee

Emil Seidel, a Socialist, was elected Mayor of Milwaukee on the 5th, by a plurality of a little more than 7,000. The figures were as follows: Seidel, 27,622; V. J. Schoenecker, Jr., Democrat, 20,513; Dr. John M. Beffel, Republican, 11,262. With this victory the Socialists also have large majorities in the Council and the Board of Supervisors. In the new Council there are 21 Socialists, or Social Democrats, 10 Democrats and 4 Republicans. In the Board 11 Social Democrats will sit with 2 Democrats and 3 Republicans. The suc-

cessful party will control the municipal government for two years. Seidel's campaign was managed by Victor L. Berger (an Alderman), who is one of the most prominent Socialists in the country. All parties called for the initiative and referendum. The Socialist program includes municipal ownership of ice and lighting plants, three cent fares on railways, cheaper bread, the eight hour day, and work for the unemployed at union wages. Railway fares, however, will be regulated by the State Commission. The new Mayor says there will be nothing revolutionary, "no utopia, no millennium"; that he and his associates will seek to give the city the best administration it has ever had, to improve the lot of the workingman and to make corporations pay their share of taxes. At the election, the Republicans lost 7,000 and the Democrats 3,000, while the Socialists gained 6,000. It is explained that both the old parties were rent by factional differences; that the Republicans were affected by the La Follette-Spooner division, and that the Socialists gained much support from Republicans and Democrats who objected to the rulers of their own party organizations. Mr. Seidel, who has been an Alderman, is forty-five years old and a native of Pennsylvania. He has been working at his trade, which is that of a pattern maker. —— In Chicago, the Democrats now have a majority of the Council, for the first time in several years. Hartford elected a Democratic Mayor, the first in eight years. In Illinois, there were gains for local option, Springfield, Decatur and Rockford being three of the cities which reversed their decision of two years ago on this question. There were gains for prohibition in Michigan.

Various Notes

The military court of inquiry which was directed to make a thoro investigation concerning the shooting affray at Brownsville in August, 1906, has made a report sustaining the charge that the shooting was done by the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Fourteen of the dismissed soldiers are found eligible for re-enlistment. This report finally disposes of the matter. ——In the course of his recent speech at Chicago, Attorney-General Wickersham said that the Government was about to bring suit against an alleged combination of railroads controlling the trade in bituminous coal.——In Pittsburg, on the 7th, a Federal grand jury indicted the Imperial Glass Company for violation of the Anti-Trust law. This is a corporation controlling the sale of the products of sixty-six companies engaged in the manufacture of hand-blown window glass. —— At Albany, Senator Conger, whose charges against Senator Allds were sustained, has resigned. Owing to the disclosures made during Superintendent Hotchkiss's inquiry concerning the expenditures of certain fire insurance companies in connection with legislation, an investigation of all such companies has been ordered in the House by a vote of 126 to 4.—— The first month's trial of three-cent fares in Cleveland shows that the receipts considerably exceed the expenses which must be paid. There was a surplus of $14,000 over cost of operation and 6 per cent. dividends.——Owing to the recent death of Justice Brewer, the Supreme Court has decided to hear again the arguments in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases.

Countries South of Us

A mob attacked the Peruvian Legation in Guayaquil on the 4th, dragging the Peruvian flag in the dust. Peruvians in other parts of the city were assaulted and much of their property was destroyed. This excited great indignation in Lima, and Peru began to prepare for war against Ecuador. The immediate cause of Ecuador's hostility appears to have been a rumor that the Spanish King's decision as arbitrator in the boundary dispute would be in favor of Peru. On the 6th, the Spanish Cabinet sent messages to the cabinets of Peru and Ecuador, urging them to take a conciliatory course. Ecuador's President received from General Bustamente, of Colombia, an offer of 5,000 soldiers from Colombia's army. In Peru there is a popular demand for war, and 15,000 men in Lima have volunteered for service. Impartial observers say that Peru would be defeated, as she would probably be opposed by Colombia and Chile, as well as by Ecuador. President Alfaro, of Ecuador, said on the 8th that

negotiations were in progress for a settlement of the dispute thru the mediation of our Government at Washington, where the two countries would be represented by commissioners, but at last accounts Peru was not willing to accept this method. —— At the most orderly election ever known in Costa Rica, Ricardo Jimenez has been chosen President to succeed President Viquez. The election last year, when he was successful, was annulled by the courts on the ground that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, had sent many Nicaraguans into the country to vote for him.

Roosevelt's Tour

European and American newspapers have devoted much space to the discussion of the refusal of the Pope to see Mr. Roosevelt except on condition that he would have nothing to do with the Methodist Mission in Rome. Whatever the Methodists may have gained in public favor thru Mr. Roosevelt's action they lost thru the action of Rev. B. M. Tipple in making public a bitter attack upon the Papacy, part of which we quote in our editorial columns. Mr. Roosevelt was so incensed at the disregard of his request that the incident should not be used for polemical purposes that he canceled the reception to the general public which was to be given at the American embassy. The associates of Mr. Tipple in the Methodist Mission disclaim responsibility for his utterances. But, altho Mr. Roosevelt did not visit the Methodists, he has accepted the hospitality of others of whom the Pope would not approve. At Porto Maurizio he lunched with Signor Fogazzaro, the author of "The Saint" and other novels of a Modernist tendency, which have been placed upon the Index Expurgatorius, and at Rome he was given a dinner by Mayor Nathan, who by race, Masonic affiliations, socialistic ideas and anti-Clerical proclivities, is especially obnoxious to the Vatican. Mayor Nathan's address of welcome at the municipal dinner was particularly interesting because he ingeniously introduced one of the ruling ideas of his administration, namely, that Rome is not to be regarded as a museum of archeology maintained for the benefit of foreign tourists. He began by asking himself why he should talk on this memorable occasion when so many illustrious personalities of international celebrity were present, such as Signor Luzzatti, who was not only Premier, but was illustrious in philosophy and social and political economy; Ferrari, who represented art; Ferrero, who represented history, and Boni, who represented archeology. His answer to his question was:

"Because at this moment I have the honor to represent more than science. I represent the life which pulses in our veins. It is the Rome of today, the capital of Italy, that bids me welcome our eminent guests on behalf of the citizens of all classes and parties, who tell Mr. Roosevelt: 'Owing to your character, your work and its influence on civil and human progress we feel proud and happy to receive you in our capital.'

"There are ties and relations between Rome and America. Here American blood revives our old families. There Italian blood fertilizes the land with industries, sciences and arts. Methinks the personality of our guest recalls through centuries of struggles the Roman personality familiar to you all, now dominating the capital; that of the great man endowed with the courage, firm will and reflection necessary to lead his armies to victory and his fellowmen to virtue, who returned to his tent to meditate, read and teach his pupils purity, goodness and duty, the philosopher and warrior, Marcus Aurelius."

The desire exprest by Mr. Roosevelt that he should be allowed to escape public attention and travel with Mrs. Roosevelt like a private citizen over the same route along the Italian Riviera which they followed in their honeymoon twenty-four years ago was not complied with. On the contrary, his daily doings have been given to the world very fully, and he was received by enthusiastic crowds wherever he went. The municipal council of the little town of Porto Maurizio conferred upon him the privileges of citizenship and named a new street "Viale Theodore Roosevelt," cabling at the same time a message of congratulation to President Taft.

The Attack on the Lords

The debate on the veto resolutions in the House of Commons has been prosecuted with vigor, but is of little interest, since both sides realize that nothing they say can have any effect upon the outcome. The Government has announced its determination to push the resolutions thru by the use of

the closure (the equivalent of our "previous question") and has demonstrated that it has the power to carry out this policy. The first test vote was on the amendment offered by Sir Robert Finlay to the effect that the House of Commons was willing to consider proposals for the reform of the present second chamber, but declined to proceed with proposals that would destroy the usefulness of any second chamber. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 357 to 251. The House of Commons authorized Premier Asquith to employ the closure by a majority of 84, and, after the period he had allotted for the discussion had expired, the first of the three resolutions limiting the power of the House of Lords was passed by a vote of 339 to 237. On a resolution in favor of a tariff, the Irish members declined to vote, and the Government's majority sank to 33. It is supposed that the Irish delegation, or at least the Redmond party, has come to an understanding with the Government by which the features of the budget bill most oppressive to Irish industries, such as the whisky tax, will be alleviated. But whether the Irish vote can be secured for the budget unless the Premier accedes to Mr. Redmond's demand that he ask the King for guarantees, is yet uncertain. During the week, the public has been reminded of the days when hatred and distrust of the Irish leaders, were most extreme by the publication in *Blackwood's Magazine* of an article by Sir Robert Anderson, in which he admits being the author of the series of articles in the *Times* in 1887 entitled "Parnellism and Crime." This led to the appointment of the commission which vindicated Parnell and proved that the letters involving him with agrarian disorders were forgeries by Pigott. When Pigott confest and committed suicide the *Times* acknowledged that it had been deceived, but refused to name the author of the articles. The outcome of the affair was a serious blow to the *Times,* which never since recovered its former prestige.

The French Campaign

The campaign for the new Chamber of Deputies, which is to meet on June 1, has now begun. The opening gun was fired by Premier Briand at Saint Chamond, on April 10. He explained how much had been accomplished by the Government in the way of social reform and outlined its policy for the future. The electoral system should be revised in order to introduce proportional representation, and the evils of the present dominance of local interests should be prevented by enlarging the election districts. Internal peace, M. Briand declared, is as important as external peace, consequently the Government would endeavor to establish a system of arbitration between workmen and employers, and would determine the rights of state employees in order that such occurrences as postal strikes should be avoided. Premier Briand's moderate and opportunist attitude has offended his former associates of the Socialist party, and his opening address was disturbed by attacks of a noisy mob of radicals. Stones were thrown thru the windows, revolvers shot off, and when M. Briand passed to the railroad station accompanied by his friends, they were assailed by a shower of stones and a general street fight ensued. The Government, on the whole, is in a position to make a good appeal to the people. It has passed thru some difficult crises with fair success and maintained order without undue use of force. The Duez scandal did not prove so disastrous as was supposed. The ministers succeeded in satisfying the Chamber that they were not personally concerned in the extensive defalcations of the Church property, and that they had no intention of shielding those who were guilty. The most important measure of the Government program, that providing old age pensions for workingmen, was finally passed, as amended in the Senate, by the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 560 to 4. One of the opponents was M. Jules Guesde, the most stalwart of Socialists. His objection to the law was that it increased the already intolerable burden of the working class by requiring them to contribute a portion of their wages to the pension fund. The whole should, in his opinion, be paid by the Government with money raised by the taxation of the propertied classes.

Suffrage Demonstrations in Berlin

The Prussian Government has made a decided change in its policy, and instead of endeavoring to repress open-air meetings, they will be freely permitted on condition that they are orderly and peaceable. The police authorities have been severely criticised by men of various parties for their arbitrary and forcible interference with public meetings while the election law was pending in the Prussian Diet. Now that the law has been passed perhaps it is felt there is less danger of riotous demonstration. The first permission to hold an open-air meeting was granted by Police Commissioner von Jagow for Sunday, April 10. Over 100,000 persons assembled in Treptow Park in order to protest against the injustice of the system which allows the vote of a member of the official, capitalist and educated classes to outweigh those of hundreds of workingmen. The meeting was organized and controlled by the Socialists and Radicals, the police and military being kept off the streets, tho ready for action in case there should be disorder. The speakers on sixteen platforms began and closed their appeals simultaneously at the sound of a bugle. Then the resolution demanding electoral reform was passed by acclamation, after which the immense crowd dispersed in good order under their own marshals. ——Germany is threatened by a lockout in the building trades, beginning April 15. The number of men directly affected will be about 400,000, but 1,000,000 more in affiliated and dependent trades are likely to be thrown out of employment. The cause of the action was the refusal of the men to agree with the wage schedules drawn up by the Master Builders' Union. Both parties are thoroly organized and have been preparing for many months for this contest, which seems likely to be serious.

Abyssinia and Somaliland

In accordance with an edict of the late King Menelik, issued in June, 1908, his grandson, Lij Eyassu, has succeeded to the throne of Abyssinia. The new King or Negus is the son of Menelik's daughter, and as he is only twenty years old Ras Tassama will act as regent. Queen Taïtou, widow of Menelik, who tried on his death to seize the sovereignty, has been imprisoned, together with the chiefs who supported her. A civil war over the succession is likely to throw the country again into anarchy. King Menelik was one of the most picturesque characters of our time. Claiming the throne by right of descent from King Solomon but deprived of it and imprisoned for ten years by Theodore who succeeded his father as Negus, he organized a revolution and came into power in 1889. He inflicted a disastrous defeat upon the Italians and maintained the independence of Abyssinia by skilfully playing off against each other the capitalists and diplomatists of the various European Powers. At the same time he endeavored to secure for his people some of the advantages of civilization. He was seventy-six years old at the time of his death.——The British Government has announced its intention of evacuating from the interior of Somaliland. Even the garrisons at Zeila and Bulbar will ultimately be withdrawn and only the post of Berbera held. This leaves the country at the mercy of the Mad Mullah, against whom the British have been engaged in a desultory and futile warfare for the last ten years. Expeditions sent against him have never succeeded in catching him or in obtaining a decisive victory over his forces, and they were lucky if they escaped massacre from ambush or were not cut off from the coast by the destruction of their supply trains. The career of Haji Mohammed Abdullah, or the Mad Mullah, as he is called by the English, is much like that of the Mahdi of Sudan. He is able at will to rouse the natives of the interior to fanatical emnity of the Christians and to unite them for a holy war. Some of the tribesmen have, at the instigation of the English and relying on their protection, held out against him, but these, it appears, are to be abandoned and he has already taken advantage of the withdrawal of the English to raid their territory, destroying their property and killing 800 of them. Unless the new King of Abyssinia should have the energy and military genius of Menelik the power of the Mad Mullah of Somaliland is likely to extend into his territories.

"What Next?" in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

"WHAT next?" is the question which all who are engaged or interested in political affairs thruout these British islands are asking themselves just at present. We have had our dissolution of Parliament, our General Election, our restoration of the Liberal Ministry by a substantial majority, and yet nobody supposes that anything even professing to be a chapter of accomplished history, has been realized for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Every one in both Houses of Parliament, and outside these two conflicting assemblies, feels perfectly certain that we are only as yet in the opening chapter of the great political struggle, and what we want to know is when it will really begin and how it is destined to end.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, has already distinctly announced that under certain conditions which are by no means unlikely to come up his Ministry would feel compelled to resign office, and he has more than once accepted the idea that it is hardly possible to contemplate a restoration of any prolonged interval of steady and satisfactory legislation without another appeal to the decision of the country at a new General Election. Mr. Asquith's is one of the very rare instances in which a Prime Minister who had been in office for a considerable time and had to appeal to the decision of the constituencies at a General Election was returned with a triumphant majority, and almost immediately after taking his reconquered place on the Treasury bench had to make the announcement that he might have once again to invite the same ordeal before considering himself and his colleagues secure enough in office to attempt carrying out the policy which they were pledged to undertake.

Now Mr. Asquith is unquestionably a man of rare practical ability, as he has proved already in more than one great field where such capacity can be triumphantly made manifest. He now sees that he is surrounded by most serious difficulties, and I feel much inclined to assume that he only regards even a General Election, a second General Election, as a still indispensable condition in order to give him even a fair chance of getting safely thru all the troubles that surround him, and not by any means as a final victory which leaves him free to carry on in security and with success the legislative work which waits for his administration. We know already how much his chances of success depend upon the possibility of his securing the support of the Irish Nationalist members and the English Labor members, and so far as the former are concerned the whole public of these countries sees very clearly that he cannot secure that support without pledging himself in the most definite terms to the principle of Home Rule for Ireland.

One of the most remarkable events of this whole political crisis has been the rise of my dear friend, Mr. John Redmond, to his present position of influence, I might almost say of command, over the great opposing parties in the House of Commons. Of course every one who takes any close interest in parliamentary life and movements has recognized for many years past the remarkable qualities for political leadership possessed by John Redmond; his brilliant eloquence, his persuasive well-arrayed and often quite convincing argument, and his careful avoidance of anything like exaggeration in his setting forth of any political case which he happened to have in hand. John Redmond is now recognized by Liberals and Conservatives alike as one of the leading figures in the House of Commons, and no movement can now be made by either of the great opposing parties without taking some account of the influence which he and his devoted band of Irish Nationalists might determine to assume during the course of the contemplated struggle. I have seen with sincere regret, but without very much alarm, the course which my old friend, Mr. William O'Brien, has taken with regard to the policy, the consistent policy, and unchanging attitude of John Redmond. William O'Brien was a dear

personal friend of mine during many years and is a dear personal friend still, but he was also a close political comrade of mine during many of the years I spent in parliamentary warfare, and I knew him then to be a man ever influenced by the most unselfish and the purest motives, and I am all the more distrest to find that he is now endeavoring to create a dissentient movement in the Irish National party. I feel well assured that his effort will come to nothing and it is sincerely on his own account and for the sake of his noble past career that I feel distrest by his present action.

John Redmond's brother William, or, as he is more generally described by his friends and acquaintances in and out of the House of Commons, "Willie," is becoming more and more a favorite on both sides of the House because of his readiness at quick and humorous and brilliant repartee, with which he enlightens many a dull debate and causes a general burst of laughter to enliven some pompous passage of a wearisome oration.



H. M. STANLEY.

Another Irish member who has won recently a most marked success in the House of Commons, to which he has been only a comparatively recent addition, is Mr. T. M. Kettle, member for East Tyrone. Mr. Kettle has delivered speeches in the House before and since the creation of the new Parliament which won for him the most cordial praises from journals representing all parties and even from writers in magazines which do not habitually concern themselves much with the praising or the dispraising of parliamentary eloquence. My countrymen in the United States may feel thoroly confident that the Irish National party, under the lead of John Redmond in the House of Commons, will never allow the cause of Home Rule to yield to the threats or be won over by vague promises of a British Ministry.

Several of the leading English journals announce the fact, and I presume on something like authority, that Herbert Gladstone, before entering on the government of United South Africa, is to be raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Gladstone of Hawarden. A place in the peerage, we may feel well assured, was not given in answer to any request or suggestion on the part of Herbert Gladstone himself. The arrangement was made, it may be taken for granted, by the Sovereign himself in order to show a due respect for the population of United South Africa, whose destinies Herbert Gladstone is to guide, the first director of this newly-founded great English colony. All his friends and admirers must certainly rejoice in the fact that since he is to be henceforward a member of the peerage he is to carry as his title the illustrious name of Gladstone. Perhaps, indeed, one cannot help feeling a certain pang of regret in the thought that that name is henceforward to be brought into such intimate association with a legislative assembly founded and constructed and conducted under the conditions and having the history of the hereditary chamber. But then we know in the meantime that the now existing conditions and performances of the House of Lords are destined to be the subject of much parliamentary and other public consideration, discussion, and resolute and statesmanlike plans and projects for thoro reorganization during this year and its successors. We may

hope, therefore, that whenever the Governor-General of United South Africa returns to his own country he may find the new second chamber at Westminster a place more worthy of his own name and that of his father than it shows itself at present to our judgment and our feelings. I think we have all good reason to hope that the name of Herbert Gladstone is destined to become as thoroly associated with the success, the prosperity, the good order and the peace of the new Commonwealth as that of Lord Durham is with the prosperity of Canada.

It has just come to my knowledge that my dear old friend of many years, Mr. John Henniker Heaton, had made up his mind and, indeed, announced his intention, of resigning his seat in the House of Commons. It is apparently his design if the expected, and we may presume inevitable, forthcoming General Election comes on, not to seek again for a place in the representative chamber. I must say that I heard of this determination on his part with surprise and with sincere regret. I may add that that regret is felt not merely, altho to a very great degree, because of the loss which the whole country and many other countries also will suffer because of the withdrawal from active public service of a man who has rendered such inestimable benefits to all communities thruout the world who take any interest in the international postal service. It is to Henniker Heaton that we owe the recent creation of the penny postage system between Great Britain and the United States, and I hardly think that civilization has received during our recent days a more beneficent advancement than that which has been conferred by this most enlightened and most philanthropic stroke of legislation. It seems to me all the more regretful for his own sake and for that of the world in general that Hr. Henniker Heaton should make up his mind to withdraw from his active public life at so comparatively early a period of his career. He was born in 1848 and is therefore only some sixty-two years of age, and our public men in these countries have long since got out of the way of considering themselves too old for further public service when they have got to the no longer by any means patriarchal age of two and sixty. I am quite sure that to whatever length of years my dear old friend may be allowed to live on this earth he will always employ his years and days in the rendering of service to humanity, and I do not see any position in which he could render service so effective and so direct as within the walls of that House of Commons which has enabled him during so long a time to make himself a benefactor to mankind. I spent many years with him in the House of Commons, and altho we belonged to opposite political camps yet I am glad to say we were voters in the same lobby where philanthropic progress and social reform were concerned in the division.

The official announcement has just been made that the noble public services of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who closed his career as England's Prime Minister, are to be duly honored by a public monument in Westminster Abbey. I may perhaps say that the announcement is made known in terms which might not convey to the mind of the ordinary listener, even altho a resident of England, a full idea of the honor thus paid and most deservedly paid to the really great statesman and most enlightened patriot and philanthropist who passed out of life at the period of his most valuable public work and at the zenith of his fame. The official statement is that £2,100 is to be set apart out of the Civil Service Estimates for this monument in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, whereas many born Englishmen and having lived all their lives in England do not know at the present moment that the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, is what we all know and what all the world knows as Westminster Abbey. There will, however, be no question raised, even by the most disputant and caviling mind, as to the genuine claim which the life and the spirit and the noble gifts of the late Prime Minister established to the honor of a monument in that mausoleum of England's genius and true nobleness, Westminster Abbey. The last time I ever met Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in social life was at a small dinner party given by the late Sir John Robinson, then and for many years before manager of the *Daily News,* who is him-

self now also dead like his guest, and the then famous Stanley the explorer, the recoverer of Livingstone, who was at the time I speak of, like Livingstone, one of the most talked of men of his generation. These two have since passed away, and altho it is not a very long time, counting mere years, since this interesting dinner party was given by my dear old friend, Sir John Robinson, it seems now something like a banquet of the dead just recalled to memory. I am glad to see that a new novel by Mrs. C. L. Antrobus, "The Stone Easel," has just been published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. Mrs. Antrobus is an extremely clever writer with a charm which is quite individual. She has published far too few books and I am rejoiced to welcome a new one, and I hope to write more about it in my next article.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Literary Producer Soliloquizes

BY WILLIAM C. WILKINSON, LL. D.

PROFESSOR OF POETRY AND CRITICISM IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

1. I must consider that clear thought is necessary in order to clear expression.

2. I must admit to myself that no thought is clear that is not capable of being clearly exprest.

3. I must hold it probable, respecting any given thought, that it is not quite clear in my own mind, if I cannot express it in more than one way.

4. In a doubtful case, it will be well for me to exercise myself to find several alternative expressions of my thought.

5. Whether or not it be possible to have a thought not put into words, I had better deem it certainly impossible to have, without words for it, a *perfectly clear* thought.

6. It will be wise for me to remember that at any rate no expression of thought is sufficiently clear which can fail to be understood right by those for whom it is intended.

7. Indeed let me consider that in general no expression of thought is clear enough which admits of being made a degree clearer.

8. In order to establish a habit of clearness in thought, it will be well for me to exercise myself much in fitting a given thought with its exactly, its exquisitely, adequate expression.

9. For example, it is a good practice to try matching a given current phase of the weather, a given present aspect of the sky, a landscape under observation, a new face I may happen to see, a sensation experienced, a mood of my own mind, with the adjective, or the adjectives, most accurately adapted to give the characteristic quality of the particular object in question.

10. The same art is to be practised in providing nouns, and verbs, to designate, in the most vivid manner possible, things and actions either observed or imagined.

11. I will go beyond the limits of such descriptive mere words, and frame phrases, perhaps even sentences, to express, as ideally well as possible, an observation, a thought, a fancy, of which I may happen to be, or to have been, the subject.

12. In reading or in hearing discourse, of whatever sort, I will habituate myself to notice not only what is said, but in what way it is said, and, as far as is at once proper and practicable, mentally criticise the expression, alike for its merits and for its defects, seeking at the same time to improve it, if I can.

13. I will put myself under constant regimen of conscience and of will, to express myself exactly according to my real meaning, even in the ordinary conversational exchanges of everyday life.

14. I need to consider whether a given word be capable of bearing equally well, or nearly so, a sense different from that in which I am proposing to use it.

15. In such a case of possible ambiguity, I must be at the necessary pains to find a word not susceptible of being misunderstood, or else I must accompany the ambiguous word with some form of

expression that will fix unmistakably the sense in which I employ it.

16. I must ask myself what place for a given word in relation to other words in the context will best make it serve the exact purpose in view.

17. I must often thoughtfully consider whether transposition, such or such, of a word, a phrase, a clause, a sentence, a paragraph even, might not bring out my meaning more distinctly.

18. I must exercise unceasing vigilance to have all representative words and expressions (personal pronouns, etc.) in such relation of place and syntax to the word or expressions for which they stand as not to leave reader or hearer in any doubt of their reference and their meaning.

19. With a view to this, I will freely repeat, where necessary, the original substantive words or expressions.

20. I must constantly bear in mind that, without clearness present in it as a condition, no expression of thought can be *forcible.*

21. Yes, and I need to consider that, without clearness present in it as a condition, no expression of thought can be truly elegant.

22. I must consider that, in the quest of brevity and terseness, I may err by using too few words to express adequately my sense.

23. On the other hand, I must consider that I am more in danger of using too many words, for the highest clearness even, much more for the greatest force, of expression.

24. I must consider that whatever words used by me do not contribute to clearness of expression, tend, contrariwise, to obscurity.

25. In revision of my work, let me look narrowly to see whether, at any point, I have, by the omission of a word, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence, left my expression of thought *incomplete.*

26. I must have watchful, considerate regard to the natural logical, or imaginative, order of thought, and arrange the parts of my expression accordingly.

27. I must repeatedly revise my work, coming to it in various successive moods of mind, to see whether I have observed the immediately foregoing rules.

28. And I must exercise the same care of revision as to all the other points of which I have here reminded myself, devoting, when practicable, a separate review to each separate point.

29. I must make opportunities for submitting my work, not only when finished, but at frequent intervals of its progress, to the criticism of others.

30. Let me keep myself alert to notice how the very act of so submitting it will often, without a word spoken from the listener, at once reveal some defect of expression not previously thought of as existing in it.

31. If a listener asks to hear a given sentence a second time I will consider whether that be not perhaps a sign of imperfect clearness in my expression.

32. I must not assume that, because listeners point out no lack of clearness in my expression, therefore no lack of clearness therein exists.

33. In point of vocabulary or diction, I must remember that, in general, the genius of the English language, or, perhaps, rather the genius of the peoples using that language as their vernacular, makes more conducive to clearness choice of words Anglo-Saxon in origin than choice of words otherwise derived.

34. I must keep it in mind that, in general, short words produce their effect more certainly, and more promptly, and more powerfully, than long ones.

35. I must not forget that, on the other hand, certain kinds of effect desired are better secured by long words than by short ones.

36. I must pay proper regard to the principle of onomatopœia, or resemblance of sound to sense, in my choice of words.

37. In this view, it will be useful to remember that, as a law of language tending to be constant, ideas of slowness, physical or mental, ideas of weight and of mass, whether literal or metaphorical, ideas of magnitude in whatever species, ideas of pomp, of richness, of stateliness, of grandeur, ideas of moral elevation and nobleness conceived on a scale of heroic dimensions, ideas of the suprahuman imagination, are most suitably exprest by words long, either by number of syllables, or by quantity of sound resulting from the nature and the number of letters that must be pronounced in uttering them; while, on the other hand, ideas

of quickness, of lightness, of littleness, of frugality, of simplicity, of the morally base, of the infrahuman imagination, are most suitably exprest by words productive of slight sound in being pronounced, that is, either short, or having their syllables such that they may be rapidly uttered.

38. Let me never repeat the conjunction "that," after a clause or a member of a sentence has intervened (following its first employment to introduce a dependent construction), *unless* clearness requires the repetition; and then I must see to it that the principal construction, that upon which the subordinate depends, is also itself in some form repeated.

39. Let me study books on the art of expression with this thought clearly in mind, that to me as literary producer the chief practical value of any rhetorical treatise is fairly tested by the number (with the importance) of the discriminated rules or maxims for literary production that, on careful analysis, it is found to yield.

40. It will be wise for me to remember that the most useful rhetorical rules are likely to be those which are in themselves their own vindication and explanation, needing neither extraneous reason to recommend them, nor extraneous elucidation to make them clear.

41. On the negative side, I must remind myself again and again of the truth of the paradox that no rhetorical rules, however excellent may be each one by itself, and however completely exhaustive of the subject may be all of them taken together, can ever, tho studied by me until perfectly understood, nay, until securely, in their true force and meaning, lodged in my memory, avail to make me, or even tend toward making me, now the possessor of them, a good writer.

42. On the positive side, let me remember that, so far as rhetorical rules are concerned in the business, then only am I in the way of becoming, thru them, a good writer, when I am consciously conforming my practice to their inculcation.

43. I need to prepare myself to learn from experience that the effect of consciously conforming my literary production to the prescribed laws of such production, will inevitably for a time tend in some degree to check my facility in producing.

44. I must fortify myself to persevere in conscious effort to conform my practice in production to the best principles of literary art, by remembering that the result will also inevitably be eventual release, experienced in ever-advancing degrees, from the necessity of such conscious effort.

45. In short, I must consider that conscious obedience to rhetorical rules becomes then only in the highest degree useful, when it has passed into *unconscious* habit.

46. I may put the truth of the matter paradoxically to myself in this form of statement: My true object in learning rhetorical rules is that, in the end, I may soundly forget them.

47. I may conclude that thus rhetorical rules are capable of serving most those writers who have come at last to need them least.

48. Always, but especially until I shall have reached the stage of experience at which conscious obedience to rhetorical rules has been transformed into unconscious habit, let me trust for my improvement in rhetorical art, not so much to frequent arrests of progress in the actual work of composition, as to critical returns upon the result of such work after it has been provisionally achieved.

49. I must seek so to state my meaning that no illustration shall be needed to make it clear.

50. I may well, however, ask myself whether, my meaning having thus been made clear by statement, it may not, in the current case, conduce to my purpose to render my meaning vivid, as well as clear, by the use of illustration.

51. I shall do wisely to consider even that exceptional cases may occur in which several successive illustrations, rising upon one another in power, to the end, might advantageously be accumulated on a single point for the sake of a desirable degree of vividness.

52. Let me not fail to admit to myself that sometimes illustrations not required either for clearness or for vividness, may be advantageous for the purpose of

mere gratification to the reader, or of enlivenment to his attention.

53. I must beware of using illustration too much.

54. I must beware of bringing illustration from too far.

55. Finally, and above all, in the course of composition, I must box my ears and ask myself incessantly:

(a) Exactly what is my thought?

(b) Does this exactly express my thought?

(c) Does this best serve my purpose placed here?

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Cost of Living.—X.

[With this symposium of letters from our readers we conclude our series of articles on the increased cost of living. We are sorry that we can only print here a very few of the large number of letters received and that even most of these have had to be cut down ruthlessly. Those letters that were predominantly controversial and theoretical and not based on the personal experiences of the writers have been generally omitted. The articles already having appeared are: "The Remedy for High Prices," by J. Pease Norton (February 10); "The Crisis in American Home Life," by S. N. Patten (February 17); "The Tariff and the Cost of Living," by B. W. Holt (February 24); "An Old-Fashioned Theory of Prices," by F. H. Giddings (March 3); "Prices and Incomes," by J. B. Clark (March 10); "Economy in Diet," by R. H. Chittenden (March 17); "Does Increased Gold Production Increase Prices?" by S. Brown (March 24); "High and Low Prices," by E. R. A. Seligman (March 31); "The Cost of Food," by J. D. Whelpley, and "The Theory of Price," by S. N. Patten (April 7).—Editor.]

The "Dill."

In your issue of February tenth Professor Norton suggests a method of passing over to the use of the multiple standard with almost a minimum of friction. It has occurred to me that the transition could be accomplished still more easily by the interchange of the words "dill" and "dollar" in Professor Norton's scheme. Let a dollar be defined by law as he has defined the term "dill." Let 23.22 grains of gold be called a "dill." Then instead of doing business in terms of "dills and cents" as Professor Norton suggests, we should continue to carry it on in terms of dollars and cents. But the "dollar" would be an invariable dollar, and without any change whatever in the terminology of contracts, changes in the general price level would be at an end.

Professor Norton realizes the necessity of making the change to the new standard by a simple and easy process. It would vastly simplify matters if we might continue to express all transactions in the familiar terms of dollars and cents.

WALTER W. ADRIANCE.
(Preceptor in Economics.)

PRINCETON, N. J.

The Contented Farmer.

I am a farmer, and hire help by the day. My man says he'd rather pay me $1.25 a bushel for wheat than 75 cents. He means that with the former price he may expect good wages and steady work. I think both the Dingley and Payne tariffs well calculated to do these very same things for the workingman, and help give prosperity to us all, without material increase in prices.

The farmers in my section—western New York—are doing well. They pay for their farms right along. They hire more help than hitherto, make improvements, and in buying freely, encourage all other kinds of business.

P. L.

PALMYRA, N. Y.

Wine and Woman.

Last year about two billion gallons of liquor—beer, whisky, wines, etc.—were consumed in the United States. This is sheer waste, and has no food value. If the grain used for making this liquor had been fed to hogs, cattle and other live stock the price of these animals, on account of the increased number, would certainly have been lower. The amount of land used in raising the grain, fruit, etc., used in making this enormous quantity of liquor must be a large proportion of the whole amount of cultivated land in this country.

Another item is the price paid for "style" in women's garments. It is a well known fact in the retail trade that women's garments, and more especially millinery, "left over" at the end of the season is practically worthless, and that enormous profits must be obtained to compensate for the loss on "out-of-style"

goods. Women have a natural right to dress attractively, but if women's clothes were made in a few sensible styles, with only slight changes from year to year, as is the case with men's clothing, enormous profits could not be obtained on them. It is probably useless to hope for reform in this direction, but it will do no harm to call attention to its desirability.

GUY HAYTHORN.
(Haythorn & Thomas Dry Goods Co.)
WICHITA, KAN.

But Fletcher is Now Turning Somersaults for the Biograph.

Let me say not as a panacea, but for the good of all, that so far as the cost of living means food, every one may "steal a march" on monopolists by consuming one-half the quantity.

The business man and professor would be decidedly the better for it. The laboring man can do more work on half as much, and the athlete must cut down his food or lose the prize.

For further particulars the reader is respectfully referred to Horace Fletcher.

W. D. RICHARDS.
Retail Grocer 10 years.
Wholesale Grocer 24 years.
ASHTABULA, OHIO.

In Adam's Fall We Sinned All.

Why is living so costly? Primarily, because we plead "Am I my brother's keeper": Jethro Tull marked what toil mankind have needlessly entailed on themselves by making the annual cereal their chief source of subsistence, instead of improving the yield of mast and nuts: "Thou shalt eat the herb of the field; In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." The cereal satisfies present needs, but provides nothing for posterity.

The Church at Ephesus had been founded by Apollos, "knowing only the baptism of John": Its angel was reproved for having left "thy first love"; and was warned to *turn again* and "do the first works."

What were those? *Dressing* and *keeping* the (trees of the) garden.

Abel could scorch and kill the thorny trunks, but needed the sheep to crop off the new shoots, ever springing up to choke the young tree that was "good for food."

Cain could supply his own wants by planting wild rice or millet along the watercourses: Heedless of posterity's needs, to him, as to the Chinese, sheep were "eaters of men."

Cain "builded a city": The dry, hard grains needed bruising and moistening for the young child's use—the mother must grind and cook: Seizing the opportunity afforded by the infant's needs, his compact with his son perpetuated the self-indulgence, the supremacy and solidarity of the male sex.

The feminine nature notes the child's idiosyncrasies: Masculine vision views objects collectively—to be subdued into harmony with its desires: The mother's care would rather develop to perfection a limited number of loved ones than control wide fields teeming with myriads.

How may we escape the burden accumulated by each adding to another's task in order to evade his own?

Help the young to co-operate, and to acquire homes by life-insurance: To "restore all things," especially the mother's normal function, "Make his paths straight."

Let the fathers' hearts turn to the children —"the disobedient to the wisdom of the just," and "all flesh shall see the salvation of God (The-For-Others)—the salvation of *service.*"

READER.
LOUP CITY, NEB.

A Contrast.

In Nebraska forty years ago we would see on Saturday nights men leaving the railroad camps carrying on their backs a sack of flour, a pound of coffee, and perhaps a pound or two of sugar, headed for their sod houses on the homestead where their families lived; a distance varying from five to twenty-five miles, where they had a garden spot, a few chickens, a pig, and a cow, from which the woman got the milk, butter, eggs, meat and vegetables for the family. She sewed the clothes for herself and children, and even the overalls for the husband. Now we see on each of the same homesteads buildings and fixtures to the value of from five to twenty-five thousand dollars, the back yards covered with empty tin cans, glass jars and paper boxes which have been brought there by delivery wagons filled with fruits, vegetables, breakfast foods, and no one knows what all. The families are now traveling in twenty-five hundred dollar automobiles. The productive capacity of the old men or their successors has been enlarged as compared with forty years ago; but not equal to energy wasted in present standard of living. The difference must be charged up to some one else. C. J. CARLSON.
WAHOO, NEB.

The Unearned Increment and Alimony.

The unearned increment in land stock and bonds with its increasing tribute in rents and interest. The large application of the increment and its tribute to joy rides, champagne suppers and alimony. W. C. DOUGHERTY.
STAGG, CAL.

Take Your Medicine.

The Tariff and its heirs and dependents—the Trusts and Combines—are efficient aids in raising prices If not our protective tariff is a misnomer. You protectionists have always preached just that. Now that it is on to its job and executing its work take your medicine like little men.

To procure the consent to relieve the sufferers will be difficult. The majority are benefited by high prices. The production of gold will undoubtedly increase instead of decrease. The only remedy in sight is the withdrawal of artificial aids. The first should be the removal of the excessive tax on oleo.

I doubt if they will permit that little act of justice to the consumers. A. S. SUTTON.
ARCHER, IDAHO.

Dumping the Surplus Into the Bay.

I am neither a professor nor an authority, but will give a few facts that can be verified by housekeepers and grocerymen of San Francisco and Oakland, Cal. In summer cartloads of vegetables and fruits are dumped in the bay to keep up prices. Some producers have wished to donate their surplus to charitable institutions, but dealers would not allow that. Price of fish is now enormously high, yet the trust sends loads of fresh fish to the glue factory. Last Thanksgiving week turkey was 35 cents a pound and thousands of pounds were kept in cold storage till condemned and burned by the board of health. This last winter coal from $12 to $13.50 local dealers could not get it from wholesale yards because "prices must be kept up." An intelligent grocer told me he was obliged to sell goods at the prices set by wholesalers or he could not get them, etc., all along the line. SUBSCRIBER.
OAKLAND, CAL.

Picture Postal Cards and Other Luxuries.

A fifteen-year-old girl, whose father supports a fair-sized family by his daily labor, has received 900 picture postal cards which with return cards, postage, etc., represents a total outlay around $75. A number of families within our acquaintance, whose support depends on the husband's daily labor, have from 400 to 600 phonograph records and monthly orders for new issues at 35 cents each, not considering original cost of machine. Baker's bread and cakes to our knowledge are shipped 20 to 40 miles by rail and then staged 10 to 15 miles to families with steel ranges in their kitchens and living at the edge of a forest reserve. The electric light bill of some ordinary families to our knowledge runs to $25 per month.

M. J. SCANLAN.
HERMOSA, S. DAK.

Saving as the Remedy.

The American people have almost forgotten the teaching of Leroy-Beaulieu that "the man who saves, in case he invests his savings, directly or indirectly, spends as much and makes as much work as the prodigal, or the man who spends his whole income." The former prefers future to present goods; he aids production rather than destroys utilities. Professor Patten has given us one very important item—saving in average families is becoming a lost art. Insurance with this class is the surety of the future, with the lower classes, charity and old-age pensions. The inevitable result is to live up the incomes, justifying our policy with that old fallacy that vast expenditure is pardonable because it makes work.

The result is seen in that prices have advanced beyond a reasonable margin. New desires have arisen as rapidly as old ones were satisfied. The effort to measure up to an unnatural standard, by means foul or fair, is largely responsible for present private and public dishonesty. Besides, society is teeming with parasites, who destroy the products of the industrious without contributing anything to the total capital. One Ohio official has recently declared that 15 per cent. of the salaries in his district were given to charity. The American people must come back to the teaching of the French economist. The masses must give saving its rightful place in our economic system. In the public schools—our hope of the future—let us teach saving, not only as a surety for old age, but as a positive benefit and duty of the individual to society.

R. H. ERNINE.
(Member of the Ohio House of Representatives.)
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Shorter Labor Hours.

I am superintendent in a manufacturing plant operating twenty-four hours daily, in which wages have been advanced within ten years from thirty to fifty per cent. Furthermore, instead of two sets of men working twelve hours we now have three sets working eight hours, nearly doubling the hourly wage without increased production, resulting in a higher labor cost, and it must be remembered that the cost of manufactured articles is mainly labor.

Similar conditions prevail in other manufacturing establishments and the skilled trades, causing higher cost for their products, and also drawing labor from the farms, this partly accounting for the high price of agricultural commodities. Is it not time for the public to carefully consider whether it is even for the permanent interests of the laboring man himself to give encouragement to the further extension of the short-day movement, which ultimately hurts not the employer but the consumer? W. V. W.
BOSTON, MASS.

Providence and Carnegie.

We live in a somewhat expensive college town, in a nine-room corner house rated at $45 a month. In the family there are four adults (one maid) and three children aged seven, four and two. During 1909 our expenses (exclusive of taxes and insurance) were $2,285.72. As our income is less than $2,500, this leaves a dangerously small margin of saving for a family with growing children. Yet when we try to cut down, there seems no way of escape. This house just suits us and we shrink from the fatigue and expense of a move; there must be plenty of fuel to keep grandma and baby warm; and although $342 a year for "service" seems high, the housemother already works thirteen hours a day, doing all the cooking herself. The homemade clothing for the three tots came to but $43, and we grown folk wear our ready-made suits two seasons. Motoring, clubs, bridge, and tobacco we cannot give up, as we have never had them. The appalling item of $533.14 for "food" becomes in the last

analysis a modest monthly average of $8.40 for each adult.

Luckily through the economy of our ancestors we are to have a small estate that will keep us from starving in our old age and may even enable us to get the boys through college if they forswear fraternities and appendicitis. But what of our companions in this university circle—people of refined and expensive tastes with families as large as ours and often smaller incomes? The younger men are plainly given to understand that no matter how efficient and beloved they may be as teachers, they must write, research or resign. So they are all feverishly saving for the approaching year when they shall have time to find out something new about the crayfish or to edit the thousand and first textbook on their particular specialities. How they can save anything at all beyond this I cannot see, and what they will do in their final unproductive years, only Providence and Carnegie can tell. C. H.

CALIFORNIA.

A Shoe Dealer's Views.

My business experience in the past decade has taught me that the average person does not use the same economy in buying footwear that he—and especially she—did in the past, and that less and less attention is being paid to the wearing qualities of shoes and more to elegance of fit and the appearance of the article itself.

JAMES C. MOFFET.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

From a Retail Grocer.

I have been in the retail grocery business for forty-three years. My profits after paying expenses did not amount to 10 per cent. on amount of sales for 1909. The profits of the business are certainly not any larger than they were thirteen years ago.

The people who had articles of food in cold storage have been abused and blamed probably more than any others during the last six months. Those who stored eggs have been particularly held up for derision. It has seemed as if many intelligent people believe that eggs should be stored only from philanthropic motives. A year ago eggs were higher than is usual at that season of the year. It was risky business putting them in storage at a first cost of twenty cents per dozen. But a great quantity were put in. Then to this had to be added the cost of crating, storage, interest, insurance and handling over when brought out and transportation to places to reach consumers. It is claimed now by the dealers and it is reasonable that hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost.

From November 1 to about March 1, storage eggs were about the only kind that could be obtained. Thousands of dozens were sold in this city and very few fresh could be bought at any price. The price of storage eggs at retail here averaged about thirty cents. They were satisfactory and at that price more reasonable than meat. Now, if dealers are prohibited from storing eggs or are limited as to the time they can store them—that is, limited to a few weeks or months—or on account of the price, which is higher now than a year ago, do not store them because of the still greater risk, what will naturally be the result? The probabilities are that they would be somewhat lower now for a while and then next fall and winter would be much higher than they have been during last fall and winter. E. G. S.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Blames It on the Women.

The women are at the bottom of the whole thing. Whose fault is it that the luxuries of yesterday have become the necessities of today? Grandmother was as refined a gentlewoman as any of us, but she had no annual expenditure for cosmetics, confectionery (she made taffy sometimes), bargain (?) sales, club dues, or automobiles. Instead of buying hothouse flowers she raised spice pinks and love-in-a-mist; instead of our elaborate breakfasts she had fried mush (which is still just as good as ever and besides has "meat value," Mrs. Rorer says).

The constantly lessening efficiency of housewives, who leave cooking, measuring, even ordering supplies to servants, who, if not actually dishonest, are wasteful and careless, opens the way for wholesale graft in the matter of weights and measures. Without doubt there is great loss here in most households.

Hiring of the family sewing is also a large item. Grandmother did this herself and "cut saving."

To be frank, our family is not suffering any inconvenience from this cause, but are perfectly comfortable, well clothed, well fed and happy on less than $1,000 per year, for the family of eight with one daughter in college and another taking music. It is merely a matter of good management and independence of other people's opinion.

MRS. J. L. KILGORE.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

But Would Not a Central Store Extort Monopoly Prices?

As there is but one producer to every eighteen consumers and about one middleman to every twenty-five consumers and producers you will get some idea as to why the cost of living is so expensive. Our system of distribution of food products is wasteful and expensive. Take the wholesale trade first. They in competition with each other keep a host of high salaried men traveling the country to dispose of their wares. This is added to the cost of the goods the retailer buys. The retailer, to compete with his rivals, spends thousands of dollars to advertise his wares to the public. This is added to the cost of the goods, and the consumers pay it.

In our little city of 5,000 population we have six stores handling groceries exclusively and four others handling groceries and dry goods, making ten stores handling groceries. Each

store has a delivery wagon and one or two clerks, who are idle at least part of the time. One central store with four wagons could handle the business. The store being enabled to buy in larger quantities would save both in freight and cost of goods, besides discounting its bills, eliminate the cost of advertising and keep busy, save in rent, wagons and various ways which would much benefit the consumer.

N. O. CREED.

CAREY, KAS.

The Country Bank.

There is much truth in the various theories concerning "high cost of living" appearing in recent issues of your paper; but there is one cause that has not been presented. That is "increased banking facilities in the agricultural districts as compared with thirty years ago." It used to be that when the farmer's taxes were due or the interest on his farm loan, or he needed money for some purchase, the only thing for him to do was to sell hogs, cattle or grain, regardless of price. They were at the mercy of the purchaser. Today, with a bank at every railway station and even out beside the country store, every farmer has a personal acquaintance with the officers of some bank and can get all the credit to which he is entitled. So today, when taxes and interest come due or money is needed in any way, he does not sell any of his products unless prices are satisfactory, but he goes to his banker, tells his wants, explains his circumstances, and the banker loans him the money, believing like the farmer that by holding his product he will more than make the interest. You can take the live stock market reports and see that every decline in prices has shown immediate reduction in shipments. The small banks in the little towns of the corn belt have made the farmer independent. And so long as the farmer can make money by holding for his price, so long will the price of foodstuffs go up, and they will be higher, for it is human nature "to get all you can," and the farmer himself does not yet realize the power that's his in being the man that feeds the world.

JOHN A. SIMPSON,
President First National Bank.

WEATHERFORD, OKLA.

Meeting the Higher Cost of Living Half Way.

I teach thirty-two weeks yearly and receive $800. We have four children and a worthy girl lives with us and helps with the housework for her expenses. The needs of my family constantly increase and with the higher cost of necessities threaten to drive us folk who "live out of paper bags" to the wall. My wife suggested gardening during vacation, since I had no means to continue summer work at Northern institutions, but being a carnivorous animal I had little use for vegetables. Digestive troubles changed this and I learned to relish anything that grows in the garden.

Last spring I took my wife's advice. I became chummy with farmer friends, who gave me much good advice. I planted an acre to vegetables which could be readily canned: tomatoes, okra, beans and peas. The outdoor work was delightful, just what I needed. I soon had more vegetables than we could use. I paid $5 for a work on canning; it was well worth it. The children helped with the canning. My little boy, two years old, was happy to "tote cans to papa." I put up several loads of tomatoes on shares for friends. I paid seventy-five cents per bushel for peaches. Cans with solder-hemmed caps cost three cents each. Lithographed labels cost one-fifth cent each and made the finished product look fine.

I smiled inwardly last fall when my grocer said: "Peaches are 'two bits' (25c) per can, tomatoes a 'bit.'" I sold him several hundred at 16⅔c each, tomatoes at half as much, and took in exchange a barrel of flour, sack (100 lb.) rice, sack sugar, keg of salt fish and other necessities. I learned afterward that I lost money. Boarding houses would take all I could spare at the retail price, for they were hand-packed.

Going over our accounts we find that we have saved more than ever before and are healthier and happier. I plan to plant five acres the coming vacation.

J. R. REYNOLDS.

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

More Intelligence on the Farm.

I think I may truthfully say there is not a town in West Virginia that is supplied with vegetables, eggs, meats, grains or fruits by the local farmers. These conditions prevail largely thruout Ohio and Pennsylvania. In the town where I live, about 2,500 population, we import nearly everything we eat, notwithstanding we have a good surrounding farm country. Even many of the farmers buy flour, grain, fruit, potatoes and meat. They have farms underlaid with coal, oil and gas and live on their income. A local feed dealer tells me that last spring he imported over 15,000 bushels of oats. It would seem then that one remedy for high prices is more intelligence and more industry on the farm. But instead of trying to bring prices down so that the farmer will again have to mortgage the farm, why not bring the price of labor up so that the laborer can live? The real question is, how to bring the price of labor up. It can be done much easier than prices can ever be brought down.

W. C. GRIMES.

CAMERON, W. VA.

The Cost of High Living.

Mr. Hill truly hits the mark when he claims that we should call it, not the high cost of living, but the cost of high living. The increased cost is world wide, but nowhere is it so great as in our own land. The difference between increase here and abroad is just about equal to the difference between Old World and New World extravagances.

The clerk on a moderate salary who owns an automobile finds he must do something to

increase his income and has his salary raised. The man who raises it finds his expenses increasing and raises the price of his goods. The laborer who gets his wages raised finds that he also has to pay his share of the increased cost of living.

Everybody wants more money, and we are all busy "swopping" our increased incomes for increased cost of what we consume or use. To meet and successfully combat present tendency toward higher prices we must have more producers.

Then, when the "millennium" has arrived, let us hope that at least a few of our people will be willing to live upon modest incomes economically expended and really pay their debts somewhere near the time they are due.

Then—exit high cost of living.

A BANK PRESIDENT.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

We Expected This.

"Increase in price" is an evil. All evil is caused by ignorance. If there was no ignorance there would be no "increase in prices." The main cause of ignorance is the general use of alcoholic liquors. Alcohol dulls the brain. Abolish the use of alcoholic liquors, the main cause of ignorance, and all economic hardships will disappear.

C. CUDEBAUGH.

RESIDENCE, NORTH LAT. 65°, LONGITUDE 157°.

The Cost of Advertising.

In all the discussions of the advanced cost of living I have seen no mention made of the cost of advertising. This includes the cost of the printed page, the billboard and its fancy paintings and posters, and the wages and expenses of the traveling salesman, all of which are comparatively recent and rapid developments. The cost of such advertising is immense and it is all paid by the consumer, who in addition must pay an inflated price for an article which by every conceivable and almost inconceivable psychological trick he has been made to believe to be superior to everything else of its kind. The high price asked for these advertised goods also naturally advances the price of similar goods which are not advertised.

In small towns it is almost impossible to obtain anything except these advertised, trademarked, *packaged*, high-priced brands. It is presumed that the manufacturers make it worth while for the retailers to deal exclusively in their goods. There may be little demand for other brands by those who have been deceived into believing that there is nothing equally good. How easily this deception works none knows betters than the advertiser. Just a few examples: If a villager wants a can of baked beans he must take the most extensively advertised brands at fifteen cents a small can. Elsewhere a can twice the size and equally good can be bought for ten cents. If he wants a well known breakfast food he must pay fifteen cents for a two-pound package. Elsewhere practically the same article can be bought for four cents a pound. These are only examples of goods for which the consumer is compelled to pay two or three prices for necessary articles and almost wholly because of advertising. What is true of these articles is true of almost everything else. The millers and the packers and the bakers and the soap-makers and the clothiers are among the largest advertisers. Each represents his brand as the best, though none can tell the difference between it and other brands, and the consumer pays the price of the misrepresentation, and perhaps imagines that his tastes are more delicate than those of his fellow men. What remedy has he? I question whether he wants any. It might be unwise to pass a law forbidding the exploiting of the necessities of life by advertising; but it might be wise for the Government to establish in convenient localities depots where the masses can obtain all the necessaries of life at the actual cost of production and distribution, thus eliminating the immense profits of those who have already too long robbed the people. Impossible? No! Socialism? Yes!

PETER CRISPELL.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y.

Losing the Spirit of Independence.

In Massachusetts in August last a farmer brought three fat steers to town, but not a butcher dare buy them, for if they bought them, they said, they could not buy another pound of meat from the packers, and this was not far from the place where the tea was thrown into the sea.

W. G. PUDDEFOOT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Changes at Yale.

In reading Professor Norton's paper, and another along similar lines by Professor Fisher, also of Yale, published about the same time in the *Review of Reviews*, I had to rub my eyes hard to make sure that I had not been asleep for a century or so. But it really is only 1910—scarcely more than a dozen years since a prominent man was prevented by a mob from speaking on the Yale campus, and saved from personal violence only by the intervention of the police, because it was feared he might say substantially what Professor Norton writes for THE INDEPENDENT with no appearance of trepidation at all—altho the president of Brown University was removed for expressing similar views.

Perhaps this increased use of brains in thinking may have something to do with a rise in the value of opinions.

H. H. SWAIN.

DILLON, MONT.

Protect American Gold.

I suggest that the principle of protection be extended to the mining of gold as it is to other lines of production. Instead of 25⅘ grains of gold brought here from any part or all parts of the world being a dollar permit only that mined in this country to free coinage and all imported gold be subject to a tariff of 50 per cent. There is mined in this country

in one year about one hundred millions in value of gold. There is coined and consumed in the arts about one hundred and fifty millions. About one-third of our gold is imported. This tariff on gold would raise its price as tariff raises the prices of other commodities and its purchasing power would not be affected. This would be just to the miners, who now pay high prices on their protected machinery and other supplies. It would be just to the men with fixed salaries who have trouble now to live comfortably with the decreasing purchasing power of their incomes. It would be just to the pensioner who now has his annuity lessened near one-third in the comforts it will buy. This would be just to the large company of depositors in savings banks who find that even with the accumulation of interest their deposits will not secure for them as comfortable a cottage home nor so much of the necessaries of life as when deposited.

It seems to me this would be a simpler, saner and more logical remedy than the new "Dill" of Professor Norton.

(Rev.) J. C. Elliott.

Albany, Ore.

His Account with the Standard Oil.

In ten years the Standard Oil Company has taken from me at least $50 over and above what it should have received at a fair rate of profit on its product. In arriving at this estimate, I figure on what I should have saved had I paid fifteen cents regularly for oil, instead of twenty and twenty-five. Now apply the same method of extortions in other lines and we see where the money goes.

John J. Loux.

La Jara, Colo.

Import Japanese Labor.

Cheap farm produce means cheap farm labor, and I know of no way to secure such labor as long as our Government excludes all laborers from our shore except those of one race. Give use several hundred thousand reliable laborers from Japan and we can double the products of our Minnesota farms in a very short time.

F. F. Schow.

Wells, Minn.

Back to the Farm.

Until five years ago I worked in a factory for more than twenty years. It was very much of a problem to live and save something; my salary was about $800 per year. Five years ago we bought a small farm just outside the city. I had never done any farm work, but I knew I could learn; never had even milked a cow. Last year our income was $1,200, the year before $1,000. Previous to that we kept even. Now look at the difference in our expense account. We have our butter, eggs, milk, vegetables, summer wood, small fruits, meat for winter, that we make no account of, and we live much better. We often eat a peck of strawberries a day during the season. We enjoy the life. We work hard during six months of the year, but in the winter we have plenty of time for reading and getting out among our friends. We were at least $500 better off last year than we would have been in the city, as the increased cost of living is greatest in those things we have to eat. Let more families go to raising those things. There is plenty of room. You will need a little money and plenty of energy and brains to succeed, but if you will drop your beer, entertainments and a lot of other things for a while you will soon have money enough for a start. You city workers, get out on the farms and help to raise more food and you will be better off, and those left in town as well.

Lee W. Servey.

Watertown, N. Y.

A Dose of Our Own Medicine.

When the last panic came why did the New York millionaires sail for Europe? Simply because they could live abroad more cheaply and not be classed as tight-wads by their servants and the public. The European knows the value of money—he is a money saver—not a reckless spender like the average American. With twice the population of France we do not have half as many depositors in our savings banks. It's not the necessities of life that cost—it's the luxuries. More people die of dyspepsia than starvation. Butter is not even a necessity—at least in Italy. We would be better off with less of a meat diet, both physically and financially. Plain living and not necessarily "high thinking," but a little common sense will solve this problem. In Europe the frugal American, the man who is looking for his money's worth, commands respect. At home he is despised. Thrift and economy are becoming lost virtues which sadly need restoring. It's the wheelbarrow purse and the hankering for the honk-honk machine that is spelling ruin to so many. If prices are too high they have been made so by the extravagance and demands of the people. We are getting a dose of our own medicine. It's the habits of the people that need readjusting more than wages and prices.

J. H. H.

Mount Ayr, Ia.

Don't Patronize the Local Dealer.

The vast majority of the retail distributors in our cities, villages and country, whose volume of business is so small and expenses relatively so great, manage to stay in business only by selling goods at fearful rates of profit.

My remedy is to forego, as far as possible, the services of middle men. Last October my wife and I made a list of nonperishable groceries and canned goods sufficient to last us several months. We like to patronize local business houses when we can do so at not too great self-sacrifice. So we asked for cash prices at one of the best and strongest local stores. Its prices on goods listed totaled above $80. We bought the goods in Denver for $60 and paid $1.10 freight, thus saving almost 20 per cent. of local prices. We asked our local druggist his price on Gude's Pepto Mangan. He priced

it at $1.25 per bottle. We can buy it of a Kansas City mail order house at 85c per bottle and did buy it at $10 per dozen. By ordering it along with other articles on which the rate of saving was almost if not quite as great, we saved at least 33⅓ per cent. of local prices after paying freight.

Let us stop patronizing the small retailer. The modern mail order houses and department stores give better goods and better service at far less cost. E. W. MARTIN.

BERTHOUD, COLO.

Organize the Consumers.

"Consumers' want of organization" is doubtless the real "key," but he is "sitting up taking notice" studying all these questions as they never were studied before in the history of the world; studying national extravagance, the trust question, the tariff, and will insist on reorganization of national finances and Government trust control, and where goods are unduly inflated, removal of the tariff so that he can buy abroad cheaper, but above all, he will learn to "Organize." Organized upon a sound and wide basis, he will largely offset the selling organization of the producer, wholesaler and retailer by equally powerful buying organizations.

WILLIAM P. ROSS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Rise in the Scale of Living.

I was born in a country village in New England, before the railway had taken the place of the stage coach as a means of transportation between Boston and New York, and attended a country school where the three R's were the paramount studies and the rod was not "spared to spoil the child." The schoolroom was large and square, well lighted and ventilated, with an open iron fireplace in the center, and desks fastened to the wall on two sides, one for boys, the other for girls. Oak benches with no backs for seats, low ones near the teacher's desk for the small children; a blackboard on the wall; in one corner of the room a few colored children sat, descendants of the emancipated slaves. In summer lady teachers were employed, with a salary of eight or ten dollars a month; in winter a muscular male received from twenty to twenty-five, boarding around. In summer the children went barefoot, in winter the boys wore thick, cowhide boots. Saturday was a half holiday. A weekly paper with no telegraphic news and a few books like Baxter's "Saint's Rest," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost" and "Robinson Crusoe" were common in the homes. Rigid economy was practiced, nothing wasted, everything utilized. The garden supplied the vegetables and the pig and poultry meat for the table. The streams, unpolluted with sewage, abounded with fish; the woods with game and nuts; in the meadows berries grew wild. A melodeon or a piano was a novelty, but the English sparrow had not driven the native songbirds away and the air was full of their melody. In the parlors rag carpets were common. The kitchen had a wide open fireplace and served for dining and sitting room. Candles and whale oil lamps were used for light. When oil was found at Pit Hole, Pa., kerosene of a yellow color, malodorous, giving a smoky light, sold for fifty cents a gallon. Visiting at the home of a family considered very rich, I was shown into a parlor with an ancient odor. A blind was opened to let in light on a high colored, large scroll pattern, English tapestry Brussels carpet. Six hair-seated chairs, a sofa and a center table, all of solid mahogany, furnished the room. The grandeur was oppressive. Some of their descendants are among the millionaires of New York City. When fourteen years of age I worked out in haying time, twelve hours a day for fifty cents and thought it high wages. At fifteen I entered a city dry goods store, to learn the business, with a salary of fifty dollars a year for the first year, sixty for the second and seventy-five for the third and board, sleeping in the store. The first year's duties were to sweep, dust, clean the show windows and build a fire every morning in an old fashioned furnace and carry bundles; working fourteen hours a day; the second year selling goods in every department except the silk, living within my income, tho I paid out ten dollars for lessons in French, studying after hours at night. Nine yards of Merrimac calico was sold for a dollar. An old-time lady said her husband endowed her with all his worldly goods, which meant one calico gown a year. At the end of the year, taking Greeley's advice, I went West to Chicago, Ill., riding three nights with no sleeper crossing the Alleghany River on an omnibus, rechecking my trunk four times.

Entering a dry goods store as a German clerk, a salary of $500 a year seemed very large to me. Chicago was then a small city of less than 100,000, the streets not much above the level of the lake. The grade was raised from six to eight feet; blocks of stores going up at the same time by jack screws, business being uninterrupted. The streets were very muddy; a young lady going to a party had to take off her shoes and stockings to cross the street. She was one of the first settlers, afterward very wealthy. The territories west of the Mississippi River were being settled by immigrants, land selling at one dollar and a quarter an acre by the Government. Interest rates were very high, 10 to 20 per cent., and what was called the St. Paul rate was 5 per cent. a month. Farm wages were low, from eight to ten dollars a month. A country minister, a graduate of Yale College, had a salary of $600 a year and use of parsonage, said his expenses for the year, for his family of eight, was $400 for everything except clothing and benevolent gifts. Prices of provisions were low. And the rise in prices corresponds very closely with the rise in farm wages.

The scale of living has been increased by leaps and bounds. Luxuries of the old time are considered necessities of the new. The rise in price of real estate has made hundreds of millionaires. The gold mined in the last ten years equals the amount of coin accumu-

lated in a thousand years in past ages; vast veins of silver, copper, iron have been developed; coal and oil supply unlimited power.

The immense forests have been ruthlessly cut down; grain fields and grazing lands exhausted and made barren. Pianos and phones are common in the homes of the laboring man. Autos make street crossing dangerous in the cities. The cost of some of the fashionable wardrobes equals the amount thought to be a fortune years ago. Trusts, corporations and labor unions take place of individual enterprise. The struggle for survival becomes more strenuous, the contrast between the sated rich and starved poor more in evidence. The cities are congested, the farms deserted, and the cost of living has increased. J. N. Olmsted.

(5323 Monta Vista St.)

Los Angeles, Cal.

Some Financial Reflections.

I have grown to a quite mature age and have used no other cure for poverty than habitual neglect of it. With several other children I was brought up wealthily on $600 a year, partly paid. The wide paternal acre where we roved furnished us fruit, nuts, potatoes, garden "sass," chicken, cats, one dog, and several birds. At spasmodic intervals there were also squirrels and rabbits. The eighty-acre farms of our neighbors could not afford more scope for infant activities. A dime's worth of candy was an occurrence—a bag of oranges, an event. "Allowances" were, of course, for children in books—for us, the infrequent nickel earned by extra labor. Therefore, the possessor of a Christmas dollar swaggered with righteous pride and curiously enough, spent his wealth lavishly on the less thrifty. We cherished our toys and picture books, not because they were few, but because they were precious, and however slim the family purse, we were never poor.

It was not a training; it was an atmosphere. We did not hear any exaltation of money—any lament at its absence. Later years taught us the value of that freedom to which we were born. I have wept for the loss of a friend, but have lost money and positions with festive gayety; and I never allow my income to assume a dictatorial tone to me. Tomorrow I shall get my three-year-old hat from the milliner's. The top has been guillotined and the trimming which stood up militantly last year will now lie down like a lamb. It will look cheaper than most Easter bonnets and will be cheaper than it looks. But I heard some singing last winter that cost more than the hat and was worth infinitely more than it cost. Also I lived on last year's shoes—but not on last year's magazines. They say a moving picture show down street "cleans up" $800 a week. It has missed seeing me, but I bought five little trees and a rosebush for the paternal acre, and they may *all* grow!

Perhaps it is good to economize, but you feel poor. I prefer to discriminate and think myself something happier than rich.

From cannibal to pirate, from pirate to "magnate" (the very word looks inflated!) we average folk have been prone to fancy that we bowed to some mighty manifestation of power, when we knelt instead before gods of our own crude making. We have helped, in our day, to misdistribute wealth by giving false honor to the holders of it. Our weak-kneed reverence is their power. Our envy is the food of their insatiable greed.

Perhaps the world will some day be too small for us. If so, some of us will get off and walk. Just now there is a shortage in pork chops and automobiles, but there is bread and work for all if the workers and the need can be brought together.

If we could but learn that we do not fear ills because they have power over us, but that they have power over us because we fear! Best to stand straight, give honest work for as fair pay as we can get, and follow cheerily small Tommy's version of "I keep my body under." Said Thomas: "I keep my soul on top." An Inexpert.

Wooster, Ohio.

A Wholesale Grocer's Views.

I am connected with a firm which has been engaged in the wholesale distribution of food products for the past thirty years.

First and most effective in relieving the consumer of his money without adequate returns is modern advertising. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the advertising man is peculiar. You can take Jones's toasted peanut shells—best for breakfast, watch for my signature—that would be dear at a nickel a package, advertise it, and the consumer readily lays out a dime; Smith's pickles or baked beans that can be matched by a hundred other packers at 50 per cent. less, and the public rushes to buy them at twice their real value; John Doe's syrup, which comes out of the same vat as a thousand other brands, and its value is a third more.

The remedy is to educate the consumer sufficiently that he will investigate the advertised articles, compare them with others of a similar nature and lower price and then decide whether greater value is represented by the increased price of the advertised product. In the majority of cases it will be found that the superiority claimed does not really exist, and that the higher price simply represents the cost of the advertising.

More baleful in its effect and almost equally responsible for the increased cost of merchandise is the present credit and installment system. Everything can be bought on this atrocious plan from wearing apparel to coffins and gravestones. The cost of distributing in this fashion, the expense of collecting and keeping accounts, the risk of losses, the extra time the money is invested—all these are represented by an amount added to the first cost of the articles sold.

The fashion of buying for cash is antiquated. With the day of reckoning far in the future, the purchaser does not haggle about the price. It is not the cost he thinks of, it is the accommodation in the way of time. If a rigid law were enacted making it illegal to extend

credit of any kind, I verily believe the retail value of thousands of articles of everyday use could be reduced 20 per cent.

The modern system of marketing and distributing goods also exacts heavy toll from the consumer. Observe the containers in which food products are displayed at the grocer's—expensive glass bottles, fancy decorated cans, lithographed cartons, enameled tins, set off by labels that are works of art. The consumer pays for all these either in increased price or decreased quantity. In some cases the containers actually cost more than the contents.

With the exception of a few things, such as meats, butter and eggs, the consumer can live as cheaply as ever provided he will use sense in buying. Canned vegetables are as cheap as they ever were; potatoes, beans, barley and peas are low in price; canned salmon, an excellent substitute for meat, is very reasonable; coffee and tea can be bought at the customary prices; canned milk and preserved fruits are as good and much cheaper than the fresh articles; flour is decidedly lower than it was; dried fruits are so cheap that it scarcely pays the growers to market them. Can we resist the conclusion that ignorance and folly are at the bottom of the consumer's cost of living?

J. A. H.

PITTSBURG, PA.

The 1907 Corn Crop to Blame.

As a country storekeeper for more than forty years I attribute the present very high prices of most of the foodstuffs directly to the very inferior corn crop of the year of 1907, caused by the cool and wet summer, and an early frost in the fall before the corn was matured; that fall and the following spring and summer, farmers sent all the hogs, cattle and sheep to market which they could get into marketable condition; also disposing of a good many animals which they would have kept for breeding purposes if corn had not been so scarce and high in price. In the year of 1908 the corn crop was again a partial failure on account of the very dry season, and consequently farmers did not try to stock up. The corn crop of 1909 was fairly good although drought cut it short in several localities. This shortage in corn in the years mentioned causes the present shortage in all meat products, poultry, eggs and dairy products and also higher prices of other cereals.

CHARLES SCHRADER.

BARNESVILLE, OHIO.

Three Good Remedies.

The proper remedy for high prices is to be found in a new policy, to be carried out along the following lines:

1. Demanding intelligent conservation of natural resources now owned and controlled by individuals and corporations.

2. Demanding, even at this late date, by a really simple method of taxation, a reasonable return to society for the valuable properties and privileges that it has inconsiderately parted with in the past.

3. Demanding that the natural resources still owned by society be retained by society, to be developed and enjoyed by private enterprise only upon such consideration and under such conditions as will assure their control by society, proper compensation to society and their conservation for this and future generations.

OLIVER E. SWEET.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

A Japanese Lullaby

BY E. F. SAXTON

SWEET is the face of the slumbering child,
Ugly the face of the child that cries;
Soft is the light in the closing eyes—
Sleep, my baby-child, sleep!

Why does the little child cry so long?
Is not the honorable milk quite good?
The honorable rice a most pleasant food?
Sleep, my little one, sleep!

"Not yet asleep?" I asked of the pillow.
The pillow spoke words: "Already asleep."
Safe from Gagama my baby I'll keep.
Sleep, sleep, little child!

When was the time that my baby was made?
See in his cheeks the cherry tree's flower.
In the third month was the honorable hour.
Sleep, my little one, sleep!

Where has the sleep-nurse hurried away?
Over the hills, till the day is come,
For a paper cat and a little drum,
Sleep, my little one, sleep!

Thy pillow shall have on it nightingales, storks,
Plum trees and pines. But never shall be
Or lotos or cherry-bloom pictured for thee.
Rest, my little child, rest!

Happily slumber until the day breaks;
Then when the morning-bird pours out his song,
Oh! be thy waking so happy and strong.
Sleep, my little child, sleep!

NEW YORK CITY.

Taking the Census

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.

TO the average person, the activity of the Bureau of the Census is an unknown quantity. Two or three times in his life, he may meet the census enumerator, who jots down on a large schedule the answers to the questions relating to population. He almost always considers it an aggravation and sometimes an impertinence that these questions should be directed to him. He is glad when the interruption is over and thankful that the enumerator appears but once in ten years. It probably happens very frequently that a man may reach advanced years in this country without having seen or having answered the questions of the enumerator. For, in his earlier years his mother, and in his later years his wife, may have attended to this in his absence. Probably not one person in ten ever saw the outside of much less studied a census volume. If he did take the trouble to open one of them, the solid pages of figures which confronted him caused him to close it in disgust or with a feeling of amazement that there could be people who were interested in such a volume. Since, on the 15th of April, about 70,000 enumerators are to begin gathering material for the Thirteenth Decennial Census of the United States, a little information with regard to the activities of the Bureau of the Census may be timely.

With the exception of Sweden, the United States was the first country to make provision for a periodical enumeration of its inhabitants. Moreau de Jonnés, the eminent statistician, frankly exprest his admiration "of a people who instituted the statistics of their country on the very day when they founded their government and have regulated by the same instrument the census of inhabitants, their civil and political rights, and the destinies of the nation." Other writers have claimed that the decennial censuses of this country were, more or less, a happy accident, and that the original intention was simply to enumerate the population of the country for the purpose of determining the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives. Be that as it may, the result has been extremely fortunate, and no decade has passed without the enumeration of population as prescribed by the Constitution. Down to the Twelfth Census, it was the custom for the President to designate an officer to take charge of the census, and as soon as the volumes were published, the term of office of this appointee expired. The problem which confronted this officer at each census was, therefore, from a force of untrained and inexperienced clerks to attack the tremendous problem of directing the enumeration and tabulating the results of a census of several millions of people. This problem is now rendered much easier from the fact that since 1902 the Bureau of the Census has been a permanent bureau under the Department of Commerce and Labor. It is possible, therefore, to train a corps of permanent workers who shall form a nucleus to be continually employed. During the intercensal period, this force is engaged in bringing out the special reports and in the preparation of volumes which appear annually or once in five years. When the great work of taking the decennial census approaches, this permanent force, which is acquainted with the methods of the previous census, is invaluable in training the additional workers who must be employed for two or three years to complete this stupendous task.

At the head of the bureau is the Director of the Census, and in charge of the divisions of population, manufactures, agriculture, vital statistics, and revision and results is a chief statistician. When the period of enumeration approaches, the chief statistician of the division submits to the Director a schedule which he wishes to have adopted for the forthcoming census. For the Thirteenth Census the Director called to Washington a number of economists and statisticians

to assist in the preparation of the schedules. The intention of these schedules is, with the smallest possible number of questions, to obtain the maximum of valuable information. Of course, there are any number of questions which it might be desirable to ask, but the limitations of time and space demand that they shall be kept within the smallest possible compass. When the schedules have been adopted, the next problem which confronts the Director is to secure suitable persons to serve as enumerators to ask these questions and gather this information. It would be extremely difficult for the Director of the Census to appoint from Washington 70,000 men from different sections of this country who would be efficient enumerators. It has, therefore, been found advisable to divide the States into districts, appointing over each a supervisor. Some of the States like Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming comprise one supervisor's district. New York is divided into twenty districts, Ohio into nineteen, Pennsylvania into twenty-three and Texas into sixteen. There are altogether 330 of these districts. In most cases the boundary of each supervisor's district has been made to conform to a congressional district, altho, as has been stated, there are some cases in which the entire State is given to one supervisor. In some cases, as for instance in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, the supervisor has charge of one city. The supervisors are appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate. Altho the Congressmen are consulted with regard to these appointments, the President has made it clear that the position of supervisor is not a political one and these appointees are obliged to refrain from all political activity during their period of office.

The supervisors are appointed about six months before the date of enumeration, which for this census is to begin on April 15. The duty of the supervisors is to assist in the division of their territory into enumeration districts. In the cities these districts contain about 2,000 population, while in the rural districts the population is generally considerably smaller. In some cases, the territory assigned to an enumerator may not contain more than 400 or 500 people. It is the duty of the supervisor, also, to receive the applications of all persons who desire to be employed as enumerators. Persons of either sex between the ages of 18 and 70 years, who are citizens of the United States, are eligible for appointment. Since one of the questions upon the farm schedule relates to the valuation of property, it is desirable that no one who serves as assessor for any district should, at the same time, serve as enumerator. In order that all incompetent persons might be eliminated an examination was held on the 5th of February for all the candidates. These examinations were in charge of the local civil service boards, where such were in existence, and, in addition, postmasters were empowered to hold tests. In order to make these convenient for the candidates, they were so distributed over the country that no applicant was obliged to travel more than fifteen miles to reach the examination point. The test papers were then sent to the supervisors for correction. By the 22d of February they were supposed to have been corrected, and it then became the duty of the supervisor to designate for appointment those persons who passed the best test. Some discretion was allowed the supervisor in the matter of appointment and it was desired that either he or his agent should meet every person designated for appointment. Altho the law permits the employment of interpreters, it is specifically stated in the Census Act that, "No authorization shall be given for such employment in any districts until due and proper effort has been made to secure an enumerator who can speak the language or languages for which the services of an interpreter would otherwise be required." The names of those designated for appointment are sent to the director together with their examination papers and formal applications. At the same time, the papers of all the other candidates who took the test are sent to the bureau. If the director disapproves of any of those designated for appointment, the names of others must be suggested by the supervisor. By the 15th of March

the successful candidates are informed of their appointments, and, after they have taken the oath of office, the portfolios containing their schedules and other necessary blanks are forwarded to them. Upon the 15th of April the actual enumeration begins. According to the Census Act, the enumeration in cities of over 5,000 must be completed by May 1, whereas in the rural districts the enumerators are allowed until the 15th of May. If an enumerator can secure the information concerning two hundred persons in eight hours he has done a good day's work, for there are twenty-eight questions to be asked in every case. According to the Census Act by which provision was made for this census, "The schedules relative to population shall include for each inhabitant the name, relationship to the head of the family, color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employee, and, if employee, whether or not employed at the date of enumeration and the number of months unemployed during the preceding calendar year, whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy and tenure of home and whether or not a survivor of the Union or Confederate army or navy; and the name and address of each blind or deaf and dumb person."

This seems a somewhat surprising number of questions, but, upon consideration, none are included to which any person could reasonably object to return a truthful answer. In order to assure correct returns, the act stipulates that any person over twenty-one years of age, who:

> "Shall refuse or wilfully neglect to answer any of these questions, or shall wilfully give answers that are false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars."

A person may feel reasonably safe that any information given to an enumerator will not be divulged by him, since the penalty for this offense is a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both fine and imprisonment. Upon the completion of the enumeration, the schedules are returned to the supervisor, who in turn forwards them to the director in Washington. The enumerators on the average make between three and four dollars a day for their work. The rate of pay varies considerably. In the cities, it is generally two cents for each name. In most of the rural districts it is two and a half or three cents for each name, altho the rate may be as high as four cents in certain cases. Under peculiar conditions, the enumerator may be paid a daily wage of not less than three nor more than six dollars per day, or he may receive not more than two dollars per day plus an allowance of not less than one nor more than three cents for each inhabitant enumerated. For enumerating a farm, the minimum is twenty cents and may run as high as thirty cents, and for each barn not on a farm or range in which live stock is kept, ten cents is allowed. It is, of course, difficult to obtain competent men to do the work for this remuneration because the men who would be best fitted for it are generally regularly employed and find it difficult to devote two weeks to work of this nature.

When the schedules are returned to Washington and, upon examination, are found to be properly filled in, the work of the enumerator and of the supervisor ceases. Then begins the period of greatest activity for the force in Washington. If all of these questions had to be tabulated by hand, it would require several years before any detailed information regarding the population would appear. In order to facilitate this work, the information with regard to each person is punched upon a card. These cards are then run thru the tabulating machines in which it is possible automatically to count various combinations at the same time. Toward the close of the twelfth census, one operator was able to tabulate between 80,000 and 90,000 cards in a working day of seven hours. During the work of tabulation for the twelfth census, cards were passed thru the tabulating machines 619,574,014 times. Notwithstanding the magnitude of this task the volume on population was published one year and seven months from the

census date. It has been estimated that without these devices, it would have required to make the three tabulations of sex, age, nativity and occupation the time of a hundred clerks for seven years, eleven months and five days. The first volumes to be published are those on population, and it is probable that within a few months after the enumeration is completed, the numbers of the population in the large cities can be announced. The volumes upon manufacture, agriculture and mines and quarries will follow with a rapidity which is really startling when the amount of the work is considered.

The least which any person can do is cheerfully, and to the best of his ability to answer the questions which are put to him, that the information upon which the publications of the thirteenth census must rest, may be complete and accurate. In this way every individual may have a share in whatever credit comes to this country from the successful accomplishment of a gigantic task.

New Haven, Conn.

The Beginnings of Art in Italy and America

BY JOHN COTTON DANA

Librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J.

NOW that I have visited Italy I am more than ever convinced that Whistler was right when he said that there is not and never has been an artistic people. The story of an art epoch in the life history of a people seems to resolve itself into something like this: Character and circumstances lead the people into conquest. It may sound better tho it means the same to say that character and circumstance bring out a few men of genius who lead and rule the people and take them on to conquest. The conquest means wealth, and this is true whether the conquest be of other peoples by leadership and force of arms, or of land's natural resources and of methods of producing and using power. Always a few gain most of the wealth and hold most of the accompanying power. The conquest being somewhat well-assured, these few have leisure. They search for occupation and things and indulgences which may give them pleasure. Whatever else these occupations, objects and indulgences may be, they must be such as the common people can not have; for the rich and ruling class must always keep itself distinct from the lower classes in its pleasures and pastimes, just as it always did in its leadership in war and government. These distinctive recreations and diversions and admired objects of the powerful and rich have always been of about the same character. War is first choice; if not war of the higher kind in which is involved the existence of the tribe, family, city, dukedom, principality, kingdom or nation over which the rich and powerful in question rule, then a war of petty conquest, mean in itself, but permitting some braggadocio, keeping up the clan spirit and exalting the ruling class in the opinion of the unthinking. There have been some wars of this kind in quite recent years. Lacking a vigorous and dangerous war on battlefields, to engage all their activities the rulers have often turned to hunting; to hunting in a form which nature or special laws or the rules of the game make somewhat dangerous; for if it does not at least seem dangerous those who engage in it will not appear brave to the lower classes. The form of hunting chosen is usually one which is quite inaccessible to the poor and weak. Big game near home, and better still at a good distance; falconry, the right to use falcons being easily restricted to the few; fox hunting on horseback; dangerous athletic sports; and latterly automobiling, ballooning and flying—these have all had or still have their vogue.

Another obvious method of distin-

guishing their life from that of the common people has been the possession of distinctive residences, beyond all need in size, number, cost and adornment. It is thru these residences that the rich and powerful have chiefly been led to become patrons of the arts. The wish to make full use of the religious habits of the ruled has, also, often led the rich to build and adorn churches; and always, of course, the need of expensive and peculiar dress has been an occasion for calling in the aid of artisans of certain kinds. Also the study of literature, language, history and the fine arts has often been a recreation of the rich; but usually these studies have been pursued by proxy. As unusual native ability has almost always been one of the essentials to success in acquiring wealth and power, it is not strange that an occasional member of the class of the ruling rich has shown marked ability in letters and the arts, or at least in appreciation of them. But pursuit of art and letters has usually ended with little more than such a patronage of them as would bring in return ample adulation, a reputation for learning and glorification in history.

Comparative security, then, after a series of profitable wars, finds the rich and powerful compelled to engage in expensive sports, to build large and expensive residences and to decorate them and to adorn elaborately their own persons that there may be no lack of distinctions between themselves and the common people. The demand for architects, painters, sculptors, gold and silver smiths, ironworkers and artisans of all kinds thus at once arises; and a demand also for teachers, poets, orators and historians to make a show of learning.

In passing it is worth noting that in former days these workers always produced without the intervention of machinery; that the rich have usually been ready to adopt the older methods in art productions if for any reason they were inaccessible to the poor, and that today admiration for the hand-made is largely born of a desire to have something which, being unique in its kind, will impart a little of the old leisure-class aroma to its owner.

The patronage of the arts, with the consequent development thereof, has varied in extent in the rise to wealth and leisure of the leaders among different peoples, as circumstances dictated; but its origin seems always to have been about the same. Whenever this patronage has appeared; whenever, that is, the demand for objects of art has arisen, the supply has been forthcoming. Fashion among the rich has sometimes prevented the results of this patronage of art from showing themselves very plainly in the country of the rich. In our day, for example, the fashion is to import from abroad and to say that good art work cannot be produced at home; so we have a Barbizon painting factory in Paris, makers of antiques in Italy, and a digging up of gone-by utensils and furniture in all European and Asiatic countries. These old things cost more in the first place, the tariff makes them more expensive still and their ownership gives considerable of the ruling-class distinction. Were it to become the fashion to patronize American designers and craftsmen in all lines and to give artists and architects a free hand, instead of insisting on conformity to the ancient ways as interpreted by the ignorant rich, we would have a larger art demand in America; the supply of artists and artisans would soon be forthcoming; competition would raise prices and wages; art study would be encouraged; more men of genius, skill and training would come here from abroad; and we would begin our own renaissance.

This nation of ours is ready to be as "artistic" as any nation ever was—and no nation ever was distinctively artistic.

I saw little enough of Italy; but the little I saw seemed to confirm me strongly in all this opinion, as I have said. Everywhere, in churches, palaces, public buildings and monuments was abundant evidence of the ignorance, the want of discretion, the lack of originality, the adherence to fashion, the desire to outvie one's rival, the wish ostentatiously to display one's wealth which have been shown by the rich and powerful of all peoples at all times.

Those who know Mr. Veblen's delightful book on "The Theory of the Leisure Class" will see that I have borrowed from him in my statement about

the character of the diversions and the conspicuous waste of the rich and powerful. The conclusion, that the development of art in Italy was largely due to the desire of the rich to make a display, and was not a spontaneous outburst of art-passion or love of learning on the part of the people at large, is my own, tho I do not venture to think it new.

Perhaps I should not have carried to Italy the impression, which my reading seemed to have given me, that the renaissance was a thing apart; that in its day it found the powerful delighting to honor the artist, simply because the artist was a creator of the beautiful, and all men working, in the fields in which birth and circumstance had placed them, with zest and with earnest desire to make beautiful, if only by perfection of workmanship, even the more modest products of their hands. Certainly, if I went with that impression I have it no longer. The rich and powerful of Italy of the middle ages must have been much like those of today and other days. Here and there was one, as here and there we find one among our own men of large success in finance, who really cared for the things the artist produces, who found pleasure in the products of genius, skill and patience, even when those products were not such as would, did he possess them, add any luster to his renown or make him more an object of envy than he was. But on the whole that band of successful adventurers who, to take a specific example, found Venice to their hands, adopted it as their stronghold, ruled and plundered from it the Eastern world, brought home the spoils of cities and vied with one another in dress, pageant, palace, artists, artisans and scholars, did not differ from the men of affairs of our day and country, who also, from the vantage ground of a new and opulent continent, first by craft of trade and politics became the rulers of America and now hold the rest of the world in fee.

On the whole I prefer the American Renaissance of 1908 to any other. Mr. Morgan puts a few millions into art, some of it for his immediate personal delight; but most of it into a form or a setting in which it becomes accessible to all his fellows for all time; Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie and others have done much for the education of the people at large and for the promotion of research among those devoted to study—and the list could be continued. I must question if the rich and powerful of Italy did as much, relatively, to their own power and wealth. The truth is, we find it difficult to set rightly before ourselves the conduct of our own ruling class. We feel, even if we do not reason the subject clearly out, that they have gained their control of things and their resulting riches, in part at least, by methods which the spirit of the times and the business morale of the day publicly condemn. We think their conduct, no matter how splendid may be the immediate results in trade and manufacture and in the cheapening of comforts and luxuries, is in a measure anti-social; that is, it is not the kind of conduct that could be indulged in by all to the profit of all. For this and many other less important but more often-cited reasons, we condemn the rich as a whole. We note the failure of most of them to contribute directly of their power and wealth to the common welfare, and forget the few who do thus contribute, or we jibe at them. We note the ugly selfishness of the man with an automobile who thinks the countryside is made for him to despoil, and we forget the unostentatious man of business, who, thru opportunity, talent, industry and a quiet disregard of the morality that is preached, has gained wealth and, departing from the money-making routine, gives time and thought to the proper distribution of his spoil. There are a good many of this kind. If their number increases, if the sense of the obligation of mercantile genius becomes widespread; or, as, I much prefer to put it, if those who have the wealth-gaining talent acquire some of the same delight in producing beauty and pleasure with it that has always been shown by many of those who have the art-making talent, our country will go on very comfortably for some time. But the feeling of the obligation of wealth, or of delight in its joyous use, has never become sufficiently widespread among the rulers to save them in the long run from general damnation. Sometimes the end has been a few executions, sometimes a gen-

eral decay in which all classes share. I am not concerned here, however, with the question of how our social failures will be mended. I am simply drawing the parallel which a view of a few of the Renaissance art treasures of Italy brought to my mind.

I am not finding fault with the beautiful things in Italy. Even with my limited experience in art affairs, many of Italy's treasures gave me much pleasure. I am finding fault with the opinion I myself held, gathered from very general reading, that the Renaissance in Italy was something different from the development of art and letters now going on in Omaha, Chicago and Hoboken. Also I am finding fault with much that many have said about the spirit and the products of the Renaissance; for I find, as I have said, that even on a hasty view these products tell us of autocracy; of selfish rule by the clever and strong; of the subjection of the common people and of their full share of spoil; of ostentation, rivalry and display, and disregard of the rules of simplicity and restraint; of the domination of artists and artisans by the rich; and of imitation and lack of originality on the part of the artists and artisans.

In a word, I conclude that th churches, palaces, paintings, sculptures, carvings and a thousand other things produced in Italy during the Renaissance are to be enjoyed and not worshiped. They should stimulate our imagination and not stupefy our judgment. They are very human, and so are the products of our fellows in America today, the architects, painters, sculptors and artisans of a hundred kinds. I cannot endure, and I never could endure, even the insinuation that in another country and at another time these children of joy, these art fellows, these men condemned from birth to devote themselves to the task of creating beautiful things, were more devoted, and more sincere, and more joyful in their toil than they are today.

In Italy 500 years ago they worked because they liked it, and in large part also because they were well paid. They do the same today. And it is no shame to say that if more and better work were asked for from them, with greater rewards of cash, opportunity and esteem, more good artists would be forthcoming and an American Renaissance would begin. In fact, it has already begun; for a prosperous people has always its own art Renaissance.

NEWARK, N. J.

In a Prussian School

BY JAMES A. CAMPBELL

[The following article is a summary of the writer's experiences as an exchange teacher from America in a Prussian Oberrealschule. He is a professor in the University of Kansas. —EDITOR.]

THE position of an exchange teacher in the Prussian schools offers a rare opportunity of becoming acquainted with the life of the German people and of getting the German point of view. The traveler, or the visitor who stays for a longer time, remains more or less of an outsider, but the exchange teacher has a fixt position in the scheme of things and becomes a real working part of the organization, and receives the fullest comradeship of teachers and pupils. When I studied pedagogy I was taught to look upon Germany as the pedagogical paradise, where the ultimate perfection had been reached. Practical experience in a German school has shown me that it is not a paradise, but an institution which stands on a much surer foundation of common sense and practicability than the school of the pedagogy class.

The German schools have reached a high degree of efficiency, but not self-complacency. There is everywhere evident a desire for change; efforts to adapt the school more closely to the needs of present conditions; endeavors to broaden the curriculum and make it more flexible; a constant striving to make the

school work more alive and worth while to the boys.

The Sachsenhäuser Oberrealschule of Frankfurt-a/M., to which the writer was assigned, is one of the newer schools of the city. It is attended by 513 boys, ranging from ten and a half years of age in the Sexta or lowest class to nineteen and a half in the Oberprima. There is also in the same building a Vorschule or preparatory department, with a three-year course for boys from six years up till they are ready for the higher school. In an Oberrealschule the modern languages are given precedence over the ancient, and science has a very prominent place in the curriculum. This is in contrast to the Gymnasium, which is the stronghold of the ancient languages.

This particular school has a faculty of twenty men, and in addition there are special teachers for singing, drawing, religion and gymnastics. The professional qualifications of the faculty are very high. Fourteen of the twenty have their doctor's degree. The others have spent at least three to four years each in the universities. All of them, whether doctors or not, had to pass a state examination in the subjects, usually three in number, which they expected to teach, and they are limited by law to the teaching of these subjects in which they have been especially prepared and examined. After the state examination there followed a year in a pedagogical seminary, then another year as Probecandidat, or practice-teacher, with little or no pay. When the trial year had been successfully passed these men became eligible for appointment to regular positions in the Prussian higher schools. One man waited six, another seven years before securing a regular full-time appointment.

Over here teaching is never, as it so often is with us, an intermediate stage, more or less pleasant socially, between college and matrimony, or between college and a law or medical course, or the writing of life insurance. The energy, time and money of these men have been devoted to the sole end of becoming teachers. Teaching is their chosen life-work, and so highly specialized is the preparation for all professions that a choice must be made early in life, and he who starts on the road to teaching finds it all but impossible to change to another profession. In return for the long preparation, rigorous training, and the waiting for positions, those who survive the weeding out process are picked men, and they get positions that are absolutely secure against the attacks of school boards, principals or parents.

The relations between teachers and pupils are very pleasant. On one side there is sympathetic understanding and friendly guidance. On the part of the pupils there is the fullest confidence in their teachers and cheerful acquiescence to their wishes. I have observed in all classes, from the highest to the lowest, evidence of genuine comradeship in both work and play, the man and boy friendship which takes a stronger grip on the boy and gives him more real inspiration toward higher things than any amount of teaching or preaching.

I have found the German schoolboys in every way agreeable and pleasant to work with. They are a bright, healthy lot of fellows, whose five to eight lessons a day in school and two hours of study at home do not seem to have stunted their growth or their capacity for having a good time. There are five classes in the forenoon and four intermissions of ten to fifteen minutes each, which the boys are required to spend out on the playground. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons are free. On the other afternoons school begins at three o'clock and lasts till half-past five. Not all the boys are in school during the entire afternoon session. The two hours of home study are devoted chiefly to French, English, mathematics, history, physics and chemistry.

There are no fraternities, no parties, no class politics, and very little of competitive athletics to distract attention from school work. Regular hours and close attention to business accomplish much, and at the end of twelve years of school life the German boys are about two years farther ahead in their studies than American pupils of the same age. It should be said, however, that outside of the school social and economic pressure is brought to bear on the pupils to an extent seldom seen in the United States. A boy's whole career depends

entirely on the result of his school work, and he is never allowed for a moment to forget the fact. Failure means that all the learned professions are closed to him, for no short cuts are possible in this land of precision and system. Success is a big step onward and saves a year besides; for whoever finishes two-thirds of the school course need serve but one year in the army instead of two. Many boys drop out of school when they have gone just far enough to meet this condition.

There is one curious result of the early and regular hours which the boys keep. During the long summer days from June to September the morning session begins at seven o'clock. I questioned the teachers about the custom, and they told me that some years ago there was an attempt made to keep the opening hour at eight o'clock for both summer and winter, but the boys themselves objected to the proposed change. When I asked the boys about it they explained that it was no trouble for them to come at seven in the summer time, and by so doing they gained an extra hour of leisure between the morning and afternoon sessions.

As a representative of American schools I received the heartiest welcome from teachers and pupils. Both in the school and out a cordial and friendly feeling for America is found among all classes. The boys were eager to learn about America and its ways. After we had become somewhat acquainted I had them write out several questions each concerning things they wished to know about our country. The results were extremely interesting. Questions of a geographical nature were most numerous. A map of the United States plotted from the suggestions furnished by these questions would afford a good chance to see ourselves as others see us.

The size of the country would be rather indefinite, but not necessarily immense. In the eastern part, at the mouth of the Hudson, lies New York, very large and filled with skyscrapers so high that they may some day seriously interfere with the air ships. Outlines of the Alleghanies and the Rockies appear in their proper places. Pike's Peak and Yellowstone Park are in evidence, too. The whole country is well supplied with rivers correctly named and properly located. Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis are to be seen, but only as small dots compared with New York's skyscrapers and Brooklyn Bridge. By virtue of its earthquake and fire San Francisco may also have a dot. There are forests and plains inhabited by cowboys and red savages carrying scalping-knives. Among them all Buffalo Bill goes fearlessly. On the seacoast are several harbors, and away to the south there may one day be a Panama Canal.

I made it a part of my work to give the map a definite size, to fix some of the places that showed a tendency to wander, to fill in the blank spaces, to supply a proper population, and last, not least tho, as a loyal Middle Westerner, to reduce the size of New York.

The questions revealed a keen interest in American government and politics. The wisdom of Solomon could not have answered all of them. "What will Mr. Taft do as President? What will become of Mr. Roosevelt? The President of the United States, is he responsible for all his actions? Will the United States continue to be friendly to Germany?" etc., etc. I did the best I could to explain the main facts of our history and our system of government. My time was limited, and the boys' understanding of English was by no means perfect, but the effort was well worth the while.

The American army was the objective point of more questions than any other one thing. This was not because the Germans are interested in war, for they are not. At any rate, war is very seldom the topic of conversation or song. We Americans unconsciously associate Germany and "Die Wacht am Rhein," but the only time I've heard even the music of that fine old war song over here was when it was sung by an American, and sadly out of tune at that. By force of circumstances, however, the German schoolboy is mightily interested in the subject of armies. If he successfully completes two-thirds of the course offered by a Gymnasium or Oberrealschule he cuts in half his period of required military service, and thereby attains a certain social distinction which the boy

who is too poor or too stupid to complete the necessary school work cannot attain.

When I talked about the size of our country I was frequently met with looks of astonishment and incredulity. Five days from New York to San Francisco by an express train seemed impossible to them. The country could not be so large. The lengths of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in English miles were surely due in part to the American love of exaggeration and big numbers. One boy, the wit of his class, told me he thought that we Americans preferred the Fahrenheit thermometer because it has higher numbers than the other scales. But when the American army came up for discussion the pendulum swung over to the other side. Sixty or seventy thousand soldiers for so large a country was an absurdity. The statement was greeted with a roar of good-natured laughter. Even more incredible did it seem that I had seen United States regulars only two or three times in my life. Here one sees companies of German soldiers that many times in a day.

The American Indian and the Wild West types are widely known among the German boys thru the reading of trashy stories of the Nick Carter and the Jesse James sort. That I had never killed any Indians, that my head had never been in the remotest danger of the scalping knife was a sore disappointment. The prosaic reality of an Indian going to school and a cowboy to work completely upset the Wild West of the yellow novel. In this connection candor compels me to add that I met over here a cultured and charming American woman from a city which shall be nameless, and she asked in perfect good faith if we had gas, electric lights or telephones in Kansas. She seemed to doubt my veracity when I alleged that we had all three of them. It won't do to smile too broadly at the European's ideas of American conditions.

Much might be written about the pedagogical theory and practice of the Prussian schools, but one or two general classroom great demands are made on observations must suffice here. In the the pupil's attention and memory. The text-book is not so much used as it generally is with us. In history, for example, the new facts, "the advance lesson," are given orally by the teacher. The boys listen with such close attention that many of them do not find it necessary to use their text-books at all in preparing for the next recitation. They can recall from memory names, dates, places or can stand on their feet and discuss in well-framed connected sentences the topics of the lesson. This method of getting the *first contact* with the new facts from the living spoken word of the teacher, not from the study of books, is used in all subjects. It has the advantage of saving the pupil time and makes sure that he gets a correct first impression, which is not always the case when he works out things for himself. On the other hand, the teacher is thoroly trained in making an interesting presentation of the subject matter, so that almost involuntarily the boys give very close attention.

The pupils show much respect for and confidence in their teachers. This is partly due to the organization of German society and partly to tradition. The system of social ranks and classes brings with it customs of manners and etiquet, and as a matter of official right the teachers, because they are teachers, receive from the pupils certain courtesies and attentions. In this respect I was treated exactly as were the German masters. Again, the German people, as a whole, have a high regard for theoretical knowledge, book learning if you will, and so the schoolmaster has not lost ground in the public esteem as he has with us, because he is not a practical man of affairs busy making money. He holds his place as one of the leaders in the community, and in consequence of the established code of courtesies in the relations between pupil and teacher, and the latter's acknowledged leadership the friction in the school mechanism is reduced to a minimum, and in consequence of the attitude of the community toward theoretical knowledge the boy goes to school with a socially well founded predisposition in favor of whatever he may find there. In the long run these things count for much toward his progress.

FRANKFURT-A/M., GERMANY.

Literature

French Literature

THERE be books many on French literature in our language, yet it can be said truthfully, not only that the latest addition to their numbers, Mrs. Konta's *History of French Literature,*[1] is not a superfluous work, but also that, on the contrary, it fills in many important respects a niche hitherto unoccupied, which had long awaited its coming. Thoroness is its chief merit, but by the side of that admirable, scholarly quality must be placed a delightful readableness, which quotes the quatrain that fully illustrates the polish and the sting of Voltaire's satire, epitomizes the quality of the mind and the work of Taine felicitously in his own sober praise of a Beethoven sonata, "It is as beautiful as a syllogism," and gives in Boileau's own couplet the formula of the dramatic unities:

"Qu'en un lieu, qu'en un jour, un seul fait accompli
Tienne jusqu'à la fin le théâtre rempli."

This aptness, this illuminating precision of quotation, made possible by wide and deep and well-directed study, serves admirably well the purpose of making sound information eminently interesting. It is revealingly employed in the exposition of the first emergence of the language from the *sermo plebeius* brought to Gaul by the Roman soldiers, and gives color to the chapters dealing with the *chanson de geste,* troubadours and medieval popular verse, leading to the welcome inclusion (with poetic translations from various sources) of Villon's touching prayer of his mother to the Virgin, his 'Où sont les neiges d'antan?", "Ballade des Dames du Temps Jadis" and "Ballade des Pendus," of Ronsard's Ode to Cassandra and Malherbe's Ode to Du Perrier. In this way the student is informed, also, of the origin and authorship of many proverbial expressions and "winged words," the familiar "*revenons à nos moutons,*" for instance, being credited to the medieval "Farce de Maistre Pathelin," and many a euphuistic circumlocution, still current in the language, to the "Précieuses." This employment of the quotation reaches its full hight in the chapters dealing with the Golden Age of the French poetic drama, under Louis XIV. It is also made to serve as constant illustration of the importance of the place held by satire in the history of French letters.

If she quotes with aptness and purposeful discernment, Mrs. Konta has herself a way of summing up an era, or the work of an individual writer, that invites to quotation in its turn, as where she approaches the sixteenth century with this brief, significant paragraph:

"Within ten years the three books which were "the very soul of the century" were written: the Pantagruel of Rabelais, the Christian Institution of Calvin, and the Spiritual Exercises of Loyola. Each work was symbolical of the thought underlying its great question: the Renaissance, the Reformation, and Catholicism in France."

Historically the book is well proportioned, condensation being resorted to occasionally without skimping the subject, as in the case of the chapter on the transition of philosophy from scholasticism to Descartes, and in that on Port-Royal, chiefly devoted, of course, to Pascal. The great preachers of the Grand Siècle are grouped together, and at proper intervals the historians are passed in review. The successive makers of the "instrument of precision" that the French language has become receive due recognition, nor does the author fail to take notice of the restraining influence which this very precision, this marvelous clarity, has had on the flight of French poetry. She also recognizes the limits within which a literary historian should exercise the critical function.

Her judgments are sound, and remain so when she comes to deal with recent and contemporary French letters. There may be a touch of fastidious personal dislike in her treatment of the natural

[1] THE HISTORY OF FRENCH LITERATURE FROM THE OATH OF STRASBURG TO CHANTECLER. *By Annie Lemp Konta.* 8vo. Pp. x-565. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

istic school of fiction, but, once she has entered her protest, she scrupulously enters beside it the verdict of literary history, as in the case of "Madame Bovary." In present-day French poetry she gives the palm to the Provençal singers.

The chapter on the modern French drama distinguishes with great justice between the earlier Sardou, the author of "Rabagas," whom the present generation does not know, and the later manufacturer of melodramatic confections for the play of Sarah Bernhardt's talents; it contains, also, a well-balanced study of the drama of the younger Dumas, so alien to American minds and manners and morals; and it pays a well-deserved tribute to an almost forgotten playwright, Augier. It may be worth mentioning here that this chapter contains what was at the time of the appearance of the book the first published outline of Rostand's "Chantecler." A closing chapter on "The French Press" proves to be a welcome innovation in a literary history, tho it must be said that in France alone, and nowhere else, the press has been sufficiently close to letters to deserve the distinction. There is a list of the Forty Immortals as at present constituted, and a serviceable index.

Socialism, Dead and Alive

In two books—*The New Socialism*[1] and *What Is Socialism?*[2]—the difference between the character and importance of Socialist propaganda in England and the United States is plainly discernible. The English volume, written in a style of great distinction, scholarly, comprehensive, lighted with imagination, is suited to the reader of intellectual tastes who, viewing the struggles of factory and forum with some aloofness, and unfooled by empty formulas, critically discerns the tendencies of his day. "The best starting point for the study of latter-day Socialism," says the writer, "is the year 1898," and doctrines which, as Mr. Kauffman's volume indicates, still command the main devotion of American Socialists, she disposes of in a few pages as "obsolete theories."

What Is Socialism? is a textbook, and therefore, perhaps, inspiration and insight should not be sought in it; but the reiteration, in volume after volume, by Socialist writers, of the theories of the concentration of capital, of the war of the classes, and of the materialistic interpretation of history, which fill most of this work, is little creditable to American intelligence.

Problems which the American book skims over lightly as hardly worth winking at have evidently bothered the keenest Enropean "comrades" more than a little. For example, as to the compensation to the capitalists when they are expropriated, "if any discontent resulted, it would result only among the small capitalistic class," says Mr. Kauffman. So why worry? But "the tremendous difficulties in the way of even the most modest expropriation are apparent to thoughtful Socialists," the British writer finds. Some are reluctant to compensate at all, others would pay a fair price for everything taken and "raise the wind" by heavy taxation, most would limit the right of inheritance and make Death their ally in annexing the millionaire's fortune. No single one of them, however, seems to have proposed, like the bland Andrew Carnegie, that 75 to 90 per cent. of a man's accumulations shall pass to the state at his death. When one of the world's richest men makes a proposal so revolutionary, the Socialists begin to look like respectable heads of families.

In their political philosophy, however, most of the Labor members are at variance, on essential points, with the Liberals, as Mr. Winston Churchill[3] points out in those brilliant speeches wherein he gives an exposition of a more searching Radicalism than ever before held Cabinet office. "Both the idealism" of British Liberalism "and its practical responsibilities forbid it to accept the elimination of private enterprise and the assumption by the State of all the instruments of production and distribution." However, Liberals recognize that "the main aspirations of the British peo-

[1] The New Socialism. *By Jane T. Stoddart.* New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.85.
[2] What Is Socialism? *By R. W. Kauffman.* New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.
[3] Liberalism and the Social Problem. *By Winston Churchill.* New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.50.

ple are at the present time social rather than political." Socialists, both baptised and anonymous, have succeeded in making the condition-of-the-people question paramount in Parliament. Radicals now talk as only avowed Socialists talked twenty years ago. Listen to this Cabinet Minister:

"Here are the enemies of Britain, the unnatural gap between rich and poor, the divorce of the people from the land, the exploitation of boy labor, the physical degeneration which seems to follow so swiftly on civilized poverty, the constant insecurity in the means of subsistence and employment which breaks the heart of many a sober, hard-working man, the absence of any established minimum standard of life and comfort among the workers, and, at the other end, the swift increase of vulgar, joyless luxury."

All the achievements of a ministry which was informed by that fine spirit—old age pensions, a minimum wage in sweated industries, improved methods of settling labor disputes, a national system of labor exchanges as a first step in solving the riddle of unemployment, and, best of all, a budget which incorporated the taxation of unearned land values and additional liquor and income taxes—all are claimed by English Socialists as their children. The American expositor shows no such shrewdness and catholicity. Conservation of natural resources is a Socialist youngster, washed and combed and adopted into a respectable family. President Roosevelt and Forester Pinchot have condemned monopoly and pleaded for the heritage of the common people in accents which European Socialists would recognize; but their American colleagues, as Mr. Kauffman's dumbness illustrates, demand birth certificates and proofs of Marxian descent before receiving any children into their household. They stand idly and blindly by while the nation is already winning the blessings of national ownership of forests, coal and oil which they promise to give when they come into power.

Passers By. By Anthony Partridge. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Passers By is an unusually clever and interesting mystery story, moving between Paris and London, and keeping the reader's speculations well in suspense to the very end. There is even a touch of respectable psychology in the exposition of motives and actions of the various characters, not often to be found in detective stories. The heroine is not the customary blonde angel whom it is everybody else's business to get into trouble and out of it with much difficulty and excitement of extrication; she is a dark, somewhat sullen girl, singing in the streets, accompanied by a hunchback, a small piano and a monkey. The singular and sinister trio mean a strange retribution, lying in wait for the Marquis of Ellingham, who had belonged, in his youth, to a gang of criminals in Paris. His secret is known to only four or five people in the world; he is rich, respected, happily married, a Member of Parliament, reformed, eager to forget his past life. There are many chances against him, and the usual implacable, imperturbable, unpurchasable French detective is on his track, guided by his kindness to the girl, Christine. There are plot, movement and passion in the tale, and skill in its telling.

The Last Days of Papal Rome, 1850-1870. By R. de Cesare. Abridged with the Assistance of the Author, and Translated by Helen Zimmern. With an Introductory Chapter by G. M. Trevelyan. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $3.50 net.

Following up his successful work, "The End of a Kingdom," in which he had seen Ferdinand II driven from Naples by Garibaldi and his red shirts, Signor de Cesare takes up the Papal States in 1850, when they stretched from sea to sea between the foothills of the Apennines in the valley of the Po and the borders of the Neapolitan kingdom. The genial, inquisitive, obstinate old Pope Pio Nono smiled, made his little jokes, and ruled State and Church in all that rich and historic domain. Twenty years later he ascended the steps of the Scala Santa for the last time, on his knees, and thereafter took his little temporal kingdom with him to that famous hill where Nero once had his summer gardens. These had been twenty years of trouble to the Holy Father and to his lessening realm. The story of them is told by Signor de

Cesare with the advantages acquired by the author in a life of intimate relationship with the actors in the drama and with their immediate successors. The chipped stones in the walls of the famous city, showing where the cannon of a patriot army pounded at the northern gates of the town which once had been the capital of the known world, date back, as to the chippings, less than forty years. The people were knocking at their own doors. With them the author sympathizes. He has his kindness for the old order of the nobles and a certain desire to reverence the head of the Roman Church, but for him apparently it is a good thing that the temporal power of the Pope is gone. The nobility of Rome had become impoverished, the clericals recreant to their trust, the Pope a trifler, the common people restless to a degree, and two great European cabinets at least were playing fast and loose with the different states of Italy. To tell of the decay of old families, the weaknesses of petty statesmen, the pleasant sins and easy-going virtues of the ruling classes, both lay and cleric, in Rome itself, is to tell the story of the fall, and the author shows himself to have been near the center of that hollow mockery of a highly trained upper class

Trees and Shrubs of the British Isles. Native and acclimatized. By C. S. Cooper, F. R. H. S., and W. Percival Westell, F. L. S. Sixteen full-page colored plates and seventy full-page black and white plates drawn direct from nature by C. F. Newell. Medium quarto. 2 vols. Vol. I, pp. xxxii, lxxiv, 108; Vol. II, pp. 261. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.

It does not need the broad text, the wide margins, the thick paper and the uncut edges and the gilt top to justify calling these two magnificent quarto volumes, for both the text and the illustrations are worthy of the setting, altho these are no manuals for field use, and they require a spacious table for reference to them. The American lover of trees and shrubs will be pleased to find so large a number familiar to him to be included among the nearly one thousand shrubs and trees carefully described so that an intelligent reader can identify them without a plate. The plates give help for about seventy of the species, and one only wishes for the small inserted figures of the remaining species, such as we see in Britton and Brown's larger flora of this country. The present volumes will appeal to those who have estates, to gardeners, field naturalists, botanists and foresters. The introduction covers most that one needs to know generally about arboriculture, the characteristics of trees, their leaves, fruit, bark, buds, diseases, enemies and methods of cultivation and protection. Then follows the description of the species themselves, given in an exact yet not too technical language, without surplusage or poetry. In reading such a work one is imprest with the wealth of the British Isles in nature, but especially cultivated species. Of course, most of the latter are either native with us, or are also cultivated. These volumes would be a guide to any one who might wish to devote a generous stretch of land to a sort of arboretum, for his own pleasure or for instruction. Every respectable city now has its park, many of them covering hundreds of acres, or even a number of square miles of forest, hill and stream. They offer a splendid opportunity for something more than mere patches of florists' shrubbery, banks of rhododendron and beds of *Rosa rugosa* or Japanese barberry, fine as these are. There ought to be in every such park a portion distinctively educational, in which species are arranged by orders, each plainly named; and in a smaller way this would afford infinite delight to many who take pleasure in their one or two hundred acres, and have a taste for nature. To such we commend this work. One must not expect every American tree and shrub to be mentioned; a dozen oaks from all the world are all that are cultivated in Great Britain, but about half of them are American. Everything fine and conspicuous is included. The only criticism we have to make is on the colored plates, in which the colors of the flowers lack definite strength. The clear yellow of the barberry and the purple of the lilac are not well rendered. We may mention a small error, the statement that *Fremontia* is named after Colonel "Freemont."

Literary Notes

....The March number of the *American Physical Educational Review* (Springfield, Mass.) is especially valuable on account of the very complete bibliography it contains of recent books and magazine articles on physical training, hygiene and athletics.

....Daniel Bussien Shumway, in his translation of *The Nibelungenlied* (Houghton, Mifflin Co., $2), has endeavored to give an accurate and literal translation in prose of the famous epic; and in his charming simplicity of style and his selection of Saxon words and expressions he has preserved for the reader the atmosphere of the age of pageantry and chivalry.

....An admirable exposition and criticism of the philosophy of Nietzsche by Johannes Broene is contained in the March number of the *American Journal of Religious Psychology and Education* (Worcester, Mass.: Clark University Press). Its most novel feature is the section showing the extent of Nietzsche's influence on the art, music, drama, literature and social ideals of modern Europe. There is an extensive bibliography from which, however, we miss Mencken, the best of American works on the subject

....New York, rich in history, has suffered so many changes that historical landmarks are fast disappearing. The City History Club of New York has published from time to time excursion leaflets, which have proved very valuable to tourists and students of local history. These have been collected in the present volume, which, with some additional matter, including 70 maps and diagrams and 46 illustrations, forms a helpful guide. The directions are minute and the historical information accurate. Many of the excursions have been arranged for school children, and ought to illustrate their lessons in history and localize their geography. (*Historical Guide to the City of New York.* Compiled by Frank Bergen Kelly. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.)

....A miscellaneous collection of quotations is too personal an affair to impose upon the public, and assembling them in groups for daily reading under an attempt at classification does not add to their desirableness. There are, however, some people who like to read other's scrap books, who want their collections made for them, or who find these books of quotations convenient gifts for Christmas, birthdays, etc. And in the interest of these the compilers ought to make some attempt at originality; they, at least, could lead the reader into the byways and unbroken paths of literature instead of using the well-known classics or commonplace platitudes. And if they are intended for personal gifts they should be gotten up artistically. Of the three we have before us, *Life and the Great Forever,* collected by E. Chesney (Lane Co., $1.50), notwithstanding its title comes a little nearer to being interesting, original and attractive than the other two. *A Year of Ideals for Every-Day Living,* compiled by Delia Lyman Porter (Boston: Pilgrim's Press, 75 cents), with its abundance of Scriptural quotations, and *Looking Upward Day by Day,* selected by Emily V. Hammond (Dutton & Co., $1.25), in spite of its suggestion of Christian Science teachings, are both very much like the thousands of others of their kind with which book stores abound.

Pebbles

"It would please me mightily, Miss Stout," said Mr. Mugley, "to have you go to the theater with me this evening."

"Have you secured the seats?" asked Miss Vera Stout.

"Oh, come, now," he protested, "you're not so heavy as all that."—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

A PROMINENT Western attorney tells of a boy who once applied at his office for work.

"This boy was bright looking and I rather took to him.

"'Now, my son,' I said, 'if you come to work for me you will occasionally have to write telegrams and take down telephone messages. Hence a pretty high degree of schooling is essential. Are you fairly well educated?'

"The boy smiled confidently.

"'I be,' he said."

STANDING 'neath the vine covered arbor, at the southern end of the garden, about page 357, the man and the woman gazed earnestly in each other's eyes.

"My own," murmured the man, "my very own—may I call you so? Thanks. Then, will you, sweet one, be my wife?"

"Ah," she said, her frame convulsed with sobs, "would that you had not spoken Aubrey, for I can never be your wife."

"You never can?" ejaculated the disconcerted lover, starting back in amazement.

"No, no," she said, with a choking sob.

"But you love me?" he queried anxiously.

"Yes, yes," she replied, convulsively.

"And you will always remain single if you don't marry me?"

"Yes, yes."

"There's never been any scandal about you, has there?"

"Sir!"

"No, of course not," he hastened to mutter. "Pardon me; 'twas an unworthy thought. But as far as I can make out, there seems to be no bar whatsoever to our union."

"No"—the light of love irradiated her classic features—"there is nothing to prevent our being married."

"Then why—why"—the man's voice vibrated with passion—"why can you not marry me, if there is no earthly reason to prevent it?"

"Because," she answered, in a tone of helpless despair, "I am the heroine in a woman's novel."

As he recognized the insuperability of the obstacle before them, he quailed, and then, with deep drawn sighs, he glided into the Forty-eighth Chapter.—*Puck.*

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Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, WIS., has a population of 327,873. It is one of the great American cities, ranking twelfth in size. Last week it held an election and turned down both old parties, electing instead the entire Socialist ticket. It is the first time in the history of the United States that a large city has gone Socialistic. Haverhill and Brockton, Mass., a decade ago, elected Socialistic Mayors and a partial ticket, but this is the first time that a whole city administration has been turned over to the Socialist party.

For the next two years the city and county will be in the hands of Socialists. Not only is the Mayor a Socialist, but the new Council has 21 Socialists, 10 Democrats and 4 Republicans, and the new Board of Supervisors 11 Socialists, 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats. The Socialists also elected two out of seven of the Civil Judges.

Now what does this mean? It means in the first place that the unceasing propaganda of the Socialists has been at last effective. The steady growth of the Socialist vote for Mayor of Milwaukee in the last twelve years is as follows:

1898	2,414
1900	2,473
1902	8,435
1904	15,056
1906	16,837
1908	20,887
1910	27,622

It means also in the second place that for the first time in an American municipal election the disgusted Republicans did not go over to the Democratic party or the disgusted Democrats to the Republican party. Between the devil and the deep sea they flew off to Socialism.

From all the information at our disposal we believe that the citizens of Milwaukee, without respect to party, are, on the whole, glad of the result. They have watched the careers of the Socialists already in the State Legislature at Madison and in the City Council at Milwaukee, and they have seen them compelled to do what any other men have to do when given responsibility—that is to come down to earth and work along the lines of least resistance, compromising here and patching there. A Socialist in office is about like other men. If he does not entirely lose his horns and forked tail, he at least does not utterly destroy life, liberty and the pursuit of graft.

Now that the Socialists are to have their innings what do they propose to do? According to their own statements they actually hope to inaugurate these dangerous and revolutionary reforms:

Home rule for the city.

Municipal ownership, including gas, electric lighting and ice plants and the improvement of service from the same as well as the cheapening of rates.

The sprinkling of streets by street railway companies.

A seat for ever passenger in the street cars.

Three-cent car fare.

Cheaper bread by standardizing the size of the loaf.

Work for the employed at union wages and union hours.

An eight-hour workday.

Compel corporations to pay their full share of taxes.

If this is all that the Socialists hope to do it would seem that any progressive and honest Republican or Democrat might approve of the program.

THE INDEPENDENT has for the past decade taken an active interest in Socialism. We have printed probably more articles on both sides of the question than

any other magazine. It is hardly necessary to say that we do not accept Socialism at its friends' estimation, nor at its enemies'. Socialism has many phases. It is a political party, an economic creed, a religion and a stage of history. It is world wide, vigorous and growing. No man can tell what its future will be. Its philosophy is being studied by the greatest minds of the world and it deserves study because it promises a better, a safer and fairer life to the masses. But as yet it is only a theory, a hypothesis. It has never been tried *in toto*, and those who have attempted to live it in small groups and communities have signally failed. It has succeeded only where it has allied itself with liberal and opportunist rather than radical policies.

Socialism, therefore, is still an experiment. As such it should be viewed by all men with an open mind. We wish well to those who believe in it and especially to those who have the courage to practise their belief. They will be the first to abandon the cause if it won't work. Had Upton Sinclair been prevented from founding Helicon Hall how many "Jungles" and "Journals of Arthur Sterling," would he have written to prove the tyranny and bigotry of his fellow men and the paradaisical joys of a co-operative household? But one year of Helicon Hall was enough to teach him and his devoted band of enthusiastics that one family to a home is about the correct ratio.

So we do not regret that one great American city has gone Socialistic. If it succeeds other cities can reap the benefits accrued. If it fails others can take warning.

Tippletude

Since Dr. Burchard added a new word to politics we have hardly had a more notable case of inept and suicidal blundering than that which will for a long while give distinction to the name of the Rev. B. M. Tipple, D. D., pastor of the Methodist American Church at Rome. It was just before the Presidential election of 1884 that Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate, met a number of clergymen in this city and heard their addresses of adhesion to his cause and replied to them. One of the speakers was Dr. Burchard, who referred to the Democracy as "the party of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.' Mr. Blaine was too much engaged in thinking what he should say to notice the alliteration, and so he did not refer to the slur on the Catholic Church. But it was published, and it angered Catholics and probably lost Mr. Blaine the State of New York and so the election.

Somewhat similar to the original Burchardism is Mr. Tipple's senseless outbreak, altho it has lighter consequences. So far as the public could know the Methodist Mission in Rome had had a fine advertisement; and the veto put on Mr. Roosevelt by the Vatican had aroused criticism of the Pope rather than of the Methodist Mission, which could have nothing to complain of. It might presumably be all that was good, doing an excellent work, arousing animosity only because of its success. But just then burst in the voice of Tipple, and such a voice! A favorite Turkish story is of the man who was asked to lend his donkey, but who replied that while he would be glad to do so he could not as it was in a neighboring village. Just then, from the other side of the partition, came the bray of the ass, and the neighbor said: "Why, there is the donkey in the stable." "You infidel," replied the owner, "to take the word of an ass against that of a follower of the Prophet!" No less untimely and disconcerting, following Mr. Roosevelt's warning against religious bitterness, was the intrusive raucity that instantly destroyed the satisfaction with which the friends of the mission were considering the situation.

The Pope had put a new condition on Mr. Roosevelt which he could not accept. He had no intention of visiting the Methodist Mission, but he would not be told that he must not. The ex-President then carefully and properly told his American public that this action was quite within the Pope's rights, and that it would be very wrong to make this an occasion for religious contention or bitterness. So every one accepted it. We all hoped, or believed, that the Methodist Mission in Rome was misunderstood, and that it was engaged in legitimate mission

work for the unchurched multitudes of Italy. Then this Dr. Tipple, a member of the Methodist Mission, who had been there but a very few months, who was without experience and not in charge, who had no true sense of the situation, and who, therefore, ought to have had sense enough to hold his tongue, burst out with this insult to the Catholic Church at its center, this insult to Mr. Roosevelt, this staggering blow to the mission which employed him.

This is the sort of response made by Dr. Tipple to Mr. Roosevelt's plea for peace and good will:

"Mr. Roosevelt has struck a blow for twentieth-century Christianity. The representatives of two great republics have been the ones to put the Vatican where it belongs. President Loubet refused to accede to Vatican conditions, and now Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Roosevelt come to maintain the dignity of American manhood in the face of Vatican tyranny. The Vatican is incompatible with republican principles. This is a bitter dose for patriotic Catholics in America to swallow. I wonder how many doses of this sort they will take before they revolt. Is Catholicism in America to be American or Romish? If Romish, then every patriotic American should rise to crush it, for Roman Catholicism is the uncompromising foe of freedom. . . . The world advances, but the Vatican never."

The language was most ill-timed, insulting and provocative. "Romish," indeed. The very word is an impertinent insult. If Dr. Tipple believed what he said—and we suppose he did—he ought to have had the decency and the prudence to keep still. Mr. Roosevelt had made an appointment to receive Americans in Rome, including the members of the Methodist Mission; but when this manifesto appeared American Catholics declared that they would not go to meet the Methodists, and very properly Mr. Roosevelt canceled the engagement. Dr. Tipple had seemed to justify the charges which the Vatican had made against the Methodist Mission, and by his gloating over the Papal action and his denunciation he had done a grievous injury to his own cause.

As far as they could the older and more responsible members of the mission tried to repair the injury done by their associate. They declared that they were not responsible for his language, did not know he intended to publish it, and would have prevented it if they could. It was the personal act of a man too eager to be heard. His usefulness in Rome is certainly at an end, and it might be well if he were to be more or less gracefully withdrawn at an early date. No good he might do there in the future could repair the damage he has done by rushing in where wise men dare not tread.

The Benefits of Cold Storage

POPULAR resentment of the increased cost of living has given rise to a determination to find something or preferably some person that can be blamed for it. The excessive production of gold, alleged by economists as the fundamental cause of high prices, is not regarded by the masses as a satisfactory explanation because William H. Seward and Cecil Rhodes are both dead and cannot be punished for their part in opening up the gold fields of Alaska and the Transvaal. Consequently the people direct their indignation against those who seem most responsible, particularly against those concerned in the preparation and preservation of food on a large scale. It is not denied that the packers and commission merchants and cold storage men have in many instances taken advantage of the occasion to get more than their fair share of the advance in prices, but there is danger lest the popular resentment against them shall cause the passage of laws hampering some of the most useful of modern industries.

For example, cold storage was not devised by the capitalist under the inspiration of the devil for the purpose of simultaneously starving, cheating and poisoning the poor, as some recent writers would have us believe. On the contrary, the inventor of the refrigerating machine is worthy to rank with that prehistoric benefactor of mankind who first introduced fire into his habitation. The command of heat was the first step in human civilization; we have tardily supplemented it in our generation by its antipode, the command of cold. As the first extended the habitat of civilized man into the northern zones so the latter will extend it into the tropics. It tends to make all seasons as well as all climates the same.

The natural effect of cold storage is to equalize prices by enabling perishable foods to be transported anywhere and kept indefinitely. How long food can be kept in this way without spoiling is not known and probably we can never find out. The longest on record is some mammoth meat which was packed away in Siberian ice about the time when the human race began to stand up and lose its hairy hide. This was before there was any law requiring meat in cold storage to be tagged with its date so we have no means of telling how long ago it was, but if we say 100,000 years no one can successfully contradict us. At any rate, when the mammoth thawed out it was sufficiently well preserved to be eaten by dogs and Yakuts. Doubtless our palate would have been more critical than theirs but since mankind has long forgotten the taste of mammoth meat no one could say that its flavor had been impaired.

In short it is not to be disputed that cold is almost a perfect preservative. Seeds and microbes have been chilled to the temperature of liquid air without even destroying their vitality, so there is no reason to think that a more moderate degree of cold, however long continued, would make flesh or vegetable inedible. We do not have to speculate about it. The experiment has been tried here in New York of serving at a banquet food that had been for many years in cold storage, together with fresh, and the guests could not tell the difference. The reason why there is this agitation for legislation is not because meat and eggs are perceptibly injured by cold storage but the contrary. The reason why jewellers cannot tell the difference between rubies that are natural and those that have been melted in the chemist's crucible is because there is no difference. The reason why the art world is agitated over the question whether Professor Bode, of Berlin, was cheated in paying $30,000 for a wax bust is because nobody can tell the difference between the work of Leonardo da Vinci and Mr. Lucas. If food did deteriorate in flavor in cold storage there would be no need of labelling it. The tongue would be a better measure of that than the calendar.

We now know that food decays only thru the action of minute animals and plants which eat it up and convert it into forms that are repulsive to us and sometimes extremely poisonous. There are four ways known of checking the action of these micro-organisms. One is to dry the food, but this seriously impairs its flavor and quality. The second is to add a chemical preservative, a mineral salt such as sodium chloride, potassium nitrate or sodium borate, or an organic compound, such as benzine derivatives in a crude state in the form of smoke or in a refined state as benzoates and salicylates. But any of these preservatives if used in excess are injurious. The third method of preservation is sterilizing by heat and canning, but this is expensive, applicable only to packages of a pound weight, and does not leave the food in its natural state. The fourth and last process, cold storage, is the best for it has none of the disadvantages of the other three.

Cold storage on the whole makes our food cheaper because it prevents the enormous waste due to overproduction at certain seasons of the year. It gives our markets and menus a greater variety so that one may get what he wants when he wants it. There is no reason why lamb and green peas should go together or roast duck and apple sauce, except that they happen to come together in the spring of fall of the year.

The cold storage system, like the produce exchange, exists for the purpose of steadying and equalizing prices by reducing local and temporal variations, in short, to prevent the exactions of monopoly. Doubtless that is still in the long run their effect. But, unfortuantely, both institutions have often been perverted to the opposite and by facilitating monopoly have exaggerated the fluctuations of prices. It is not difficult, however, to break down the monopolistic feature of the cold storage system. The plant is not very expensive. Rooms may be rented by private parties and co-operative plants erected, perhaps even public refrigerating establishments run at cost. Like all places where the food of the people is prepared or preserved in large quantities they should be under the inspectation of officials to see that sanitary conditions are maintained. But in ex-

tending public control over this important factor of our modern life we should see that we avoid our common American fault of imposing vexatious restrictions and even impossible requirements.

Mr. Taft and the Insurgents

Public addresses were made last Saturday night by the President and Attorney-General Wickersham. Both of them had the insurgents in mind. Mr. Taft did not denounce them. He urged them to assist in procuring the enactment of the pending bills which provide for reforms to which the party is pledged by its platform. But he also gave his definition of disloyalty, saying in substance that any one who called himself a Republican and was unwilling to redeem the party's pledges, and did not desire Republican success, was not a Republican. Undoubtedly Mr. Taft is annoyed by the failure of a Republican Congress to make reasonable progress in the treatment of party measures. There has been remarkable delay. In that field of legislation almost nothing has been done. But we cannot see that the insurgents should be held exclusively responsible for this. They have criticised the pending bills, proposing various amendments, but their criticism has not been destructive. We suspect that the delay has been due in part to the attitude of influential regular Republicans who are not at heart in sympathy with the proposed legislation, altho they do not openly oppose what, as they well know, the people desire. It is quite possible that a President who has been led to admire and warmly to commend Mr. Aldrich has judged the insurgents with too much severity.

Mr. Wickersham, who has come to be regarded as a very prominent and influential member of the Cabinet, spiced his review of the President's first year with remarks which will not help to reconcile the insurgents and the regulars. It seems to us that the situation calls for conciliatory overtures, and not for words, in an official address, that irritate and wound. Said the Attorney-General:

> "I am firmly persuaded that, despite the efforts of individuals to magnify their own particular importance at the expense of party loyalty and party honor, the Republican majority in Congress will make good the party pledges."

Mr. Wickersham was speaking as the representative of the President. Such words as these do not tend to endear the Administration to Senators Beveridge, Dolliver and Cummins. Nor was it eminently tactful and politic for the Attorney General to speak of "treason" and to hold open the doors of the Democratic party for any one "claiming to be a Republican" who wished to join that organization.

The insurgent movement is one that calls for careful and diplomatic treatment on the part of those who control the Republican majority. As a rule, the insurgents represent a progressive, enlightened and valuable element in the party. Their protest, so far as it relates to the new tariff and to certain conditions in Congress which promoted the enactment of that tariff, has sufficient warrant. The political importance of it is shown by much evidence of popular approval, and notably by last week's convention of the Indiana Republicans. Senator Beveridge retains the support of his party there without modifying in the least his opposition to the new tariff. The convention was clearly in agreement with him. Its platform with respect to the tariff stands for protection, as measured by the difference in costs of production, but it virtually says that this difference was not known when the tariff was revised. It should now "be ascertained with the utmost speed. and the present law modified accordingly." This is a demand for another revision, to be made upon the basis of reports submitted by a competent commission. The demand for such reciprocity as was advocated by Blaine and McKinley is also at variance with the present tariff law, which canceled existing treaties of reciprocity and makes no provision for such agreements.

It is not to be expected that the platforms of Republicans in Iowa and Minnesota will show less disapproval of the new law. The situation is one that should suggest friendly conferences and earnest attempts to reach an agreement as to differences which are full of danger to the party. When Congressman Dalzell says he hopes the Democrats will carry Indi-

ana and put a Democrat in Mr. Beveridge's place, he simply widens the breach. There is need of conciliation, and qualifications for conciliatory work are not possessed by such men as Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Payne or Mr. Wickersham.

No one is so well fitted for it as the President himself. Before his election he had settled several controversies of a threatening character, displaying great skill and tact. He enjoys the confidence of the people, who hold him in affectionate regard. Altho he has recently commended the new tariff as a whole, his critical attitude while Congress was making the revision has not been forgotten. The demand for a commission might serve to promote an agreement. Mr. Taft has, in the Tariff Board, a kind of commission, and he has insisted that it should make such an inquiry as the Indiana Republicans and many others believe to be required. But his exprest opinion has been that the fruits of such an investigation cannot be available for some years to come.

The inquiry should be made, and the work can be completed in less than two years. A measure of protection has been set up by the party. If the new duties are not in accord with the accepted rule, no Republican is disloyal who asks that they be brought into conformity with it. It is possible that by wise treatment of this question of a commission and of the difference in costs of production the President may conciliate the insurgents, or a majority of them, and appease their constituents. The insurgent movement is concerned with other matters in addition to the tariff, but its origin and the main source of its strength may be found in a reasonable protest against an unjust revision of the protective duties.

The People and the Prices

THE letters from readers with which this week we close the series of articles on "The Cost of Living" are good evidence that the questions under discussion are of more than academic interest. They are intensely practical, and the comments born of experience on the farm, in the grocery store or the shoe shop, in the local bank, and in the small college faculty, supplement the theoretical expositions of the professional writers on economics with touches of realism that we should have been sorry to miss. Most of the explanations offered by the theorists are repeated by one and another of the letter writers, as conclusions to which they have come thru first hand acquaintance with facts.

Looking over all the articles and the supplementary letters together, we discover a general agreement upon a few fundamental considerations, that will bear repeating.

First, prices and the cost of living are two different things. Some of the writers have discussed chiefly the cost of living and others chiefly the theory of prices. Naturally, the letter writers are better acquainted with the cost of living than with the economic theory of price.

Second, the cost of living at the present time is a phenomenon partly of market prices, partly of changing standards and habits, and partly of natural resources and methods of production. Very thoughtful and significant reflections have been made upon all three of these factors. Whether prices rise or fall, the cost of living may increase if by "living" we mean living more comfortably, more luxuriously, or more extravagantly than our fathers lived. That the American people on the whole are living extravagantly is conceded by our writers almost without exception. That we are living more comfortably is by no means certain. Perhaps all in all we are, but the expenditures for things that contribute nothing whatever to substantial well being are large enough to raise a question of the relative good sense of the present generation. Again, whether prices rise or fall, nothing can prevent an increasing cost of living if we squander our natural resources or exploit them by wasteful methods. Public attention to this matter has been aroused none too soon.

Third, it is admitted on all sides that the rise of prices is of world-wide extent, and that the cause must therefore be sought in facts of world-wide influence. This, as our readers will remember, was THE INDEPENDENT'S editorial contention before the publication of these

articles was begun. Of the world-wide causes of increasing prices the chiefly important ones, as nearly all the writers agree, are the increased production of gold and the increasing cost of production of the raw materials of nearly all the commodities exchanged for gold. The cheapening of gold cannot indefinitely continue. So far as that factor in the causation of rising prices is concerned, we may confidently expect a reaction.

Fourth, there are contributory causes of high prices in the United States which should not be overlooked. Of these the tariff, the trusts and the vagaries of railroad management are of more than trifling importance. These are matters which the people have in their own hands. It is for themselves to say whether they will continue the policies now in force, or will make changes which would result in checking the present concentration of industrial power, economic control, and profits. It is not doubted that the policies under which we live are effective to increase the wealth of some men: are they effective to increase the wealth of the people generally and to distribute it equitably?

Fifth, no way has ever been discovered to maintain prices at an unchanging level. Every general rise of prices, and every general fall as well, redistributes the wealth of the community. It makes some men richer, and other men poorer. Rising prices throw great loss and hardship upon all persons with fixt incomes, and for a long period upon the wage and salary earning classes. For salaries and wages always advance more slowly than prices, and they seldom advance sufficiently at any time to offset the full addition to the cost of commodities. Falling prices, on the other hand, increase the burden of all indebtedness, adding to the real as distinguished from the nominal amount of every mortgage, bond and note. Equity demands that these shiftings of economic burdens be prevented so far as possible. Theoretically, it is possible to prevent them almost wholly, altho fluctuations of price must continue. The tabular standard for the computation of values meets all requirements. And how simply and easily it could be used has been clearly explained by Professor Norton. The only obstacle to this immensely important improvement in our monetary scheme is the intellectual inertia of the people. When the plan is once generally understood it will probably be adopted, and the gain for justice and well being will be incalculable.

It is gratifying to discover how profoundly interested the American people are in these practical questions. It is to this interest, and to the growth of popular understanding, that we confidently look for the adoption of measures which will solve the problems of the cost of living, whatever changes may from time to time occur in the general level of prices.

The Yerkes Sale

There seems to be evidence in the big prices bid at the sale of the Yerkes paintings, rugs and tapestries in this city last week that some people have plenty of money to spend. The total sales amounted to over one and a half million dollars, a very pretty fortune in itself. Think of a portrait of a woman, by Frans Hals, bringing $137,000, and many others for $50,000 or more. And think of old and repaired rugs selling for $10,000 or $20,000. This justifies the conclusion that it pays to put one's money away for investment in first class old pictures, tapestries and furniture, as well as in diamonds. They mount up in value, or is it also, as the economists tell us, gold, as the standard of value, has greatly depreciated? Yet there is the further explanation that while the number of millionaires who can afford expensive luxuries increases, the number of objects of art, both old and choice, constantly diminishes owing to their passing by purchase, gift or bequest into the possession of public museums of art. At this rate a hundred years from now there will be no Holbeins or Raphaels in private possession, for millionaires to gloat over in private, but they will be on free view for the poorest in the land, and that will be better. Then the rivalry will be to see what collector will show the highest skill in securing the finest work of living artists; and that again will be better.

Postal Banks

We remember when Mr. Gladstone, in 1888, declared that the establishment of post office savings banks in Great Britain was "the establishment of the most important institution which had been created inside of fifty years for the welfare of the people and the State." Senator Carter, in placing his bill creating postal banks in the United States before Congress, can say very advisedly that "we are not called upon to embark in an experimental venture." The great body of the American people have been trained to the necessity of just such a proposition. In our larger cities and towns the ordinary savings bank is an educative institution. It tends to citizenship of the safest sort; what we want now is to give the country at large, and especially all remote districts, the advantages which the towns enjoy. The end is to encourage thrift among the masses of the people, by furnishing convenient and absolutely safe depositories for those small sums which are now either wasted or hidden. The bill now before Congress allows any person over ten years of age to make a deposit. No account can be opened for less than one dollar, and no person may deposit more than one hundred dollars in a single calendar month or more than five hundred altogether. The proposition is to give a low rate of interest, with the faith and credit of the Government pledged to the repayment of principal and interest on demand. A postal savings bank system will do more than any other devised or proposed scheme to steady business prosperity and prevent fluctuations under speculative influences. Opposition to the plan is said to be almost entirely confined to New York and New England, and here it surely is restricted to a very small percentage of our people. Not one rural organization of any sort has pronounced against such banks, while the National Grange and National Farmers' Congress are equally emphatic for them.

A Disreputable Character

A man professionally designated as "Battling Nelson" was refused admission as a guest to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, in Philadelphia, and he brought suit for $10,000 damages to his character. But it took the jury only three minutes to decide that he had no character to be damaged. That was because he is a professional prizefighter, and has been engaged in unlawful pursuits and so is a disreputable character, such as a hotel had the right to exclude from the society of respectable people. We wonder that reputable journals report at length the doings of such men. Indeed, they are treated and fêted too often as if they were men of credit and renown instead of being infamous. Only the other day, in New Jersey, some Sunday school men got up a fight between two young men, of whom one was killed, or nearly killed, and the other fled into hiding. It was a disgrace to the church and to the town. Fortunately THE INDEPENDENT, as a weekly magazine, is not expected to publish reports of illegal and indecent exhibitions, and we wish decent dailies would exclude them. But the fighting instinct seems to demand details of the successive "rounds" before the "knock-out."

Agricultural Returns

During all this discussion of high prices we have to bear in mind that the agricultural returns for 1909 were a distinct gain over any preceding years. Secretary Wilson reports the total value of the crops to have been $8,760,000,000; a gain over the previous year of $869,000,000, the increase in the value of farm products for a single year being enough to furnish a full equipment of farm machinery for 6,000,000 farms. The total value of the crop would make half payment on the valuation of all steam railroads. Meanwhile looking a little farther back we find that the value of farm products has doubled in about ten years. What are we to make of this astonishing progress, except that our people ought to thrive, and prices ought to be reasonable? We have to look on the other side and add that high prices are the cause of the high values of these annual crops. The farmer is thriving at any rate. The real trouble comes in when we find that the larger part of the profits go to middle men. The Bureau of Animal Industry reports that the re-

tailers of meats gather in thirty-eight per cent. of profit. The average retail price in the North Atlantic States exceeded the average wholesale price by over thirty-one per cent. Dollar and a quarter wheat does not mean a dollar and a quarter to the farmer. Four dollars a bushel for apples in New York City means less than half that to the grower in the orchards of Michigan or western New York. What we need is to bring the producer and consumer just as closely and directly together as possible. Then the farmer must be trained to a study and apprehension of the market. He must learn to prefer steady gains rather than be better pleased with one or two lump returns, from one or two special crops.

The Billboard Nuisance

The Civic League of St. Louis has undertaken to solve the billboard problem, if it is solvable. A pamphlet discusses the question from these standpoints: What can be done by legislation, what by taxation, what by stirring up public opinion. It is proposed to send out very generally a full list of all those who make use of billboards, and to urge the public to ask them to refrain from such advertising. The league will then urge property owners not to rent their property for the erection of billboards, and will solicit the support of all social organizations in a general warfare; it also proposes to co-operate with the Building Commissioner in sharply suppressing those billboards that violate the city ordinances. After this it will undertake to secure the passage and enforcement of statutes taxing and regulating such boards. It appears that there are more than one and a third million square feet of billboards in the city of St. Louis, and that the income of the bill posting companies comes to very nearly half a million a year. There are three companies, and each one of them pays a ten dollar license to the city, for the privilege of reaping these enormous profits, at the expense of the comfort of the citizens and the good looks of the city. We wish the league good luck, and complete success in suppressing the nuisance.

Protection of Birds

The National Association of Audubon Societies will present to the Ornithological Congress, to be held in Berlin on May 30, a plan for uniform protection of birds thruout the world against that heartless army of poachers that supply our millinery markets. Accordingly an agreement is undertaken between the United States and Canada and Mexico, to protect the migratory birds of this continent. It seems that our robins, during their passage across Tennessee and Kentucky, are shot by the wholesale. The slaughter is so great that the birds are peddled at ten cents a dozen. It needs an alliance of the States, as well as State laws; and the international undertaking is rational. Recently ten tons of the feathers of valuable Pacific species, with the skins and wings of over two hundred and fifty thousand birds, have been recovered by one of our revenue cutters from Japanese poachers. The value of the birds destroyed can hardly be estimated in figures, altho it is calculated to be at least a million dollars. William Dutcher, president of the National Audubon Societies, reports that the bird of paradise is very close to extinction. This kind of work calls for an international co-operation, and it should be easily secured. Our migratory birds should be protected to the limit of law in their passage to and from their nesting homes. It would probably help somewhat to divert sentiment from war and war preparations if we entered more fully into industrial measures of co-operation, such as are proposed. Migratory birds of the very highest value to agriculture are being so rapidly thinned as to cause alarm to the Northern farmer. This matter does not affect our crops only, but as most of these birds do more or less scavengering, their destruction means increased disease and pestilence.

An Unusual Eulogy

We have not read for a long time a more delightful eulogy than that which *The Western Watchman,* edited by Father Phelan, bestows on "The Priest with the Hoe," a big, burly German

named Brockhagen, who was sent to a rude settlement not far from St. Louis. He was a big-handed, big-footed son of the earth, "a stranger to all sham as he was to all the amenities of life." There was no church there, so he built one himself, all with his own hands, sawed the logs, and planed the boards, and nailed the shingles. His people had no religious books and were too poor to buy; so he opened a bookbindery, bound them himself, and sold them for little more than the cost of white paper. Then he started a journal in German, and its publication was most original. He kept no books, and he left his subscribers to pay when they got ready; they received no duns. He had "a monstrous capacity for work, and equally for the language of invective." He was not a man of books, but he had words, and "they flowed from his mouth like a mountain freshet, big, rough, impetuous and stupefying," and left devastation behind them. He had a contempt for doctors, whose pretensions to cure he thought the veriest sham. He made his own study of medicine, and he practised, but took no pay for his services or his medicine. Dr. Phelan thus concludes, and it is too good to omit:

"Father Brockhagen had but two griefs during his long life; and Archbishop Kain was the cause of his woe in both cases. In one tremendous eruption of the Brockhagen volcano big, heavy, hot rocks fell out on Lindell avenue; and the startled prelate, like another Januarius, lifted his hand and stopped the hail of ruin. The *Hausfreund* had to suspend. The other occasion he suffered in a nobler cause. He had in O'Fallon parish some families of colored people in whom he took a very lively interest. He insisted that the colored children should attend the parish school with the white children. The people protested and the matter was submitted to Archbishop Kain, with the result that the colored children had to pack up their books and find another school. But this only hightened his love for them, and he was seldom seen without a colored boy at his side. Poor old 'priest with the hoe,' he had not an enemy in the world; and he remembered us among his stanchest friends. He might be gall and wormwood to others; to us he was always milk and honey. He died owing nobody a dollar, and without a dollar to his name; leaving behind him a rare example of indefatigable labor and untarnished fidelity to his sublime calling. May he find beyond the rest he never knew or permitted others to know here."

Premier Asquith's Progress

If we were to believe the cable dispatches which come to us from London and which equally go to India and Japan, Mr. Asquith's Liberal Ministry is in constant danger of disruption and defeat. But somehow the forecasts are always discredited by the event. Last week the House of Commons, by a majority of 102, adopted in committee the resolution which declares it expedient that the House of Lords be disabled by law from rejecting or amending a money bill. It appears that there has been no secession by the Irish members or by the Laborites. All moves with a steady march, as if the Cabinet knew what it is about and feared no defeat. But the House of Lords still stands in the way, and when it vetoes the will of the people as exprest by the House of Commons, the people will once more be asked to give their final decision, when the House of Lords, and the sovereign as well, will have to bow to their will.

German Parcels Post

Whether a parcels post system will carry with the present Congress or not, it is surely the demand of the American people. The German postal service is carrying packages for one-third of a cent a pound from one end of Germany to the other side of Austria-Hungary, including parcels up to one hundred pounds. The proposition is that our Government shall carry parcels at one cent a pound, and good judges believe that we should make money faster than the Germans are doing it. To handle parcels would cost no more in the large majority of our post offices, except the wagon hauls. The larger part of our offices do not have enough to do to occupy the time of a single official. There would be great economy in the wagon haulage, for every merchant or company must now employ a separate wagon, while the Government could do the work of twenty or fifty of these in a single wagon. A package costing one dollar, recently carried from Central New York to Central Florida, cost one dollar and seventy-five cents freight—more than doubling the price of the article. An-

other package, costing four dollars, and carried by express, paid four dollars and seventy-five cents charges. This sort of work is prohibitory so far as small traffic for long distances is concerned. All small packages must remain at home, unless they can secure special traffic rates, and that is just where American business is today—there is no really established code of prices. Everything is under an arbitrary system of charges.

The Japanese Scare

There is evidence that the Japanese Government is co-operating faithfully with our own in the restriction of the immigration of Japanese laborers. In the year 1908, 1,522 laborers left Japan for this country, all such as had the right to return, as they had simply gone back to Japan for a visit after residence here, or were members of the families of Japanese laborers in this country. During the same year 5,186 laborers returned to Japan from the United States, an excess of 3,664 returning to Japan. In 1909, 659 laborers left Japan to return to this country, under the same conditions, while 4,248 returned, again an excess of 3,589. If we include all Japanese, laborers and non-laborers, during the two years 4,292 more Japanese returned to Japan than came to this country. The fear of our being overrun by Japanese is absurd, not to say vicious and mischievous. Japan might not be so concessive to American prejudice in this matter if she were not so anxious to divert her superfluous population to Formosa and Korea.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill, and Governor Draper has signed it, incorporating what is called the Massachusetts College, and creating trustees for the same. The plan is to give college instruction thruout the State, using town halls for recitations and lectures. This is a practical and much extended application of what we used to call university extension. It promises relief from the extraordinary development of cost for ordinary college courses. The larger part of this expense has come out of the social side of college life, which of course is dispensed with in this new system of instruction. There is no good reason why all the value to be derived from a classical education cannot be secured at a cost not to exceed $200 direct annual outlay. Meanwhile the boys at home can use up their spare time and their surplus energy in aiding their fathers on the farm. This plan would not work as well for agricultural colleges, where study is mostly applied.

Mr. Debs, formerly Socialist candidate for President, ought to prove in a court of law statements made by him against three judges. He said that when Missouri and Kansas had passed a 2-cent-a-mile railroad law the railroads appealed against it to the judges, Pollock, Phillips and McPherson, of the Federal courts, in which "the judges are appointed by the corporations." Then the railroads, he says, got up a two weeks' fishing trip for the three judges, and stocked a private car with "all sorts of wine and good things." But "in reality it was a debauch of a most scandalous nature," in which one of them shot at another, but it was hushed up. When they returned they declared the bill unconstitutional. Such is the story he dares tell, and it is published in the papers. He should be held responsible for it or it will be believed more or less.

The most that can be said in defense of the cartoon in *L'Evangelista*, a journal issued by the Methodist Mission in Rome, which represented Christ with a scourge driving the Pope in terror from the Temple, is that it is edited by an Italian, and that the anti-clerical feeling in Italy is intense, and that Italian passion sometimes breaks all bounds of prudence or decency, bursting out without the knowledge of those at the head of the mission. But this explanation hardly explains, and this cartoon, with severe anti-Papal passages quoted, goes far to prove the justice of the charges made by the Vatican. We presume the mission board here at home will have something to say to its representatives in Italy.

We have mentioned the fact that we seem to have turned the tide in the amount paid for pensions, and that an

annual reduction may now be expected. But we are not confident that Congress may not fight against Nature. There is a bill before Congress for putting volunteer officers on the retired list, strongly supported on the ground that there are only 21,000 of them still living, and the "estimated" cost for the first year would be only $17,000,000. Then the young wives want the restrictions removed that hinder them from receiving pensions when they shall become widows. We sincerely hope that no serious effort will be made to allow pensions to deserters.

Now that it seems that the Panama Canal, only 45 miles long, is going to cost some $360,000,000, or 50 per cent. more than the original estimates, will Professor Lowell please tell us the approximate cost of the canal system of Mars. Also what is the prevailing opinion among the Martians as to the progress we are making on the Isthmus. The Flagstaff observatory has given us so much unique information about the planet that it is not improper to expect from it answers to these important questions.

The status of popular education in Russia—not including Finland—is authoritatively shown by the official year book of the Cultus Ministerium for the year 1908, just issued. In the St. Petersburg government the number who can neither read nor write is 55 per cent. of the total population; in the Kovno government, 42; in that of Moscow, 40; in that of Warsaw, 39. The lowest percentage reported of persons capable of reading and writing is 16 per cent. in no less than seven governments. It is a fearfully bad showing.

We fail to see the reason why Mr. H. A. Rucker has been removed from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in Atlanta, a position which he has held for thirteen years, and to the complete satisfaction of the Treasury. A white man who did not apply for it has been put in his place, and now every negro who held a Presidential office in Georgia has been replaced by a white man. We seriously question the policy and its defense. There is no reason why negroes, who represent so large a portion of the population, should not be represented in office.

One of the wisest epigrams ever uttered was spoken last Thursday by Representative Ollie James, of Kentucky, before the committee investigating the Ballinger-Pinchot case. The counsel for Secretary Ballinger had made bitter complaint against Mr. Brandeis, Mr. Pinchot's lawyer, for asking for so many papers from the Department of the Interior, and declared that Mr. Brandeis was simply "fishing" for what he might find. Then broke in Ollie James: "Fishing don't hurt nothing unless you catch something."

The horrible massacre of Armenians in Western Turkey, which was the expiring gasp of Abdul Hamid, has left terrible suffering behind it; and still harvest is two months away. Mr. W. W. Peet, president of the International Relief Committee in Constantinople, telegraphs that 12,000 Armenians will be without food and in danger of starvation in the Cilician region of Adana, Aintab and Zeitûn, unless relief is sent. Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, New York, receive contributions.

The Catholic Church condemns Socialism. The strongest Catholic ward in Milwaukee is the fourteenth, where four-fifths of the voters are Polish Catholics. That ward was carried by the Socialist candidate for Mayor, altho the Democratic candidate was a Catholic. Query: Are they good Catholics? Are they Catholics at all? Are they counted as Catholics in the census which gives that Church fourteen million members?

Let it be remembered that the Department of Agriculture warns the public that so-called "bleached flour," particularly the Alsop process, bleached with nitrogen peroxide, is, in the language of the law, adulterated and cannot be sold anywhere that the United States law holds, as in the District of Columbia and the Territories, nor can it be allowed in interstate traffic.

INSURANCE

Title Insurance

THE buying of real estate is a very different undertaking from the purchase of ordinary merchandise. A man who wants a suit of clothes, a pair of shoes, a hat or some groceries or hardware walks into a store where such things are sold, buys them and pays for them in cash or has them charged to his account, and the title to his purchase passes, and that is practically all there is to the transaction. Where real estate is concerned the procedure is vastly different. Any man who buys real property may be vitally imposed upon by an unscrupulous seller and the innocent buyer may easily find that he has bought and paid for something he did not get and cannot get. The title is clouded and defective, and the mere fact of payment, in the eyes of the law, counts for nothing in so far as vesting title goes. One example of this sort may be set forth as follows: Let us suppose that a real estate owner sells his equity in a piece of realty. claiming to be unmarried, and the property passes thru several hands before it is discovered, perhaps by mere accident, that the man had a wife, with dower rights at the time of transfer. The seller's original claim having thus been untrue, would of necessity cloud the title in so far as the interest of any subsequent holder is concerned. The ordinary search would not in all cases discover such a cloud. It is easy for any one to see in a case such as this, however, the desirability of title insurance, which would relieve the last buyer from such a defect in his title. In the case of a law suit, the burden of establishing a good title would fall upon the company issuing the title insurance. The crying need of some method of insuring titles was felt by real estate operators long before title insurance became possible. It was not until 1876 that a workable scheme of title insurance was originated in Philadelphia. Such insurance was instantly popular and since that time title companies, as they are popularly known, have been established in most of the larger and in many of the small cities thruout the United States. The business has grown tremendously and is now of constantly increasing importance to the commercial as well as the social interests of the entire country. In the beginning the title companies were confronted with immense obstacles, as a systematized transcript of all existing real estate records became an essential part of their working plant. Briefly, the idea of title insurance is first to establish in so far as it may be possible to do so the flawless character of the real estate under insurance and then to defend and protect that title under the insurance policy written upon it. The business of making searches, once the work of individual lawyers and professional searchers, has now almost entirely passed into the hands of the several title guarantee companies. Fewer and fewer searches are now made except by the title companies. Charges for the examination and insurance of real estate by the title companies are based upon the amount involved in the transaction or on the value of the property where insurance is wanted for an owner in possession. If more than one chain of title is involved, an additional fee is charged for each extra chain. Surveys and drawings, if made, as well as the fees for recording policies, are, of course, in the nature of extra charges. On a property situate in New York and valued at $100,000, the title insurance would cost $400 or thereabouts, and each additional $1,000 would add $2.50 to this amount in charges. Those who are about to purchase real estate may well consider the desirability of having the protection signified by title insurance.

MR. OTTO KELSEY, sometime Superintendent of Insurance for New York State, has entered the ranks of the underwriters and has been elected president of the Aetna Indemnity Company, succeeding Beekman Hunt, resigned. It will be remembered that Mr. Kelsey succeeded Francis Hendricks as Superintendent of Insurance and had a troubled but honorable term thru 1906-08. He was charged with incompetency by Governor Hughes, who vainly endeavored to eliminate him from the insurance department. Mr. Kelsey was supported by the New York Legislature against Governor Hughes. He resigned just before the completion of his term, taking office under Comptroller Gaus.

Financial

Bucket Shop Swindlers

THE Federal Department of Justice deserves hearty commendation for undertaking to stamp out the bucket-shop evil. It has procured the indictment of three firms which have more than 250 offices scattered thruout the country. Twenty-four persons connected with these firms are under arrest. Conviction may be followed by imprisonment for two years. The owners of bucket-shops are swindlers. Their offices, commonly bearing names of an imposing character, are places where persons of small means are led to gamble upon the fluctuating prices of stocks and grain. Many "customers" probably believe that they are really buying and selling securities; others know that neither themselves nor the proprietors of the shops do anything of the kind. In various ways the victims are defrauded, and the profits of the illegal and demoralizing "business" are large. There are millionaires among those who have been indicted. Suppression of the evil should not have been left to the Department of Justice. The work should have been done by State, county and municipal authorities. In many places these have failed to do their duty.

Union Trust Company's President

EDWIN GODFREY MERRILL has been elected president of the Union Trust Company, to fill the vacancy caused last year by the death of John W. Castles. This company, organized in 1864 and one of the largest and most successful institutions of its kind in New York, has a capital of $1,000,000, a surplus of over $8,150,000, and deposits of nearly $60,000,000, and is characterized by conservative management. The late Edward King was its president for thirty-five years. Since the beginning of last year Mr. Merrill has been first vice-president of the Central Trust Company. He is thirty-six years old, was born in Bangor, Me., and was graduated at Harvard in 1895. Six years later he was made a partner in his father's banking firm of Merrill & Co. in Bangor, and at his father's death a few months later became the head of the firm. In 1903 he organized the Merrill Trust Company, which took over the banking business of Merrill & Co. For nearly six years he was president of that company, with which was merged in 1908 the old Veazie Bank of Bangor, of which he had been president since 1905. While at the head of the Merrill Trust Company he was a director of four smaller companies in Eastern Maine. In January of last year he left Maine for New York to take the office of vice-president of the Central Trust Company. He is a member of the finance committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York and a director of several corporations, a majority of them doing business in New England. Among the trustees of the Union Trust Company are James Speyer, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Robert W. Goelet, Amos F. Eno, V. Everit Macy and M. Orme Wilson.

....The output of pig iron in March was 2,615,261 tons. In the last six months 15,403,800 tons have been produced, and it is probable that the total for the calendar year will exceed 31,000,000.

....Fifty per cent. of the spindles in Southern cotton mills are idle. The reduction of output in New Bedford and Fall River is estimated to be about 20 per cent. This curtailment is due to the inability of merchants to obtain for finished goods prices commensurate with the sustained high price of raw cotton.

....The Controller of the Currency has approved the increase of the capital stock of the Fourth National Bank of this city, so that the bank now reports a capital of $5,000,000, a surplus of a similar amount, and net profits of $614,507, making a total working capital of $10,614,507. The deposits are now $32,669,460, and its resources are $43,905,768. The president of the Fourth National Bank is J. Edward Simmons, president of the Chamber of Commerce, the vice-president is James G. Cannon, and Charles H. Patterson is cashier.

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Survey of the World

Legislative Corruption in New York

The trial at Albany of Senator Allds upon charges made by Senator Conger is now to be followed by a thorough investigation concerning corruption in the Legislature of New York. On the 11th inst., Governor Hughes transmitted to the Legislature a preliminary report from Insurance Superintendent Hotchkiss relating to his recent inquiry about the "legislative expenditures" of the fire insurance companies. The Superintendent, Governor Hughes said in his special message, had come upon certain suggestive facts apparently lying outside his official cognizance and of a character to be dealt with adequately only by the Legislature. He continued:

"The revelations in the inquiry recently conducted by the Senate and the facts brought to light by the Superintendent of Insurance make it imperative that there should be a thoro investigation with respect to legislative processes and as to the corrupt practices which have been effectual in advancing or blocking legislation. It is not necessary for me to review these disclosures or to attempt to appraise their cumulative effect. It is sufficient to say that they have caused every honest citizen to tingle with shame and indignation and have made irresistible the demand that every proper means should be employed to purge and to purify. It is the high privilege of the Legislature, in the discharge of its obligations to itself and to the people of the State, to follow the salutary action already taken in its upper branch by appropriate steps for the exposure and destruction of combinations and conspiracies against the just use of the lawmaking power, and by providing suitable protection against the recurrence of such abuses. This is a promising opportunity to pursue the opening trails of corruption, to reveal illicit methods and agencies, to uncover the perfidious influences which have dishonored the State, and thus to aid in securing the wholesome exercise of its beneficent authority."

We had not, he added, exhausted available methods of protection against traffic in legislation and chicanery in dealing with bills. No subject deserved more thoro consideration to the end that the opportunities of those who are willing to buy legislative favor or to use representative powers for personal profit should be limited to the utmost degree:

"It may be impossible wholly to eradicate these evils, but to the extent that the nature of the illicit intercourse is understood and the methods and instrumentalities which have been successful are exposed, there may be intelligent effort at remedial action through both statutes and legislative rules. The time is ripe, in my judgment, for a full and painstaking inquiry to expose the worst of public wrongs and to prepare the way for needed improvements in our laws and legislative processes. I therefore recommend an immediate, impartial, thoro and unsparing investigation into legislative practices and procedure and into the use of corrupt or improper means for the promotion or defeat of legislation."

By unanimous vote the Senate, on the 14th, adopted a resolution providing for a comprehensive investigation by a joint committee of three Senators and five representatives. Similar action will be taken by the Assembly, or House. The committee is to report on or before March 1, 1911. Superintendent Hotchkiss's report refers to the evidence that the fire insurance companies in six years expended at least $150,000 in connection with legislation at the capital. After speaking of the main points in the testimony, he says:

"In short, while absolute proof showing the transit of money from the bank account of an insurance company into the hands or the bank account of a legislator is lacking, the record of the investigation as thus far made up warrants the statement that during the last decade, particularly in the first five years of such decade, a system of bill killing and law getting has existed which is a reproach to the people

of the State. That such system existed prior to 1900 is also apparent from the facts developed."

He refers to the books of a brokerage firm, in which were found the accounts of nine prominent legislators and four other men connected with legislative affairs. These accounts warrant a suspicion that the firm was a clearing house for financial transactions connected with legislation. The dates of alleged investments and of cash withdrawals, together with the profits obtained by sales far above market prices, suggest operations of an unusual and suspicious character. He had no power to make an exhaustive inquiry, but the records are in his possession. One witness examined by him, a lobbyist who expended the fire insurance companies' fund, has moved to Canada. ——Because $1,000 of this fund was paid to George W. Aldridge, now Republican candidate for Congress in the Rochester district, where a special election is to take place this week, the campaign in that district has attracted much attention. E. N. Foss, the Democrat recently elected in Massachusetts, has been making speeches for Havens, the Democratic opponent of Aldridge, his arguments relating almost exclusively to the tariff. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, has written a letter in which he urges all the union men in the district to vote for Havens.

Mr. Bryan's Jefferson Day Letter

Some days before the Jefferson Day dinner at Washington, on the 13th, a letter to be read to the assembled Democrats was received from Mr. Bryan. As it had been postmarked at Lincoln, Neb., and because parts of it were not regarded with favor by certain prominent Democrats, there was an inquiry as to its authenticity. Mr. Bryan's brother in Nebraska informed the committee that the letter had been written by William J. Bryan in Brazil, forwarded to him at Lincoln, and sent by him from that city to Washington. The following part of the letter was not approved by some Democrats :

"President Taft, in his Lincoln speech at New York, February 12th, attributes present high prices mainly to the increase in the production of gold and the consequent enlargement of the volume of money. This unexpected indorsement of our party's proposition in 1896, when we demanded more money as the only remedy for falling prices, is very gratifying. How valuable that admission would have been to us if it had been made during the campaign of that year, when the Republican leaders were denying that the volume of money had any influence on prices and asserting that it did not matter whether we had much money or little, provided it was all good! We may now consider the quantitative theory of money established beyond dispute and proceed to the consideration of other questions. But the President and his predecessor have admitted the correctness of the Democratic position on so many questions that further argument is hardly necessary on any subject; we may now take judgment against the Republican party by confession."

Mr. Bryan also wrote that it seemed likely we were to win a victory over the Meat Trust. Monopoly prices had provoked a popular protest. It was not unnatural that the people should resort to a boycott, but he was sure that in the end they would find legislation against the Trust more satisfactory than abstinence from meat. At the same dinner a speech by John Temple Graves was regarded as an offer of union from Mr. Hearst's Independence League party, altho conditions were attached. "We can see," said Mr. Graves, "an opportunity for united action. We are ready to accept a Democratic party that is not half Bryan and half Belmont—half Hearst and half Ryan."

Governor Patterson Pardons Colonel Cooper

Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson, of Tennessee, has pardoned Col. Duncan B. Cooper, who was found guilty (with his son Robin) of killing ex-United States Senator Edward W. Carmack, on November 9, 1908, in the street at Nashville. This has caused great excitement in the State. Colonel Cooper and his son were convicted a year ago and sentenced to be imprisoned twenty years. Appeal was taken. On the 13th inst., the Supreme Court of Tennessee (voting three to two) confirmed the judgment of the lower court as to the father, but ordered a new trial in the case of the son. Governor Patterson, immediately, before the reading of the opinions was concluded, pardoned

the father, writing his reasons as follows:

"Being thoroly familiar with the record, having read all the testimony and testified to certain facts within my personal knowledge, it is neither desirable nor necessary to delay action for petition to be presented, asking executive clemency. In my opinion, neither of the defendants is guilty. They have not had a fair and impartial trial, but were convicted contrary to the law and evidence. The action of the Supreme Court in vacating the judgment as to Robin Cooper leaves the sentence of final conviction as to his co-defendant. The proof showed that Robin Cooper killed the deceased, and that D. B. Cooper did not fire a shot. Without reflection upon the court, it is inconceivable to my mind and repugnant to every principle of justice that a man should be found guilty of murder who was not in a conspiracy to kill and who in fact did not kill."

G. T. Fitzhugh, of counsel for the State in the trial, characterized the Governor's action as disgraceful in its haste and shocking to all sense of decency. In a published statement he added:

"Sworn to execute the laws as construed by the highest court, the Governor, without a petition from any one, tramples the law under foot and sets aside the court's decree for a cold-blooded murderer, whose influence with the Governor is and has been far more potent than the interests and safety of the people of this great Commonwealth."

Colonel Cooper was the close personal and political friend of Governor Patterson. It is said that Patterson's victory over Carmack in the primaries for the Governorship, not long before the killing of Carmack, was due mainly to Cooper's influence. Patterson then was leader of the anti-prohibitionist forces and Carmack was at the head of the prohibitionists. Carmack, when he lost his life, was editor of the *Tennesseean,* and had published editorial articles which deeply offended Cooper. It is expected that Patterson will be a candidate at the approaching primaries for re-election in November. In three years and two months he has granted 956 pardons, and 152 of these were given to persons convicted of murder.

The Pittsburg Bribery Cases

No additional indictments were reported at Pittsburg last week, and only one confession was made in court. This was offered by C. D. Tilbury, formerly a Councilman but now a resident of St. Paul. He said he had received from Charles Stewart $200, which he regarded as a loan. It had not been repaid, and recently he had decided that it was intended to be a bribe. Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company and of the German National Bank, declined to go from New York to Pittsburg (where he has been indicted), and application for his extradition was made to Governor Hughes. There was a hearing at Albany, where he appeared before the Governor with counsel, claiming that he could not rightfully be extradited. The Governor's decision was reserved. Counsel for other indicted men sought to invalidate all of the indictments by attempting to prove that Mr. Nesbit, foreman of the grand jury, was not legally qualified to act as a juror. Judge Fraser has decided in favor of Mr. Nesbit. It is said that there will be no appeal from this decision at present, but that the alleged disqualification of the foreman will be taken up when the accused men are tried, with the hope of making such a use of it that the defendants can take advantage of the statute of limitations, which will soon be at their service. It is expected that a person said to be more prominent in business than Mr. Hoffstot will be indicted for his connection with the payment of $52,500 in New York to Charles Stewart for the passage of ordinances in the interest of three banks.——Mayor Kniffen, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., in a published statement, says he is convinced that the commission form of municipal government is preferable to the ordinary form. He offers to resign if the people of the city desire to make the experiment and will obtain authority to do so.

The Islands

Agents representing the Dillinghams, of Honolulu, have bought from the Government, in the Philippines, 20,000 acres situated in Laguna Province (Luzon), and including the friars' estate known as Calamba. The land, for which about $400,000 was paid, will be used for a sugar plantation.——In the House, at Washington, on the 14th, the resolution of Representative Martin, calling upon the War Department for

information concerning the sale of 55,000 acres of the San José friars' estate to persons who, it is alleged, represent the Sugar Trust, was tabled by a vote of 144 to 121, the Committee on Insular Affairs having reported that the information had been received by its chairman. Two Republicans voted with the Democrats in the negative. The correspondence shows that inquiries as to the land were made at first by John Henry Hammond, a member of the law firm which includes the President's brother and of which Attorney-General Wickersham was formerly a member; also that, on account of these relations, the work was transferred to another firm. An opinion given by the Attorney-General permitted the sale of so large a block of land to one buyer. Mr. Martin asserts that a part of the desired information has been withheld. He gives notice of his intention to introduce another resolution. —— President Gomez has made Morua Delgado, a negro, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce in his Cabinet. Señor Delgado was formerly President of the Senate.

Countries South of Us

A series of earthquakes, beginning on the 14th, destroyed much property in Costa Rica, especially in the cities of San José and Cartago. There were sixty-two shocks in three days. The banks were closed, business was suspended, and thousands of panic-stricken people fled to the hills.——The original plans for the Panama Canal called for the excavation of 103,795,000 cubic yards of material. This is the quantity already excavated, but 71,000,000 yards remain to be taken out, because the modified plans provided for a wider and deeper canal. More than 5,000 tourists have visited the Zone this season.——At the beginning of last week it was thought at Washington that war between Ecuador and Peru was close at hand, but at the end of it there was a prospect of a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Much depends upon the attitude of Chili. Demonstrations hostile to Peru and in favor of supporting Ecuador continue to be made at the capital of Colombia.——Ignacio Mariscal, for more than thirty years the head of Mexico's Department of Foreign Relations, and a lifelong friend and adviser of President Diaz, died on the 16th, of pneumonia. ——The American Minister in Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson, asserts that persons hostile to himself and to the interests of the United States have published misleading reports of an address which he made recently at a banquet given to him by the American colony. It was alleged that in his remarks he commended the Aztec and Toltec blood and influence and spoke in an uncomplimentary way of the Spanish element in Mexico.

Roosevelt in Europe

Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester of the United States Government and dismissed by President Taft for insubordination, met Mr. Roosevelt at Porto Maurizio. The two spent two days in conference, mostly while walking or driving in the vicinity of the villa of Miss Carow, where the Roosevelt family were staying. Nothing was given out as to the results of the interview except that Mr. Roosevelt had accepted an invitation to speak at the National Conservation Congress in September. He will also take part in the Frontier Day celebration at Cheyenne, Wyo., and in the dedication of the John Brown battlefield in Kansas. At Porto Maurizio Mr. Roosevelt had a talk with ex-Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, in regard to the California situation. After a day spent at Venice, partly in the company of the Duke of the Abruzzi, well known as an Arctic explorer and mountain climber, Mr. Roosevelt went on to Vienna, where he received a royal welcome, or as near to it as Austrian etiquet permitted. The Emperor had a private conversation with him for half an hour on his first call at the Hofburg and later gave a dinner at the Schönbrunn palace, where besides Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit there were thirty-five guests, members of the Cabinet and court officials. The court carriages and automobiles were placed at his disposal for his flying visits to the riding school, the parade grounds, the tombs of the Hapsburgs and other points of interest. The Papal Nuncio at the Austrian court, Mgr. Granito di Belmonte Pignatelli, called in state at the Ameri-

can Embassy and was closeted for a short time with Mr. Roosevelt. Altho nothing is known of what was said it is assumed that the visit of the representative of the Pope indicates that the Vatican bears him no grudge for the unfortunate incident at Rome.

Veto Resolutions Passed

Premier Asquith has succeeded in getting his resolutions limiting the veto power of the Lords passed thru the House of Commons. On the night of April 14, when the crisis in the great conflict was reached, the excitement in the House of Commons reached an unparalleled pitch and the Opposition members were furious at finding themselves beaten and an undesirable issue forced upon them at an unfavorable time. At 7.30 in the evening, just before the veto was to be taken under the closure rule, Mr. Asquith announced his intention of reading a statement of the policy of the Government. Mr. Balfour, ex-Premier and leader of the Opposition, interposed with the point of order that such a statement was inadmissible since there was no opportunity to reply to it. This excited a violent outburst of indignation on the part of the Liberals, Laborites and Irish, but the chairman ruled in favor of Mr. Balfour and the Premier put back his paper into his pocket and the House of Commons proceeded to vote upon the resolutions. The first, restricting the power of the House of Lords, was carried by 351 to 246. The second resolution, limiting the duration of a Parliament to five years instead of seven, was carried by 334 to 236. Later in the evening Premier Asquith, amid shouts of applause from his supporters, made his announcement. He said that it was not usual for a government to make a statement of policy regarding contingencies that had not yet arisen, but the Government was now affronted by an exceptional, perhaps a unique, state of things. The effective existence and usefulness of the Government depended upon the



THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT PALATINE HILL.
Looking down across the Roman Forum.

statutory enactment of the resolutions which had just been passed by the House of Commons:

"If the Lords fail to accept our policy or decline to consider it when it is formally presented to them we shall immediately tender advice to the Crown as to the steps which will have to be taken if that policy is to receive statutory effect. What the precise terms of that advice will be is of course not right for me to say now, but if we do not find ourselves in a position to insure statutory effect being given to our policy we shall either resign or recommend the dissolution of Parliament.

"In no case could we recommend dissolution except under conditions securing that in the new Parliament the judgment of the people as exprest at an election will be carried into law."

This declaration of policy was received with jeers and hisses by the Unionists and Conservatives and when the Premier stated that he could not say what the Government would do in case the Lords rejected the resolutions, the Opposition shouted, "Ask Redmond!" Mr. Balfour in his reply denounced the tactics of the Government in securing the support of the Irish by a promise of home rule and in bringing the Crown into the conflict instead of protecting it. He concluded with the words:

"The Premier has bought the Irish vote for his budget and bought it successfully, but the price he has paid is the dignity of his office and of all the great traditions of which he ought to be the guardian."

The session adjourned in a tumult, the Opposition calling the Irish "traitors" and "dynamitards" and the supporters of the Government retaliating in kind. It was with difficulty that some of the members were restrained from engaging in physical conflicts. The effect of this action is to force the issue of the House of Lords into the forefront and if a dissolution occurs soon, the Opposition will have to make the defense of the House of Lords its principal plea and will not be able to bring such questions as tariff reform and national defense so effectively as in the recent elections.

French Labor and Politics

Marseilles is involved in another serious strike originating with the naval reservists, who objected to the employment of so large a proportion of foreigners on vessels bearing the French flag. They claim that the steamship companies have violated the navigation law requiring that on French vessels all the officers and at least three-quarters of the crew shall be French. The dockers and draymen joined in the strike and the bakers and other unionists stopped work in sympathy. A general strike is liable to be declared at any moment, which would tie up not only the shipping but also much of the internal commerce of France. With the aid of the bluejackets part of the vessels in the harbor of Marseilles have been able to get off, but others have not found it possible to secure adequate and competent crews, and passengers in some cases have refused to embark under these circumstances. French and German steamers are loading at Genoa instead of Marseilles. M. Chéron, Under Secretary of State, is at Marseilles trying to make peace and to insure the departure of vessels. A regiment of cuirassiers, a battalion of Alpine chasseurs, and 600 gendarmes have been sent to Marseilles to keep order.——The scavengers or *boueux* of Paris are on strike and the cans of garbage remain for days upon the streets. The amount of disease resulting from the filthiness of the city is likely to be greater than that caused by the inundation. The cart drivers are striking in sympathy, and refuse to handle the garbage. In some cases, where the cans have been collected by outside assistance, the strikers would not permit the refuse of the city to be carted away, but have overturned the carts on the boulevards, very much to the annoyance of the residents in the quarter.——The electoral campaign now going on is marked by two novel features. There is now an open and active clerical party working for representatives favorable to Catholic interests, and for the first time the suffrage movement has become apparent in France. A number of women have entered the field as candidates for members of the Chamber and a program of reforms has been adopted, including, besides the right to vote, the removal of injustices of the French law. The suffragists demand equal pay for equal work, hygienic schoolhouses and hospitals and the elimination of that provision of the civil code which requires a wife

to obey her husband. One of the candidates, Madame Durand, who is running against Georges Berry in the Ninth Arrondissement of the Seine, at one of her political meetings brought upon the platform a male idiot, whom she explained had the right to vote while she had not.

Chinese Missions Destroyed

All of the foreign missions in Chang-Sha, the capital of the Province of Hu-Nan, are reported to have been destroyed by a mob on April 14. The missionaries and their families took refuge in the Governor's yamen, which was also attacked and burned, but all the foreigners escaped in safety to Hankow. Two British gunboats from Hankow have gone up the Siang-Kiang to Chang-Sha, and American and French gunboats have also been sent into the interior, but may not be able to make their way so far up the river as the British boats. The riots originated in the scarcity of rice, which the people believed was being cornered by the Chinese officials. The Chinese soldiers were helpless to protect the city from the mob, which burned the rice stores on the principal streets and the mission buildings with them. There has been a great deal of agitation against all foreigners, as there was before the Boxer outbreak. The missions known to be destroyed are the Wesleyan China Inland Mission of five Englishmen; the Methodist China Inland Mission, headed by Dr. Frank G. Keller, Yale, '92, with several assistants; the Norwegian Mission; United Evangelical Mission, in charge of the Rev. C. Newton Dubs, of Harrisburg, Pa., whose wife was the first white woman to settle in Chang-Sha; and the Yale Mission College and its hospital, which is maintained at a cost of about $13,000 a year by Yale undergraduates and alumni. There are five persons engaged in the Yale medical and educational work. It is said that 24,000 people took part in the rioting, and that the Governor of Hu-Nan and his son were killed. The Chinese soldiers at Chang-Sha, instead of protecting the officials and foreigners, took part in the looting. The refugees lost all their personal effects.

Foreign Notes

The Turkish Government is reported to have suppressed the revolt of the Albanians and, by promising investigation and redress of their grievances, induced them to disperse to their homes. If the victory of the Government is as complete as it is said to be the new administration is to be congratulated, for the Albanians are an intractable people and have been accustomed to having their own way. Under the old régime the Sultan showed them great favor, for he recruited his bodyguard from these mountain tribes. Consequently they have not been pleased by the establishment of a constitutional government and manifested their displeasure by refusing to pay the taxes it imposed. When the Government insisted they revolted and attacked the officials, one of whom fell mortally wounded. Fourteen battalions were dispatched from Constantinople the first of the month, and several sharp engagements have been fought in the Albanian mountains.——The plan for reforms in the Kongo, prepared by the Belgian Colonial Ministry, have been approved by King Albert and will go into effect on July 1. The reforms include a reduction in the taxes, which will be collected in money and not paid by labor; the substitution of native for white officials; the restriction of obligatory labor on the part of adults to the works dedicated to the improvement of their own conditions, and the suppression of polygamy.——The new Ministry under the leadership of Signor Luzzatti will adopt a more pronounced anti-clerical policy than that of Signor Giolitti which it replaces, but it is doubtful whether it will long remain in power. The precedence of civil over religious marriage and complete secularization of the public schools are among the measures proposed.——The lockout in the building trades of Germany, involving 100,000 or 200,000 workmen began on April 15. About 10 per cent. of the employers refused to join in the lockout, but the manufacturers of building material have decided to refuse to provide them with material. The trades unions are said to have $3,750,000 in strike funds and will levy an assessment of a mark or half a mark a day on the men who continue to work.

What Is the Matter with Milwaukee?

BY VICTOR L. BERGER

[Mr. Berger is one of the ablest Socialists in the United States, and has long been the leader of the Socialist party of the Middle West. Since 1892 he has been the editor of *Vorwaerts* and the *Social Democratic Herald*, both published in Milwaukee. He was the Socialistic candidate for mayor of Milwaukee and Congress in 1904 and received five votes for United States Senator in the same year. This year he was elected alderman. For THE INDEPENDENT'S comment on the Milwaukee victory see our last week's leading editorial.—EDITOR.]

FOR the first time in the history of this country the Socialists have carried a large city. They have carried Milwaukee, a city of nearly 400,000. This was done after many years of struggling and gradual but substantial growth. For 1898 we polled only 2,414 votes; in 1900 we polled 2,473 votes; in 1902, 8,453 votes; 1904, 15,056 votes; 1906, 16,837 votes; 1908, 20,887 votes, and 1910, 27,622.

The Socialists of Milwaukee feel proud of this. And they have the more reason, when they look back upon the kind of campaign that was made against them.

The Socialist ticket was elected after a campaign of abuse and vilification such as has never been equaled in Milwaukee.

The Socialists were accused of preaching "bullets, not ballots"; accused of favoring a bloody revolution and of intending to plant the "red flag of bloodlust" upon the city hall. The voters were warned that the "many headed reptile of Socialism threatened the home, the religious beliefs of our people and their liberty before God and man."

These accusations were repeated day after day and night after night from the platform. They were printed day after day in bold, black type in advertisements in the daily papers. They were made the text of many editorials, in all kinds of periodicals.

Besides, almost the entire daily press—six English, two German and two Polish papers—seemed to agree that the election of the Socialist ticket would destroy the "credit" of the city and paralyze its further growth.



VICTOR L. BERGER.

However, we have the satisfaction that the chief shrieker, the Republican candidate, had only 11,262 votes. The Democratic nominee polled 20,513 votes. But the Socialist, Emil Seidel, received 27,622.

We also elected all the seven candidates for aldermen-at-large, and fourteen ward-aldermen out of twenty-three.

Among them was the rock-ribbed Fourteenth Ward, on which the Democratic party was supposed to have a perpetual mortgage, because the inhabitants are all Poles and Roman Catholics.

However, altho the priests had, as usual, their political say on the Sunday before the election, in some way or another a cog slipped and the majority of the ballots in the Fourteenth Ward were "red," not "black."

The Democratic forces in all probability would have been beaten quite as badly as the Republicans, if many "good"

Republicans had not voted for Mayor Rose's Crown Prince, Schoenecker, because they feared the success of the Socialists.

As for the nationality of our voters, they are overwhelmingly American. As a rule the Socialists cannot get either the German or the Pole of the first generation—to say nothing of the other immigrants. We have to wait for the second, the American born generation, educated in the public schools, or, at least, in a parochial school.

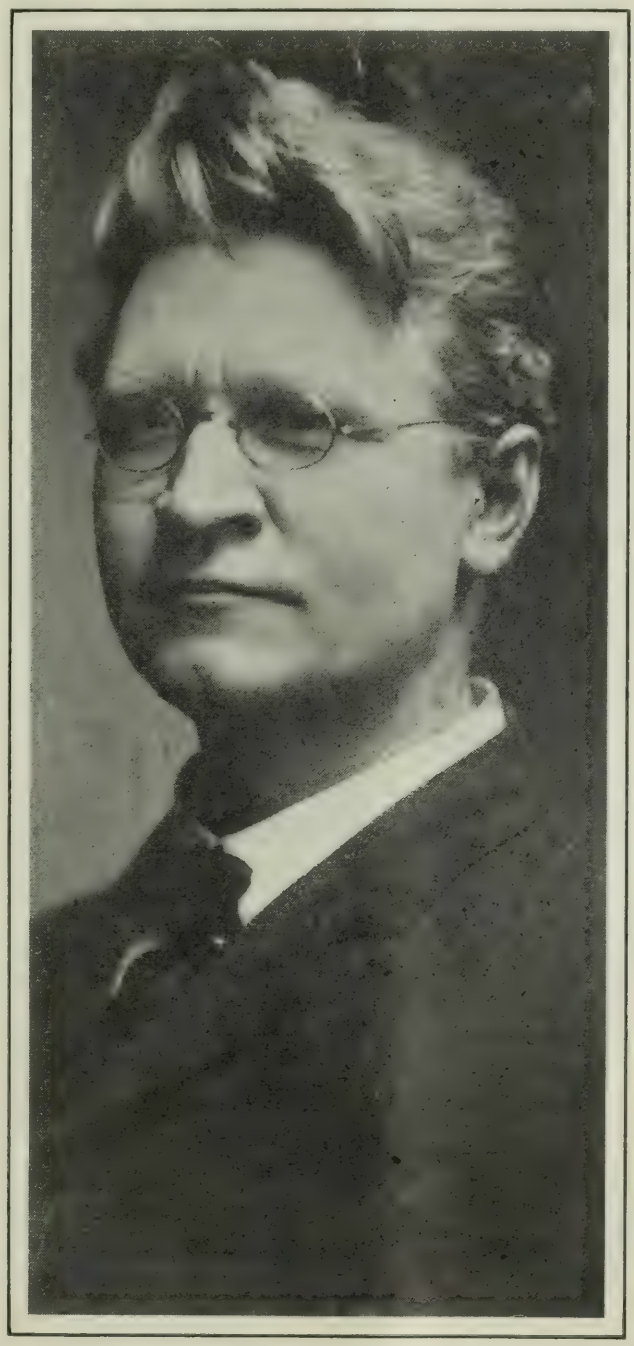
Our entire method of propoganda is and has been in the past, the use of literature. We distributed about 750,000 pieces in this campaign.

Now the very next question before us is the problem of applying the international Socialist philosophy to present conditions and to Milwaukee.

We must now show the people of Milwaukee and of the United States that the philosophy of international Socialism can be applied and will be applied to a local situation, and that it can be applied with advantage to any American city of the present day.

As to the fears about the Socialist party, they are ridiculous.

Since election day is over nobody in Milwaukee is afraid of the Socialist party.



EMIL SEIDEL,
Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee.

The workingmen surely are not afraid. In fact, workingmen, organized and unorganized, constitute the overwhelming bulk—more than 95 per cent.—of the Socialist party.

The workingmen see in Socialism their only hope and guiding star for the future. They see in Socialism their deliverance from the present system, which keeps them in ignorance, misery and degradation—and exploits them both by low wages and high prices.

The workingmen know that only as Socialism is introduced and instilled into our public life and public institutions, will trust rule, starvation and degradation vanish.

So more and more every year the workingmen from the solid phalanx of the movement. In Milwaukee they are almost a unit for the Socialist party.

So much for the workingman.

Now, are the small business men afraid? They are not.

The small business men see that they are economically doomed by the ruthless competition and the overwhelming power of the trusts.

And they know that, after all, the great mass of the working people stands nearer to them in methods of thought, mode of life, and common sufferance than the capitalists.

The small business men are sure that

their fate is tied to the fate of the proletariat. They are sure of the sympathy of the working class. And the working class to no small degree is sure of their sympathies.

Some people said, however, that in case of a Socialist victory, Socialism would be tried in Milwaukee, law and order would be abolished, and trades unionism, strikes and boycotts would run amuck.

It is true that certain of our big business men were badly frightened.

Yet it ought to be clear to every thinking man that we cannot abolish capitalism in Milwaukee alone or in Wisconsin alone.

Moreover, every thinking Socialist knows that capitalism cannot and will not be abolished in one day. We all know that it can only be abolished gradually.

We all understand that, even after its downfall, remnants of it will remain for a long time to come. Remnants of feudalism even now are still strong in England, France and Germany, altho feudalism broke down a long, long time ago. The capitalism has taken its place.

And as to law and order: While the Socialists have not made the laws and are not responsible for the present order or disorder, even our opponents must concede that we obey and carry out the laws, and make our opponents obey them as far as we can.

Socialists all over the globe have always complied with the laws of their respective countries.

At the same time, we admit that we will not give the laws that hateful and oppressive construction and interpretation toward the working class which they usually receive under capitalistic administrations.

We also declare that we will change and abolish all the oppressive laws at the first opportunity we get.

And it is, moreover, clear to every observer that the Socialist party is a great organizer. And organization always means order. Socialism in itself never creates disorder—it stands for a new order and a higher order.

Why then, should any sane man be afraid of the Socialist party?

The effect of Socialism upon the laboring class can be best studied in the trades unions of Milwaukee.

We have had hardly any strikes in Milwaukee during the last six or seven years. In fact, we had many less strikes than any other city of half its size or one-fourth its industrial importance.

The main reason for the rare occurrence of strikes in Milwaukee is very simple.

The Socialist has made the present industrial system a study.

He knows very well that the individual employer is about as much the product of the present system as the individual workingman. He knows that the capitalist is as much bound by it as the proletarian. The Socialist knows what the so-called employer can do and what he cannot do.

The Socialist knows what the wage-worker may ask and what he may not ask under the present system.

The Socialist loves his home, his wife and children. He wants to get as much as possible for them. But at the same time, knowing the capitalist system, he knows that he cannot go too far without destroying his own home.

And moreover, the Socialist has the social conscience. He looks at everything from the standpoint of the working class; from the standpoint of the community; from the standpoint of the craft to which he belongs.

I can say from actual experience that at times the Socialists of Milwaukee have opposed some strikes that have been declared in this city.

True, after a strike has once been declared by the majority, the Socialists have been the most active and ardent supporters of it and the last to give up when the strike was lost. But they rarely start a strike.

Then why should anybody be afraid of many strikes and boycotts in Milwaukee in case of a Socialist victory?

The Milwaukee trades unions have proven to be a factor for order, not for disorder.

Trades unions are absolutely necessary for the protection of the workingmen, organized and unorganized.

Even our adversaries and opponents, if they are honest, admit that the influence of the Socialists has been for good;

that it has been wholesome; that the very presence of our men has acted as a sort of public conscience, represented in the meetings of the common council and the county board.

We did not get any votes from the capitalist class as such, or from the hypocrites who decry sin in the open and practise it secretly.

We told them plainly that we scorned the votes of men who prefer hold-up men in control of the city government to honest working men.

And we want it understood that we did not ask anybody to vote for our candidates only because they are honest.

Socialists aim at higher things than simply not to steal when they are in office —and not to be bribed when a franchise is to be given out.

Honesty, that is, the capacity not to steal and not to be bribed, when there is the temptation, may be the highest ideal that any capitalist party has set up, but has not reached.

With us this kind of honesty is the first and smallest requirement.

But we want to expose the false pretense that the Socialists and trades unions will create constant disorder because of the victory of our party in Milwaukee.

We want it understood that we shall have better order in every respect under a Socialist administration than we now have in any city in the country.

The realization of our limitations in administering the affairs of Milwaukee should not, however, warrant the assumption, that the complete emancipation of labor from capitalism is any less our aim and object. Therefore this is our answer to the question:

What is the matter with Milwaukee?

The working class here is gradually awakening to the possibilities of modern achievements in production. And that their proper administration will give to all the race security, peace and the necessities and comforts of life.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Present Situation in China

BY SHERIDAN PITT READ

[Mr. Read is an old contributor of THE INDEPENDENT and was formerly United States Consul at Tientsin, China. We have shown his article to Mr. Zumoto, late editor of the *Japan Times,* who replies to it in the article which follows this.—EDITOR.]

THE avowed policies of our Government with respect to China are twofold, namely, under no circumstances to seek "zones of influence" either by acquiring territorial concessions at the treaty ports (our last relinquished concession was at Tientsin*, which, on abandonment by us, was promptly snapped up by Germany), or by demanding special jurisdiction over large areas of Chinese territory. With regard to concessions at treaty ports, it should be mentioned *en passant* that the granting of such concessions has been recognized by the Chinese Government—as being essential for the safety of foreigners in their intercourse with Chinese and in accord with the principle of extra-territoriality still operative within the Celestial Empire—since the entrance into Peking in 1860 of the English and French troops.

In Shanghai the concessions which satisfy the above-mentioned exigencies are in the hands of the English and French—the English concession being by far the larger and more important. In Tientsin, England, France, Germany, Russia and Japan have concessions. Hankow is likewise provided with a number of these concessions which, grouped together, resemble the miniaturing of the great nations of the world, and the writer assures the reader that the differences—"squabbles" might be the better word to use here—continually brewing and being settled between the respective nationalities of these concessions necessitate an amazing amount of diplomatic *finesse* on the part of the consuls and their municipalities. England

*This took place in 1896, while the writer was Consul at Tientsin, and was at the instance of our Legation at Peking, Col. Denby, Minister.

never fails to have a concession at each treaty port. The other great Powers are provided with them more in accord with their commercial dealings.

As for "zones of influence"—it may be mentioned briefly that the English are entrenched at Wei-hai-wei, the Germans at Kiaochau and Tsingtau, the Japanese at Tairen (Dalny), Port Arthur and up



of operations at Harbin. Latest telegraphic dispatches, announced in the Paris edition of the New York *Herald* on the very date of this writing, state that Japan and Russia have extended their convention of 1906 so as to include specifically Manchuria (already theirs it would seem from their recent actions in opposing the building of the Kin-chow-

the railway (built by Russia) thru the Liaotung Peninsula well into the heart of Manchuria, at which point the Russians come in for their "zone," stretching northward along this unfortunate railway (which was the real cause of the recent war between Japan and Russia) as far as the Siberian frontier, with base

Aigun Railway by China, in the financing of which the United States has been particularly interested) and Mongolia. So close and intimate are the terms of this convention that it is said to be tantamount to an alliance. This latest phase, let it be said parenthetically by the writer, who has been following this North China

situation for a period of nearly a score of years, will doubtlessly result in the abandonment to Japan of all Manchurian interests, inasmuch as Russia has no possible outlet to the sea in this direction with Japan forever blocking the way. As *quid pro quo* for this obliging move by Russia in behalf of Japanese interests, Japan will accord to Russia free rein in Mongolia. With respect to this contingency, the significant fact should not be overlooked that the great Caravan Tea Route, over which for many decades Chinese tea has found its way into Russia, extends from Kalgan across the Gobi Desert in Mongolia to Urga and Kiachtka in Siberia. This tea is bought and packed at Hankow by the Russians themselves, who handle it at every point of transshipment. The Belgians, who, it is often said, have been acting thruout in behalf of Russia, have already completed the trunk line—known as the Lu-Han line—from Hankow to Lu-Kou-Chiao (6 miles from Peking). The Chinese themselves have continued it to Kalgan, a distance of 120 miles northwest of Peking. It is obvious, therefore, that if Russia can have, by the grace of Japan, free hand to lay rails over this great caravan route from their trans-Siberian line at Kiachtka via Urga to Kalgan, she will in this eventuality have, with the exception of the above mentioned 120 miles of railway owned by China between Peking and Kalgan, a thru railway system from St. Petersburg to Hankow—the Chicago of China—on the Yangtze.

Even before the building by the Russians of the trans-Manchurian Railway to Port Arthur and Dalny, Russia strove to obtain a concession from China to construct a railway from Kiachtka via Urga and Kalgan to Peking, but the insurmountable little hitch in her plan was over the section of road between Kalgan and Peking, since the great Powers thru their representatives at Peking effectively opposed letting Russia obtain railway access to the Chinese capital. This bit of railway now having been built and equipped by China herself—proving incidentally China's ability in railway construction—Russian diplomacy will find a way to lease same in good time, but in the interval she returns, so to speak, to her first love, which is to link her trans-Siberian line with the heart of China—and handle, in addition to tea over this caravan route, which is the greatest trade route in China, all other classes of merchandise, namely, sundry products and cereals going north and sheep and goat skins, wool and other raw materials going south, with which the 3,000 camels passing each way daily are heavily laden. This *dénouement* is so obvious that it is set forth here not as a prophecy but as a certainty.

Japan and Russia intend to exclude the world from North China. Their recent concerted moves, brought to light thru Secretary Knox's wise, far-sighted proposition for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways, are proofs of this sweeping assertion.

Japan, already controlling Korea, intends to dominate Manchuria and the Gulf of Pechili, and Russia, by means of the railway across the Gobi Desert, above outlined, will likewise dominate Mongolia and spread her influence all along to the very heart of China. This will also strengthen her position in the direction of Tibet.

Are the United States, England and Germany asleep and oblivious to what is transpiring, and which, if allowed to be consummated, will lead to the greatest war in history?

The United States has sedulously kept aloof from all this, but our destiny in the Far East and in all countries whose shores are laved by the Pacific is impelling us to take part in these passing events.

Our second policy in China, for the sake of the continued peace of the world, has been to maintain the "open door" thru diplomatic representations to the Powers that this is the sole means of preserving the integrity of China as a nation, and of assuring equal opportunities for trade and participation in loans to the world alike.

With our avowed intention to keep our hands off China's territory, but with our equally avowed intention to participate in international trade matters, loans, etc., affecting China, let us take a passing glance at how we stand today.

In Manchuria, Japan and Russia, because of their joint control of the rail-

way originally built by Russia from the Siberian frontier to the apex of the Liaotung Peninsula, are attempting to thwart the Chinese Government in building another road that would meet the commercial needs of Manchuria in many ways. This is the Kin-chow-Aigun Railway, above refered to, in financing which both America and Great Britain were to have participated, and with regard to which it is today stated from Peking that owing to pressure upon it, the Wai Wu Pu has abandoned negotiations. This, if true, is serious news and in a way corroborates the report of the alliance between Russia and Japan with regard to Manchuria and Mongolia to which we have already referred. Will the United States and Great Britain, in the exercise of their combined good offices, endeavor to remove this pressure from the Chinese Foreign Office in order that China may continue negotiating with regard to the building of this road as tho in no wise curtailed in the use of her sovereign rights?

In Central China, with respect to the building of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway, we have just succeeded in gaining participation in the loan by China from England, Germany and France for this purpose. But now it is given out in the press that England, France and Germany each intend to control a third part of this road. Thus we have wedged our way in as a participator in the loan, but the three great Powers above cited, it seems from this press dispatch, are to control the road when built (partly with United States money) in sections—each one-third section carrying with it special privileges belonging to a "zone of influence."

In other words we can put up our money, but can have no share in the control.

Has England inadvertently yielded to such a policy of dividing this road into "zones"? We say inadvertently because this would be at variance with her attitude, as we think we see it, toward the situation in Manchuria.

Great Britain understands as well as we do that "zones of influence," indicated by the present trend of affairs in China, would close the door.

At this juncture, therefore, the United States awaits with considerable interest the disclosure of Great Britain's attitude, and the United States furthermore trusts that Great Britain, in making up her mind as to a definite policy to be pursued with respect to this entire Chinese situation, will not lose sight of the fact that the "open door" policy is very dear to the people of our country—and that withal—"blood is thicker than water."

With England and America joined together in a policy that will uphold the integrity of China, it will be found that Germany's policy is likewise for Chinese sovereignty and the "open door."

BOULOGNE, FRANCE.

Japan in Manchuria

BY M. ZUMOTO

[Mr. Zumoto is now the Director of the Oriental Information Agency, recently opened in New York City. Before he came to this city he was the Editor of the *Japan Times*.—EDITOR.]

INFORMATION emanating from the highest quarters in Tokyo and in more than one European capital, has long since finally disposed of the rumored alliance between Japan and Russia, which seems to give Mr. Read so much trouble.

The origin of this canard appears to be the exchange of views between Tokyo and St. Petersburg in connection with the American proposals for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways at present owned and operated by Russia and Japan, and for the construction of a new line from Chinchow to Aigun, paralleling the Japanese road and bisecting the Russian road to Tsitsihar and touching the Russian border on the Amur. It would have been strange, indeed, if such an exchange of views did not take place between the two Powers so vitally af-

fected by those proposals. Nor is there any cause for surprise that these Powers should have discovered a certain community of interest in the situation created by the American proposals. This discovery naturally led to a concert of action between the governments of Japan and Russia. But, as the event has shown, that concert was severely limited and local. It was confined to the question of the neutralization of the existing railways, and the two Governments acted differently in regard to the proposed Chinchow-Aigun railway, Japan agreeing to it on condition of equal participation in financing and engineering the enterprise, while Russia absolutely opposed it on economic and strategic grounds.

How this incidental concert of action between the two Powers proves, as Mr. Read contends, that they "intend to exclude the world from North China," is more than I can comprehend. In refusing to hand over our railways in Manchuria to the control of an international syndicate nearly thirty years in advance of the stipulated date for their sale to China, Japan has simply announced her intention of conserving the advantages secured to her by treaties and other instruments which enjoy the tacit approval of all the Powers of the world.

The Japanese Government could not, indeed, have acted otherwise, without unpardonable negligence of its responsibilities. For, as Count Komura, our Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently explained in the Diet, a number of costly enterprises have been launched in Manchuria by Japanese subjects in the expectation that the existing order of things would not be disturbed before the stipulated date, namely, 1938, a period of time sufficiently long for most kinds of business undertakings.

The recognition of this fact, together with the sentimental importance which the Japanese naturally attach to the South Manchurian Railway as the only tangible result of a sanguinary struggle in which there was scarcely a family in all Japan that did not mourn for the loss of some of its members or relatives, accounts for the unanimous and unhesitating opposition which the public opinion at home presented to Secretary Knox's proposals.

The charge that Japan, acting in concert with Russia, intends to exclude the world from North China is peculiarly galling to us, because we are scrupulously adhering to the principles of the open door and equal opportunity in Manchuria and elsewhere. In spite of the chronic crusades conducted thru the press against Japan's good faith in this respect, there is not a single authenticated instance of the actual violation of the open door principle on the part of Japan.

It is still fresh in the memory of the public that the *Evening Post's* correspondent at Washington was informed at the State Department that there was not on file any protest or complaint on the matter. Too much prominence cannot be given to a timely advice, which, according to the said correspondent, "a responsibly placed person in the State Department" has offered to this effect: "Discount by 50 per cent. all alarmist reports and reserve judgment on what remains."

It may safely be claimed that, were it not for Japan's interference, the whole of Manchuria would long ere this have been absorbed into the Russian Empire. To make this clear it may be necessary to refresh the reader's memory with regard to one of the most important and interesting chapters of modern history.

It may be remembered that, taking advantage of some local disorders at the time of the Boxer trouble in 1900, Russia poured her troops into Manchuria and occupied the whole of it down to the shores of the Gulf of Pechili, treating the whole territory almost as her own province. Prior to this Russia had got the lease of Liaotung Peninsula and the right of building and operating several lines of railways in Manchuria. Attached to the railway grant were various important privileges, such as the guarding of the lines by Russian troops and the semi-independent control of affairs relating to the railway zone. Japan did not protest against either the lease of Liaotung Peninsula or to the railway grant with all its important accessory privileges, for these concessions had been obtained by legitimate agreements with China. Japan's objection was aimed at the continued military occupation of the whole of Manchuria, for which Russia

had no warrant: on the contrary she was under treaty stipulations for evacuation within certain periods of time. It was Russia's refusal to carry out these stipulations that precipitated the tension which finally ended in the disastrous war.

What has that war done for Manchuria? Japan has naturally succeeded to all the legitimate rights and privileges formerly possessed by Russia, namely, the lease of Liaotung Peninsula and the railway concession south of Changchung. Apart from that Manchuria has been completely restored to China, this being the case not only in the south but also in the north. All the troops, other than the legitimate railway guards, have been withdrawn by Japan and Russia from all parts of Manchuria, which is now policed, garrisoned and ruled by China without any interference from either of her neighbors. In other words, conditions in Manchuria have been brought down to the strictly legitimate treaty basis.

It will thus be seen that whatever autonomy China now enjoys in Manchuria—and it is complete outside the railway zone—China owes not to any exertion on her part but entirely to Japan.

Were it not for Japan, the whole of Manchuria down to the Great Wall would long since have been incorporated into the Russian Empire. Where would the open door have been then? That it is still possible to talk of the open door in Manchuria at all, is due to Japan and to Japan only. We do not want the world to feel grateful to us; all that we ask is that contemporary history be read with a reasonable degree of candor and intelligence.

Ex-Consul Read, like many another writer on the Manchurian question, seems to possess anything but a clear idea of the position Japan occupies there with reference to railway enterprises. Everybody acquainted with the recent history of the Far Eastern politics knows that Japan's position in this matter is one of special advantage fully justified by the enormous interests she has to safeguard in that part of the continent.

Japan's special position mentioned above is based on the pledge which China gave to Japan in the so-called secret protocols to the Peking Treaty of December 22, 1905. The pledge runs thus:

"The Chinese Government engage, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the South Manchurian Railway, not to construct,



LOADS OF BEAN SACKS WAITING FOR SHIPMENT AT CHANGCHUNG STATION.



CART TRAFFIC IN MANCHURIA.

prior to the recovery by them of the said railway, any main line in the neighborhood of or parallel to that railway or any branch line which might be prejudicial to the interest of the above mentioned railway."

It has been argued by not a few writers that this agreement is not binding, as it contradicts the Treaty of Portsmouth, in which both Japan and Russia agree "not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria." If there is any contradiction between these two international instruments, the usual practice will be to read and interpret the earlier agreement in the light and under the limitations of the later one.

The limitations which Japan secured at Peking are essential for the protection of her railway rights acquired at such tremendous sacrifices in money and blood.

The objection to the Peking protocols is apparently based on the assumption that they were secretly obtained and have been studiously kept secret not only from the world at large but from the governments of the principal Powers interested. The New York *Times,* for instance, in its editorial on March 8, 1910, after referring to the Russian rejection of Secretary Knox's proposal relating to the Chin-Chow-Aigun Railway, observes: "There was some expectation that Japan might give a more favorable reply, but there crops up a secret agreement between her and China in which China agrees, etc., etc." The impression clearly intended to convey is that the Japanese Government has all these years carefully withheld from the world all knowledge of this railway agreement with China and has sprung it at the last moment upon the unsuspecting world. It may be observed in passing that in the case of the Chin-Chow-Aigun Railway Japan, as already stated, has waived her objection on condition of equal participation in the financing and management of the enterprise.

The simple truth is this. Almost immediately after the return to Tokyo of our Senior Envoy from Peking, our Government, early in 1906, took steps to communicate the text of the agreement in question to the leading interested Powers, including the United States.

Some of these Powers do not seem to have treated this communication as confidential. The text of these so-called secret protocols is, for instance, printed in Mr. T. F. Millard's much read "Amer-

ica and the Far Eastern Question" (Appendix D). Therein the author states that the document

"was communicated by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Wilson, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Tokyo, and by him transmitted to the Department of State under date of February 16, 1906, as a summary of certain protocols to the Peking Agreement signed by the plenipotentiaries of Japan and China."

Moreover, widespread attention was invited to this compact a few years ago in connection with a British syndicate's proposal to extend the Chinese railway to Fakumen and Tsitsihar. When the project met a determined opposition from Japan, the matter was brought up in the British Parliament, where it was officially explained from the Ministerial side that the British Government had been duly notified of the conclusion of the agreement on which Japan's opposition was based. The text of the agreement itself was then widely published in the press not only of Japan and the Far East but of the rest of the world. It is hardly necessary to add that no Power has in any way signified any objection to the agreement, which must, consequently, be regarded as tacitly approved by the Governments of the leading countries.

While on this topic, I may as well mention a curious contention advanced by a writer in the *Outlook* of February 12, 1910. He says: "As this secret agreement was obtained under duress . . . it cannot be regarded as binding." The portion I have omitted in the above passage as marked by dots refers to alleged contradiction between the Portsmouth Treaty and the subsequent railway agreement under consideration—a point which I have already dealt with. Now there was nothing in the conditions under which this agreement was obtained at Peking in December, 1905, that can suggest the idea of duress, unless, indeed, it be the fact that it was an agreement between a strong and a weak nation. Should this argument be accepted as sound, the result would be the invalidation of the great bulk of the existing political treaties between nations. It would certainly hold good in the case of the stipulations under which the United States holds the Philippines and dominates the West Indies.

Some of the writers who recognize the validity of the railway agreement in question refuse to admit, however, that the provisions of this agreement apply to railways like the proposed one from Chinchow to Aigun, which runs parallel to the South Manchurian line but which is separated from it by sixty or seventy miles with the river Liao between the two, and which, consequently, it is argued, will not compete with the Japanese line. Such an argument might hold good under conditions obtaining in other countries, but nobody in the least acquainted with the condition of traffic in Manchuria can fail to see that the proposed line will seriously affect the interests of the South Manchurian line not only in regard to thru traffic with Europe but still more in regard to the local business. The busiest season for the transportation of produce and merchandise in Manchuria is during the cold winter months, when, the ground and all rivers and streams being solidly frozen, the country unblessed with roads and thus unfitted for the hauling of goods in other seasons, offers unusual facilities for cart traffic. It is also the season when the farmers, who constitute 90 per cent. of the population, have plenty of time on their hands. So if you travel in Manchuria during this season, you will encounter day after day almost endless caravans of carts driven by six to eight mules and heavily laden with beans and other staple articles of produce. These carts are generally accompanied by the families of their owners, who find it almost as cheap to travel in that way as to stay at home. If you question these people where they come from you will not infrequently be surprised to discover that they hail from farms considerably more than a hundred and fifty miles inland. At Changchung, the northern terminus of the Japanese line, I was informed last spring that hundreds of thousands of tons of beans had been brought there on carts the preceding season by Chinese farmers from the vicinity of Harbin, nearly 170 miles away, because they found that mode of transportation cheaper than to send their produce by the Russian railway, which enforced prohibitive rates on the Harbin-Changchung section with the idea of attracting trade to Vladivostok.

From this it will be seen that distance is a negligible quantity in considering the

question of railway competition in Manchuria. Supposing that the Chinchow-Aigun line was built, it is quite conceivable that, if rates were sufficiently low on that line it could attract to it not only all the traffic now coming to the South Manchurian Railway from the districts lying west of it but even a portion of the traffic to a considerable distance to the east of it.

NEW YORK CITY.

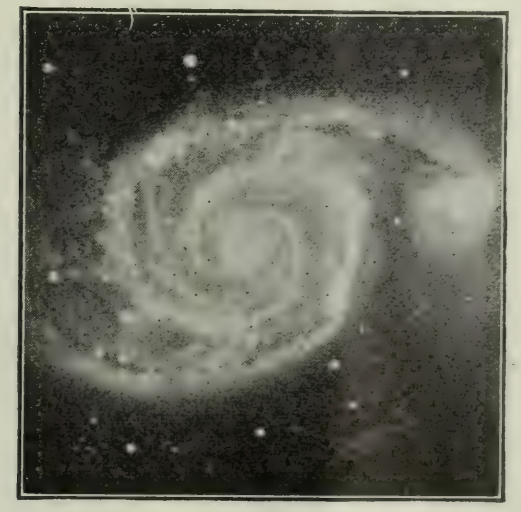
Efflatus Dei

BY W. F. SPOTTSWOOD

ÆONS endless; whorl and wheel;
Whirling mist and glowing ball;
Mad, the burning planets reel;
Crashing down, the meteors fall.

Silence—there is none to hear;
Vacancy—no eye to see;
Galaxy and flashing star,
All that is, is yet to be.

Naught was here till Thought arose,
Wot and weighed this shining sand;
Till the eye, no floweret blows;
Star and sun were naught, unscanned.



Naught were matter, naught were law;
Light nor darkness, silence, sound;
Vain the mighty spiral's flaw;
Vain the circling comet's round.

Deathless matter! So the sage
Names it, in his latest lore;
Grants it neither youth nor age;
Endless dure, behind, before.

Soul of mine, till thou wert bid
All thy Maker's work to see,
Heaven and Earth in thee were hid;
God created *all* in thee.

Soul of mine, shalt thou be naught,
While the endless process runs?
Thou, for whom the suns are wrought,
Star of star, and sun of suns?

KANSAS CITY.



A Family of Great Horned Owls



BY CHARLES R. KEYES

ILLUSTRATED BY THE AUTHOR AND AN ASSISTANT.

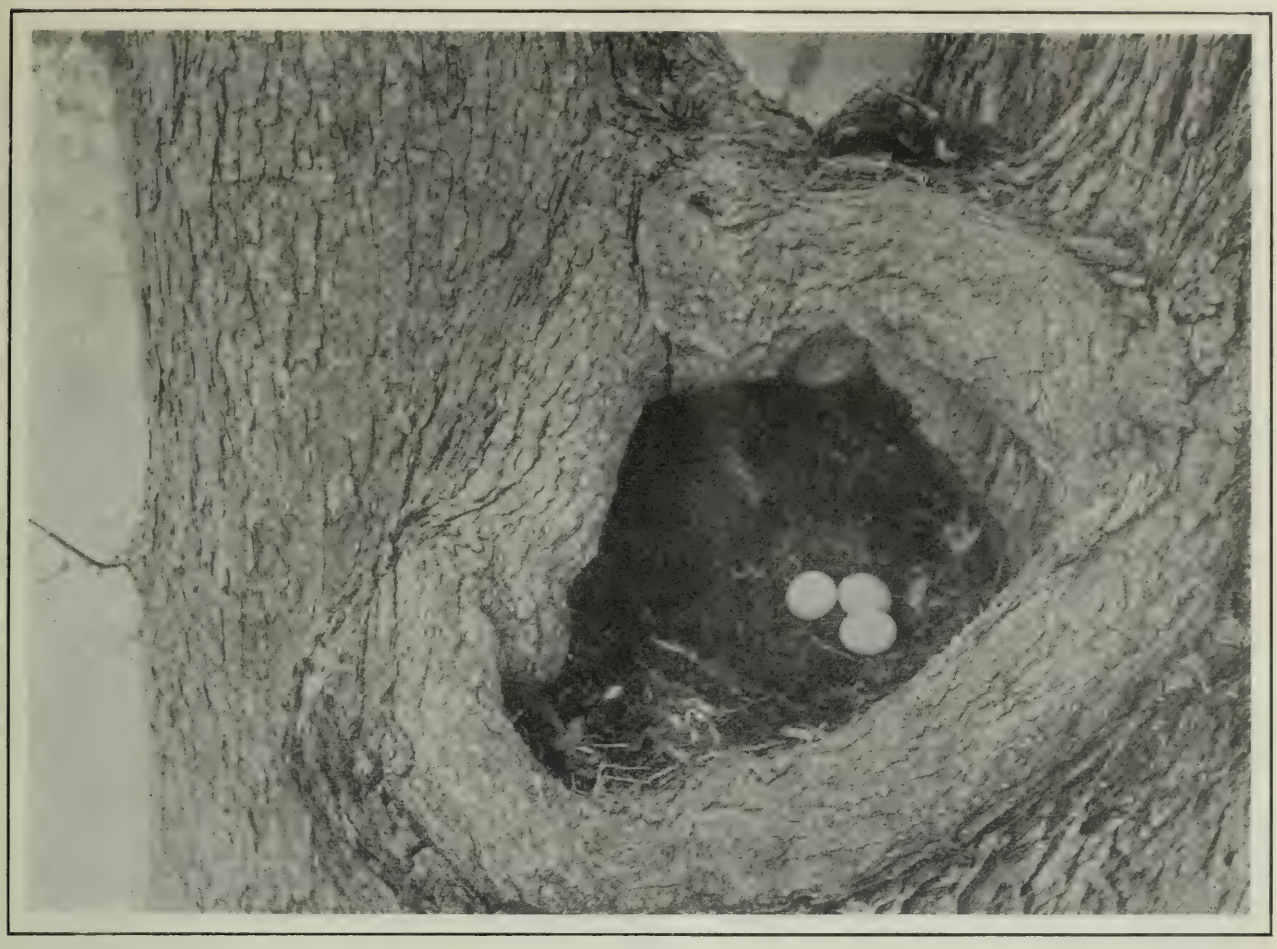
"THERE have always been big owls in that timber," said the sturdy Scot who had settled down in Sugar Grove during the fifties and had ever remained satisfied with his environment. But the changes that the half century from 1857 to 1907 had brought were great indeed. The first settlers had found miles of magnificent forest where now only detached groves of a few acres each were left, hoary remnants of a greatness forever lost; for the doom of the forest was written on the faces of the fair cultivated fields that stretched away in all directions.

This particular twenty-acre remnant, however, had retained in a remarkable degree its primitive glory. The ax had found but little occupation within its borders; the forest soil had been allowed to produce beneath the gnarled branches of the older veterans a new generation of young hard maples and black locusts, and, best of all, the great horned owls had not abandoned it.

For a number of years the question as to whether these owls had a nesting site and raised young remained unanswered. The timber tract was only a mile and a half distant from town, if one went straight across the fields, so I often walked out to see how the big birds



THE NEST CAVITY.
Seen at the foot of the elm tree in the middle of the picture.



OWL'S NEST WITH EGG CLUTCH, FEBRUARY, 1907.

fared. In Eastern Iowa the great horned owls nearly always use an open nest of sticks in which to rear their family, appropriating this from a previous year's efforts of one of the larger hawks. This particular retreat, however, contained no stick nest larger than a bluejay's, as could readily be seen during the owls' nesting time, midwinter, by a glance thru the leafless branches. But the indications, nevertheless, were good.

The voices of great horned owls, tho never really loud, have remarkable carrying power. One night in the middle of January my window was open toward the timber tract and across the mile and a half of snow-fields the cries of the big owls were borne distinctly on the moist, still air. There was the short and decisive hoo-o, hoo-hoo-hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo-o of a male great horned owl and the answering deeper-toned and slower hoo-o-o, hoo-o-o, hoo-o-o of the female. These notes were surely indicative of owl courtship. Further, one evening early in February my way led past the owls' retreat just a little after nightfall. The hooting of owls suddenly boomed out almost over my head and there, sure enough, were both birds, perched on a branch within full view of the public road. But they were unmindful of observation. With feathers ruffled and heads bobbing they were hooting out their sentiments as they side-stepped toward one another and greeted one another with the profoundest of bows. Doubtless the nest site was already selected and not far distant. But where?

On February 7 I again searched the timber tract carefully. It was of no use; there was simply no nest suitable for an owl, nor was there a tree with a hollow large enough to accommodate a bird that measures two feet in length from bill to tail. I was about to give up the search when, as a last resort, I decided to examine some old elms that grew just beyond the fence to the east in a beautiful timber pasture. None of these contained a likely looking hollow except the veteran that stood out close to the public road. Surely the owls would not choose this; but it was the last possibility, so I

threw a heavy stick up along its rough, gray sides. Immediately a pair of "horns" and two wide-open yellow eyes appeared at the doorway and, spreading her five feet of wings, the great bird flew silently away.

Up to the time of finding the owl home I had never thought of joining, even temporarily, the ranks of the bird photographers. Nevertheless, as I stood on the last round but one of a twenty-foot ladder, borrowed from the kindly Scot who lived just across the road, and gazed upon the picture that presented itself, it seemed to me that some use ought to be made of the situation. All the conditions clearly made a very focus of opportunity. In the first place the nest itself was at the very reasonable elevation of only twenty-two feet—at the very same moment a great horned owl living several miles to the north was incubating her eggs in her old hawk's nest domicile placed just ninety-two feet from the ground! Moreover, and this was still more important, the nest cavity itself was shallow and open to the light. To make the story short, I interested a friend in the project and for two months and a half we followed, pictorially and otherwise, the fortunes of those owls.

Once before the eggs hatched and at least once a week during the forty-five days that the young occupied the old home pictures were made of the nest and its surroundings. As to the winter and early spring weather encountered we merely selected, so far as possible, the best that offered. What, after all, can one expect of the weather in a northern climate in the months of February, March and April? We found that the securing of a negative depended only on light conditions and our own endurance, the temperature and the winds and the rains might offer what they would. As to the owlets they were well protected by the solid overhanging roof of their home, as well as by their own soft coats of down, and seemed to mind neither exposure nor exposures. In fact, the only really serious obstacle to our work grew out of the dispositions of the old birds themselves. But more of this as we proceed with our story.



THE OWLETS, APRIL 13, 1907.

For a full month and a day old "Bubo"

faithfully incubated the three big round eggs that lay in a slight hollow on the floor of her well-kept home. On a fortunately warm day a picture was obtained without mishap, tho our work at the nest, quite in the nature of experiment at first, kept the old bird from her eggs for quite two hours. A perfect hatch was made, nevertheless, for on March 8 the shell dropped from the first owlet and four days later from the last one. With the hatching of the first egg the ambitions of the parents to prove themselves good providers were suddenly awakened, and by Saturday, the 16th, with the young four, six and eight days old respectively, the house larder had acquired an abundance of good things. Three adult rabbits, a bob-white, and a meadow mouse, all either decapitated or neatly amputated just back of the shoulders, could be distinguished at once, and another rabbit and bob-white were tucked away under the overhanging roof to the left and do not appear in the picture. Some of the detached members can be seen at the farther end of the room. Amidst all this array the white, downy young, almost as inert as their surroundings, formed a rather inconspicuous mass. The little creatures were as blind as kittens and remained thus until the tenth day. Their steady meat diet, however, advanced them toward owlhood with amazing rapidity. At three weeks the two older ones balanced themselves well and looked out upon the world with the beginnings of intelligence. At five weeks they were nearly as large in appearance as a Plymouth Rock hen and the three pretty nearly filled their stoutly framed doorway. At the age of five and a half weeks and even at six weeks they were still at home and posed for fuller views, once at the foot of the big nest elm and once on an oak stump adjacent thereto.



MARCH 16, 1907. THE DEAD ARE MORE IN EVIDENCE THAN THE LIVING.

As hinted above, the camera failed to record the most exciting part of this owl business. On the day when the owlets averaged two weeks old I had reached the old elm a half hour in advance of my assistant and was balancing myself on top of a ladder, making some mental notes on the condition of the young and

the contents of their well-stocked lunch counter. There was no apprehension of danger, for, on all previous visits, with two of us at the nest, the old birds had confined their expressions of displeasure to the usual hooting, fluffing of feathers, snapping of mandibles, and flying back and forth. It was simply a case of failure on my part to appreciate the difference between one and two. The shock that very nearly proved the overturning of ladder, notes and all, originated somewhere in the south quarter and was so sudden and paralyzing that for a moment the reflex action of holding with grim grip to the nest rim was the only action taken. The left side of my head was stunned to insensibility, but somewhere in the other side the surmise gradually arose that I was becoming the object of a conspiracy and so a hasty retreat to firmer ground was begun. One of the old birds was sitting, or, rather, marking time uneasily, on a nearby branch and clearly ready for further trouble, so there was no encouragement to push investigations farther just at the moment. Blood was flowing from a slash which, beginning on the left cheek and running across the left ear, looked as picturesque as a German student's duelling wound.

On the whole, tho, I had got off easily. A great horned owl has eight claws, each about an inch and a quarter in length and very stout and very sharp. Only one of these had taken effect, the numbness being caused, probably, by the sweep of a rushing wing. Evidently the curvature of the great tree trunk, together with my clinging position close over the nest rim, had afforded some protection. Just what the possibilities of a plunge of all eight claws into the human countenance would be I do not know, and was reasonably careful not to find out. It was necessary, however, to make frequent trips to the owl home to complete the study of the young. One of these was perforce made alone and so some good observations on the method of adult owl warfare were again possible.

Not that I was caught off my guard this time. A second's study of the young birds was varied by three seconds' observation of the movements of their parents. In this way it became possible to define the manner of attack. The big bird first shifts nervously a few times from one foot to the other, then launches swiftly into space. Audubon speaks of the flight of the great horned owl when hunting as possessing "incomparable velocity." It certainly does seem so to the hunted. The attack is not at all that of a hawk or an eagle, stooping swiftly from above, but rather the mighty onrush of a heavy projectile with a very flat trajectory. Like a great projectile, too, the flight, tho swift, is visible and so all the more disconcerting; unlike a projectile it is as noiseless as a flying shadow. Three times in quick succession on this visit the old owl came with swift, strong sweep of wing straight at my head. A quick dodge and at the same time a vigorous swing of my cap when the great missile was within arm's length and, for the moment, the danger was averted. The owl would keep straight on her course and alight with heavy impact on a branch of a neighboring tree. But as soon as faced about back she would come again! As with Kipling's cobra in the tale of the mongoose Rikki, it was the "terrible return stroke" that was most to be feared. My ladder had a friendly supporting branch on one side only, and, moreover, there was scarcely time to readjust one's defensive attitude. After the third close call I concluded that the headless quadruped lying in the nest over behind the owlets was really, after all, just a large house rat, and so slipped down the ladder and went home.

As our acquaintance with the owls progressed our wonder at the contrast between the nature of the birds and the tameness of their surroundings grew ever greater. As above indicated a much used public highway passed close to the owls' abode, separated from the nest tree, in fact, by scarcely more than fifty yards. A quarter of a mile to the west stood a well patronized rural school. The same distance to the north and to the east stood farmhouses with their numerous outbuildings. These were the comparatively distant neighbors. Less than two hundred and fifty yards to the west a stolid English farmer had long since built his home. The house of a fourth prosperous farmer, who took much interest in the owls and often

helped us in our study of them, lay a bare two hundred yards to the east; and the above-mentioned Scot, also an interested and helpful friend, lived only seventy yards farther down the road.

And in the midst of this calm and peaceful rural region, with its five farmers and their families and its country school, a region so tamed and developed that even the second generation back could scarcely remember the deer, the wild turkey, or the buffalo, the great horned owls had managed to maintain



APRIL 22, 1907. TWO DAYS LATER ALL WERE IN THE TREE TOPS.

their existence—these the fiercest of all the American birds of prey! There can scarcely be any doubt about the fact. Our larger hawks, if their nests are disturbed, fly toward the intruder, it is true, but when still some feet from him change the tilt of their wings and shoot swiftly upward, a mere pretense of an attack. Our much-boasted eagles, including the American bird of freedom, merely fly away with indifference or cowardice, leaving eggs or eaglets to their fate. The great horned owl alone flies straight at his adversary—and strikes. Our particular birds had bad dispositions to begin with, and these constantly grew worse until, after six weeks of suspense and with the longest of our claw marks still unhealed, my assistant and I felt some sense of relief when the young owls at last took to the tree-tops. But well might we endure our wounds in patience. Like the American Indian, the great horned owl is really unable to change his untamed nature, however closely he may come in contact with people who live differently. The present scarcity of the species, except in the ever narrowing frontiers of the Western Continent, marks the largest and most savage of the world family of owls as a member of a vanishing race.

The last two attempts to secure pictures, when the young were removed from the nest, were at first exciting and finally dangerous. In spite of the constant watchfulness of an assistant, both old birds now closed in and teetered and danced and hooted on limbs within thirty feet of our heads, ever and anon brushing close past us as they took up new

positions or feinted for an opening. On the first of these occasions my assistant's full-voiced yells and well-aimed sticks proved adequate to the warding off of danger. Except for the confidence inspired by his energetic defense I am sure it would have been quite impossible to disappear under a focusing-cloth and risk the violence of the elements without.

My last visit to the owls while still occupying the old home did not pass off so smoothly. Possibly the city friend who had become interested in the proceedings and who this time was trusted as my bodyguard was less effective with voice and missiles than he should have been; possibly the owls no longer feared an ordinary demonstration. It makes little difference. Two of the youngsters were already on the old oak stump and I was up the ladder for the third one. Whether I was just reaching over the nest rim for the last snapping owlet or had just started down with him, I have never been able to remember, nor was my friend able to say. At any rate my position at the moment must have been strategically bad. The sharp warning "Look out!" gave me barely time to duck my head, when a resounding whack was administered across my shoulders. This caused no particular damage, but the return stroke would come quickly and doubtless be more accurately placed. It came and I ducked again, but not quite far enough, or possibly not at just the right instant. The shock of the collision was profound. The inventory of damages showed three scalp wounds from an inch to three inches in length, while my cap had disappeared utterly from the field of action. This was afterward located under a tree some hundred yards to the south, a punctured souvenir of our last close-contact visit to the home of the great horned owls.

After each sitting the young were replaced in the nest and two days after the stormy last one, on April 24, the house was found empty and all were in the tree-tops. One youngster was in the very top branches of the old elm of his nativity, fully fifty feet above the deserted home; another was a hundred yards away in the timber tract and well up in a linden; both were motionless and inconspicuous among the budding branches. In the time at disposal the third brother could not be found. Two days before this the owlets had shown neither inclination nor ability to fly. Surely no one of them could have mounted a vertical distance of fifty feet thru any powers of his own. Obviously the old birds are possessed here of a most interesting secret, for no one witnessed the leave-taking.

Two months passed and on a walk thru their now heavily-foliaged retreat two great heavy owls, seemingly, and doubtless actually, larger than adults, were startled from some prostrate tree trunks, from which they flew slowly into the nearby trees. Almost at the same moment a third dropped from one of the lower branches of an oak and sought a new position deeper in the shadows of the woods. So far as size was concerned the owlets had reached and even surpassed the adult owl estate, tho probably still under the tutelage and care of their elders. From now on it would be simply a question of their shrinking and hardening into the strength and agility necessary to enter the competition of owl life and maintain themselves in the general struggle for existence.

February of 1908 again found my assistant and myself rapping anxiously at the old elm of the timber pasture. We could accomplish but little more with the young owls, but during the year we had formulated a plan by which there might be one chance in ten of securing a close-range portrait of the old bird as she sat within her doorway. It was a vain hope. About the base of the big nest-tree was piled the cord-wood from a number of the neighboring young lindens at whose foot the ax had recently been laid. The owls could endure intrusion into their home life but not too great changes in their immediate environment.

A mile west of the old home is another forest fragment and in this a pair of red-tailed hawks had built their bulky aerie in a tall white ash tree, seventy-five feet from the ground. Following the custom of most of their tribe, when suitable hollow trees are no longer to be had, the big owls appropriated this new refuge and in it successfully raised their brood.

The years 1909 and 1910 add nothing new to the history of the owls except that

a January gale destroyed the nest in the ash tree and the valiant pair were forced to a new, but similar, retreat. While glad that prosperity still attends them, we regret that no longer to our own hillside homes can come the short hoo-o, hoo-hoo-hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo-o and the long hoo-o-o, hoo-o-o, hoo-o-o of great horned owls, when the night air is still and the ground is covered with the January snow.

MT. VERNON, IA.



WHERE THE OWLS NEST IN WINTER.

"Spring o' the Year!"

The Song of the Meadow-Lark

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER

No minstrel he, with notes so wild and rare
They stir the listening heart to joy profound;
His liquid song comes fluting through the air,
As if a smile should shape itself in sound.
To hail the springtime with its voice of cheer—
"Spring o' the year! Spring o' the y-e-a-r!"

On autumn morns, when all the boughs are bare,
And summer birds have left the meadows sere,
When flowers are drooping in the frosty air,
Still, thru the ripening corn, his song I hear;
A small, sweet voice, that whistles blithe and clear—
"Spring o' the year! Spring o' the y-e-a-r!"

Prophet of hope! my heart takes up your song,
Tho bare my garden where the bloom has fled,
And leaves that once made shelter wide and strong
But strew the pathway where my feet must tread.
Some fairer spring is always drawing near—
"Spring o' the year! Spring o' the y-e-a-r!"

ST. PAUL, MINN.



THE CITY COLLEGE AT NIGHT.

The Night College of the City of New York

BY STEPHEN PIERCE DUGGAN, Ph.D.

Director of the Evening Session.

ONE of the chief tributes which the Mosely Commission paid to American education was to the ease with which educational institutions conformed to the needs and interests of the community wherein they might be established. It was this desire to serve the best interests of the community that prompted some of the faculty and officials of The College of the City of New York two years since to consider the establishment of the evening session. Thru the munificence of the city, the college had been given a new site and a splendid equipment of buildings and apparatus. To some of its officials it seemed that the best return that could be made to the city was to use the plant to its greatest capacity. The properly qualified young men of the city were welcomed by day to its doors to receive gratis the best that a college can offer. Why should not the same privilege be extended at night to the properly qualified adults of the city?

The proposal, however, was coldly received by the conservatively inclined among the faculty and officials. A night

college existed nowhere in the United States and probably nowhere in the world. The one attempt at the establishment of such an institution, that of Western Reserve University, had failed. If an evening session were to be established, it ought to maintain the same high standard as the day session, and that would be impossible. The attendance would be irregular; the students, if there were any, would be tired from their day's work and unable to concentrate attention upon their lessons; they would have no time to study and prepare the necessary home work. These were but a few of the objections that were urged against undertaking the experiment.

It was with some reluctance, therefore, that the majority of the faculty and trustees voted in April, 1909, to establish the evening session, with the understanding that the work would begin in the following autumn. Their action, moreover, was conditioned upon certain prescriptions being observed. The evening session was to be a duplicate of the day session. Its administration, its requirements for admission, its curriculum, its method of teaching, its examinations, above all, its standards were to be the same as those of the day session. A director and corps of instructors drawn from the teaching body of the day session were appointed to organize the work. It was decided to offer the regular Freshman courses for applicants who had merely a high school education, and certain advanced courses for such matriculants as might have done some college work. There were twenty-four men who had at one time been students at Columbia, New York University, Hamilton, Williams, Manhattan, University of Minnesota, the day session of the City College and the Teachers' Training School. Several presented diplomas from foreign institutions. Fifteen students were admitted with conditions which were to be removed before the end of the collegiate year. It was decided to open the evening



THE CITY COLLEGE.

session every night except Sunday, from 8 to 10 p. m., with two periods of recitation of one hour each. On October 1, 1909, work commenced with a student body of two hundred and one, a Freshman class larger than that of most colleges of the State.

Of what kind of material was the student body composed? The statistics of race, religion, occupations, etc., illustrate the cosmopolitan character of our city. The average age of the students was twenty-two, the youngest being seventeen and the oldest thirty-eight. The average student at night, therefore, was beginning his college education at the age when the average student by day was ending his. Despite the fact that tho it would take at least eight years to obtain a degree by night, ninety-five students entered as candidates for a degree. In answer to the question of race the following statistics were given:

Hebrews, 76; Americans, 56; Irish, 19; Germans, 15; Italian, 5; Bohemian, 5; Scotch, 6; English, 4; Norwegian, 2; French, 3; Hungarian, 3; Swede, 3; Greek, 1; Hindu, 1; Lett, 1; Armenian, 1.

The statistics of religion given were as follows:

Jews, 76; Protestants, 61; Catholics, 42; Brahmin, 1; No religion, 9; No answer, 12.

The statistics of occupation given were as follows:

Clerks, 51; stenographers, 15; bookkeepers, 14; mechanics, 13; business, 14; salesmen, 10; lawyers, 9; teachers, 9; bank clerks, 7; newspaper men, 6; draughtsmen, 6; physicians, 5; engineers, 6; chemists, 4; correspondents, 3; surveyors, 3; accountants, 3; students, 3; real estate, 3; compositors, 2; inspectors, 2, and thirteen different occupations with one representative each.



THE STUDENT COUNCIL.

In answering the question, "What is your motive in attending the evening session?"

105 answered to obtain knowledge of culture.
25 to obtain a degree.
12 to transfer later to the day session.
8 to transfer later to another college.
16 to improve their technical skill.
9 to extend their professional knowledge.



CLASS IN PHYSICS.

7 to improve their English (foreigners).
5 to improve their knowledge of foreign languages.
3 to advance themselves commercially.
3 to form fine associations.

The spirit of the evening session cannot better be illustrated than in the language of the oldest student, who once said to me: "I have not heard a single student speak of the money value of the education he was getting here." And in reply to the question, "What benefit have you derived from the work this term?" the general feeling is best typified in the answer of one student, who wrote, "Sufficient to induce me to continue traveling from Washington Heights to Prospect Park each night, arriving home at midnight."

What was the character of the work done by the students of the evening session, and to what extent were the fears of some justified that the high standards of the day session could not be maintained? To obtain satisfactory answers to these questions the director sent a questionnaire to the fifteen instructors of the evening session. It would be most interesting to publish the statements in full of these teachers, but brevity of space will permit merely a summary. As each instructor was teaching both in the day and evening sessions, the questions took the nature of a comparison between the day and evening students. One fear was disproved at the outset. During the discussions in the faculty it had been predicted that there would be a general election on the part of the evening students of so-called "easy" subjects like history, economics, literature, etc., and a neglect of the so-called "hard" subjects. As a matter of fact, the courses most freely elected were psychology, mathematics, composition and rhetoric and comparative government, the first three of which are not usually considered easy subjects by the day students. Nor was the fear about the attendance realized to a very

considerable extent. Of the two hundred and one students who were enrolled on October 1, 1909, one hundred and sixty remained on February 1, 1910. To any one familiar with evening educational work this is a very fine showing. It is more often the experience of evening educational institutions to drop 40 per cent. of the students by the close of the first term than 20 per cent. One must expect more irregularity in attendance at night than by day and look to the greater maturity and earnestness of the evening students to make up for interruption in attendance. The following table shows the courses offered, the number that elected each course, and the number that remained in it till the end of the term:

	October 1, 1909.	February 1, 1910.
Composition and Rhetoric (two classes)	60	47
English Literature (two classes)	51	40
Advanced German	15	12
Elementary French	24	13
Advanced French	22	17
Elementary Spanish	20	12
Advanced Algebra and Trigonometry	21	18
Analytical Geometry	22	15
English History	15	10
American History	17	12
Economics	20	12
Constitutional and International Law	20	12
Comparative Government	32	25
Public Speaking	26	10
Public Debate	35	15
Logic and Psychology	31	23

In seriousness and earnestness of purpose there was a general agreement among the instructors that the students of the evening session far surpass those of the day session. Their experience in life gave them a consciousness of the need of education that could not be expected of the day students. In maturity the evening students also surpassed the day students, but in ability the instructors put both classes of students upon a level. The evening students were more determined, more thoughtful, and asked more searching questions in the classroom, but the day students came better prepared and were more familiar both with the details of the subject and with allied subjects.

Because of the lack of time for preparation at home on the part of the students in the evening session, the instructors were compelled to adopt other methods of teaching than those used in the day session, for it was necessary to cover the same ground in a subject as in the day session, to do it just as well, and to have the results tested by the same examinations. It is, indeed, a tribute to the ability and loyalty of the men teaching in the evening session that with two exceptions they were able to accomplish these results. Every instructor found the work more laborious. The explanations had to be fuller. A great deal more had to be done in the classroom. Some instructors prepared a syllabus of each hour's work which proved of great service. In some subjects, e. g., economics, government, psychology, appeals could be made to the student's general experience rather than to the information gained from text-books, as must be done to a great extent with day students. Tho every instructor found the evening work more laborious than the day work, every instructor also found it more profitable to himself in experience, because of the necessity of modifying the organization and application of his subject. All but two found their evening work more interesting and inspiring than the day work because of the greater appreciation and maturity of the students, and all but these two found the results of their evening work either as satisfactory or more satisfactory than the results of their day work.

Tho the spirit of work dominates the evening session, the students are fully aware that there is a world of emotion and volition as well as of intellect, and that learning is not the only valuable thing received in college. With the desire to develop an *esprit de corps,* to cement friendship and form happy associations, as well as to receive valuable suggestions from the students, the director formed a student council consisting of a representative from each of the twenty courses established in the evening session. The choice of men for this purpose proved most fortunate. The council is composed of a fine set of able and intelligent young men who have been of inestimable service to the director in bringing to his attention improvements that might be adopted. In developing the social side of the evening session this body has been particularly successful, trying to bring all the men together as often as possible. One room has been set aside in which the men meet socially before and after sessions. During the past five months the student council has

organized a smoker and a dance; arranged for an organ recital by the professor of music of the college, and a dinner on April 2 at which some of New York's distinguished citizens spoke. The director of the evening session certainly considers himself fortunate in some of the happy friendships he has formed in the evening session and he has reason to believe that that is equally true of the students of the evening session.

Carlyle once said that there is nothing more pathetic in the world than a human being desirous of knowledge and unable to get it. To have listened to the expressions of gratitude of so many men during the past term was to become convinced that the evening session supplied a real need in the community. To be familiar with the fine results in scholarship and discipline obtained by most of the instructors is to feel assured of the possibility of maintaining high standards. The evening session has justified its existence. The stage of experiment has passed. The students have reacquired their habit of study. The instructors have remodeled their methods of teaching to conform to the needs of the work. All concerned, but especially the director, have profited greatly by the experience of the term. The present year has decided for us the true nature of our foundation. Upon its solid basis we shall build, and we hope that for years to come the evening session will freely supply the sweetness and light and learning for which so many hunger.

NEW YORK CITY.

Halley's Comet

BY ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN

OUT of the black, unplumbed abyss,
With torch alight and burning,
The heavenly guest pursues his quest,
On steadfast wing returning;
Cleaving the fearful gulfs profound
Without a sign, without a sound,
The centuries mark his solemn round
In tides of rhythmic yearning.

Th' appointed hour he flies to meet,
His old-age path retraces—
A path that lies thru viewless skies
And unimagined spaces;
Plunged in stark cold and endless sleep,
Beyond the stars, below the deep,
He still returns, his faith to keep—
We lift our awe-struck faces!

Even so, my Life, thou cam'st to me
From deeps no man can measure;
Dread night and chaos wait for thee—
And must I lose my treasure?
Nay, He who lit thy trembling spark
Its furthest flight must surely mark;
Fare bravely forth into the dark,
Dear Life, at His good pleasure!

AMHERST, MASS.

Literature

From Revolution to Restoration

THE Revolution, Empire and Restoration furnish a majestic sweep of events for the historical inquirer, and it is a poor searcher who cannot find something unique and interesting in them. Only a veritable scissors-and-paste-pot book about France of this age can fail to strike a responsive chord in the heart of the gentle reviewer, and not a single one of the group at present under survey is of that type. Two of them—the volumes by Hall and Gonnard—rest upon new foundations. Kropotkin's book on the *Great French Revolution*[1] is interesting on its own merits and because it is by a man who has laid us under many obligations—above all, for that remarkable book, "The Memoirs of a Revolutionist," one of the most fascinating human documents of all times. In recommending the reader to add this book to his historical library one need not accept all its communistic conclusions; but no one can rise from the volume without finding his knowledge of the French Revolution richer and deeper. That great cataclysm was not the fall of the Bastile, the flight to Varennes, the assassination of Marat, the execution of Marie Antoinette, or the 9th Thermidor; and Kropotkin knows it well. He has therefore left the picturesque and anecdotal for the dabbler in literature, and attacked the central economic problems. Of course, he had made only a general survey—the materials for deeper study are just beginning to be available—but he has given us a better account of the interests of the contending classes, the abolition of feudalism, the confiscation of Church property, the social aspirations of the fourth estate, and the various communistic enterprises than can be found anywhere in English. There are passages of rare eloquence and penetrating insight, and many of them violently disturb our old notions of the Revolution. It is dominated by the author's communistic bias, but the bias has the advantage of being obvious. Every one knows that poisonous prejudices may lurk under academic phrases and outward calm.

Tallentyre's work on *Mirabeau*[2] is a rather poor thing when compared with the scholarly researches of Fling, whose first volume appeared last year, but it is not without merits. It is founded on sources easily accessible and it reveals no new passages in the life of Mirabeau, but it is accurate enough for general purposes and it is written in a light and easy fashion which will please those who have no feeling for Lomenie or Stern or Fling, and who do not care whether Mirabeau was "the wisest statesman of France" or not. We could have managed, however, to have worried along without the book.

Major Hall's volume on the *Bourbon Restoration*[3] is a far more serious piece of work. It is indeed a decided contribution to the literature available in English. It is based on first hand sources and shows on every page a firm grip on complex situations. It is written with a swing which is refreshing to find in a heavily documented text. There are excellent appreciations of the leading actors—Louis XVIII, Charles X, Lafayette and Polignac; the fine dramatic scenes of the period are seized upon with proper literary effort, and the conclusions on most points are in harmony with recent researches in the field—as far as one can speak of conclusions regarding such controversial matters.

Gonnard's book on the last days of Napoleon[4] will no doubt have the biggest sale. It has the advantage of being on a theme whose interest never dies, and moreover it is done with a thoroness which will commend it to scholars everywhere. The various works written under Napoleon's direction at St. Helena

[1] THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION. *By P. Kropotkin.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

[2] THE LIFE OF MIRABEAU. *By S. G. Tallentyre.* New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $3.

[3] THE BOURBON RESTORATION. *By John Hall.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $4.

[4] THE EXILE OF ST. HELENA. *By P. Gonnard.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50.

are examined with care and evaluated. The views of the fallen monarch on important topics, from religion to the principles of the Revolution, are examined and set forth with abundant documentary evidence. The origin and development of the "Napoleonic legend" are made the subjects of illuminating inquiry and exposition. The style of the volume, notwithstanding its scholarly character, will commend it to the reader who only finds footnotes a nuisance.

Lady Westmorland's Correspondence*

While English historical and social literature is amazingly rich in memoirs and correspondence, there are singularly few volumes of memoirs or letters of women, notwithstanding the many women of the aristocracy who have been more or less active and prominent in the political and social world of London. To the few volumes that do exist a notable addition is made by the publication of the correspondence of Lady Westmorland* These letters have not quite the vivid interest of those written by the Princess Lieven during the years of her sojourn in London. They do not illuminate any great crisis in English politics to the same extent as Princess Lieven's "Letters of Earl Grey" help to an understanding of the crisis over the Reform Act of 1832. But none the less, both in interest and importance, they rank next to Princess Lieven's letters, and high indeed among the correspondence of nineteenth century Englishwomen.

Lady Westmorland was a niece of the Duke of Wellington, and in the intricacies of English politics between 1832 and the break-up of the Tory party over the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, she was nearly as well versed as the Duke himself. She was implicitly trusted in all political concerns by the Duke, and equally so by Melbourne, when he was Prime Minister, and quite frequently the Countess was the go-between for these two statesmen—the one a Tory and the other a Whig. She also occasionally acted in the same capacity for Peel, after he had broken with the Tory party in 1846, and when, with his followers, Gladstone, Graham and Sydney Herbert, he stood apart in the House of Commons from both Tories and Whigs.

It is in her letters to the Earl of Westmorland that the Countess describes the part she played in these political transactions. The letters are most informing to students of the period between the Reform Act of 1832 and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846—between the two great crises of the first half of the nineteenth century. They also afford fresh proof of the part that women have so long played in English politics. Lady Westmorland, it need scarcely be stated, was a Tory; and like most of the aristocratic Tories of her time, she dreaded that the glory of England would fade with the death of the Duke of Wellington. "It is frightful," she wrote in February, 1854, "to see the progress England has made in wrongdoing since the death of my uncle. He was the last rampart that remained against this torrent of Liberalism which quite disgusts me."

Students of English history who are drawn to Peel will realize from Lady Westmorland's letters, even more than from Parker's "Life of Peel," the intense dislike with which Peel was regarded by his old followers in the Tory party after he had broken with them in 1846. Gladstone's lot was not a pleasant one after the split in the Liberal party over Home Rule in 1886; but there was in 1886 little of the rancor and bitterness toward the great Liberal leader that characterized the opposition to Peel in the years between 1846 and his untimely death in 1850. The fact that he was of a manufacturing, as distinct from a landed family, was long a disadvantage to him. Even Melbourne did not scruple to intrigue against him and to embarrass him in his relations with Queen Victoria when he became Premier. But as Queen Victoria's letters now make clear, the Queen later on recognized the true inwardness of the difficulty over the Ladies of the Bedchamber in 1839. She realized that it was a Whig scheme to embarrass Peel; and these letters of Lady Westmor-

*The Correspondence of Priscilla, Countess of Westmorland. Edited by Her Daughter, Lady Rose Weigall. Pp. x-487. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

land's, whose relations with the Queen were always intimate, show how fully Peel had secured the confidence of the Queen after he became Premier in 1841.

Lady Westmorland realized from the very beginning that the Crimean War was unnecessary and would inevitably be useless. In her opinion, as she wrote in 1854 to her intimate friend, the Comtesse Pauline Neale, it was "Unjust, useless, brought about by personal spite, weakness and blunders, and the cowardly giving in to the cries of the press." "A strong government, statesmen courageous and consistent, would have easily managed an affair which has been allowed to grow until they can no longer control it* Elsewhere she described it as "A miserable war of personal feeling and wounded vanity, brought about by blunderers on all sides—perfectly unnecessary and which by no possibility can have any result useful or honorable to England." Today, no man or party in England pretends to justify the Crimean War; but it needed insight to write as Lady Westmorland wrote in February, 1854; and it is because insight is characteristic of these letters, whether from London, Berlin or Vienna, that they must take high rank among English political memoirs.

The Awakening of Spring. By Frank Wedekind. Philadelphia: Brown Brothers. $1.25.

Wedekind has taken a tragic chapter from Stanley Hall's "Adolescence" and made a strangely moving play out of it. It is a play for parents, and by no means *virginibus puerisque*. It cannot be that German children have been allowed to attend the stage representations; yet even that, with its rude and coarse awakening, would be better than to leave young girls and boys in the utter ignorance the play describes. We feel an indignant sense that the children are not to blame; their parents evade their innocent questioning and put them off with misleading and foolish answers. There is a heartrending scene, albeit a perfectly quiet one, in which little Wendla begs her mother to tell her the truth about the secret of life and its coming. And the mother tells her—nothing! She sends her little daughter out into a world of temptation ignorant and undefended, but she does not forget to add a hand breadth of flounces to the skirt of the rapidly growing girl, and is anxious indeed over the set of her sailor blouse, the low shoes, the silk gloves, the rose in her hair! It is so tenderly natural, so terribly incredible a scene that it grips the heart of the reader, and it is painful to think how it must move the spectator. Wedekind is lacking in refinement and much of his work can only be characterized as brutal, but it may be that the parental conscience adream needs a blow from a bludgeon such as his, and the souls of lost children may look up with despairing eyes, thanking him that other children no more innocent but more fortunate may be spared their fate because of his frankness and savage courage. Yet, so indecent and repulsive a treatment might work the evil it reprobates. Some of the scenes could not be tolerated on an American stage, and it is to be hoped that some purer prophet than Frank Wedekind may arise to teach in a loftier drama the right instruction of youth. Life is clean, but Wedekind's handling of it is impure; his coarse fingers soil the theme; there is the mark of the beast on much of this frightful drama, hideous in spite of passages of lyrical beauty and pathos.

Nietzsche in Outline and Aphorism. By A. R. Orage. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

The Gist of Nietzsche. Arranged by Henry L. Mencken. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. 60 cents.

Nietzsche is best taken in homeopathic doses—if at all. His genius is aphoristic, and some volumes of his works consist of miscellaneous sentences and fragments of sentences quite as disconnected and even more heterogeneous than those given in these two little volumes of selections. Both are compiled by men who have published larger volumes on the same subject, Mr. Mencken being the author of "The Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche," and Mr. Orage of "Nietzsche, the Dionysian Spirit of the Age." Of these two compendiums, that of Mr. Mencken is rather the better. It is smaller, for one thing, and is undi-

luted, for another. Mr. Orage's introductory expositions of the different topics often fill as many pages as the selections following them, and they are dull by contrast, tho any commentator of Nietzsche would find it hard to avoid this fault. Sometimes, too, he cuts his quotation down so much as to leave it quite without point; as, for example, when he quotes merely, "Two things are wanted by the true man—danger and play." This is Nietzsche with Nietzsche left out. The scorpion sting lies in the application in the succeeding words, "*Therefore,* he seeketh woman as the most dangerous of toys."

Latter Day Problems. By J. Lawrence Laughlin, Ph. D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Pp. viii, 301. $1.50.

The problems analyzed by Professor Laughlin embrace a variety of social and economic topics, all of which have a timely interest. In matters relating directly to finance and political economy, the author exhibits a thoro knowledge of facts and conditions, but his discussions of some of the modern sociological problems, such as trades unions, socialism and social settlements, have a pronounced academic tinge. Professor Laughlin's theory regarding the fundamental defects of trades unionism is merely a restatement of similar theories expounded by the English economists of a generation ago. His criticisms of organized labor may apply to a few of the raw and undisciplined organizations, of which the teamsters of Chicago are a type; but they certainly cannot be made to apply to the aggregate of the labor unions in this country. The essay on social settlements likewise displays a lack of intimate acquaintance with the work being done at present by these institutions. Within recent years the ideas and purposes underlying social settlements or neighborhood guilds, as they are more aptly called, have undergone radical change, resulting in an abandonment of much of the work formerly attempted by the settlement workers. Professor Laughlin's strictures against the settlements apply to the original schemes and ideas connected with these institutions and are, therefore, decidedly unfair to those existing at the present time. In the discussion of financial and monetary problems, Professor Laughlin covers familiar ground. His intimate knowledge of these subjects enables him to furnish the reader with solid facts upon which he bases his arguments.

Labor and the Railroads. By James O. Fagan. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. 164 pages. $1.

In view of the efforts of the railroads during recent years to improve the efficiency of their employees, Mr. Fagan's book is of very timely interest. It will be remembered that when the author's book, entitled "The Confessions of a Railroad Signalman," appeared, quite a stir was created in railroad circles, which led several of the largest companies to investigate the workings of their signal systems. In the present work Mr. Fagan reviews the present status of railway employees, analyzing the opposing effects of unionism and the policies of railroad managers. Altho insisting that the railway employees as a class are a relatively high grade set of men, Mr. Fagan is decidedly of the opinion that the unions are a stumbling block to the efficiency as well as to the individuality of railroad employees. The rules of the organization, more than any other cause, have forced the railroads to fill the executive positions on their lines by outsiders instead of from the ranks of the employees. In spite of the strength of the railroad organizations, Mr. Fagan believes that the railway employees are underpaid, when viewed in the light of the responsibilities placed upon them. This question of wages is a weighty one with the railroads, since approximately 45 per cent. of the gross earnings of the railroads are paid out in wages. The demands for higher wages, shorter hours and provisions against superannuation on the part of the employees, and the desire for higher standards of efficiency accompanied by greater economy of railroad operation on the part of the railroads and the public, are the two principal factors of the transportation problem in the United States.

Literary Notes

....The English translation of Rostand's poetical drama "Chantecler" is to be published in *Hampton's Magazine,* June to September. We called the attention of our readers to the human interest and inner significance of this remarkable work in our issue of March 31st.

....The Yale University Press makes the important announcement that it will publish, during the autumn of this year, "The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787," under the editorship of Max Farrand, of the Department of History at Yale University. It is expected that the records will appear in three royal octavo volumes, with a special limited subscriber's edition, on English hand-made paper.

....A book that is of interest and value to both mother and daughter is *Girl and Woman,* by Caroline Wormeley Latimer (Appleton's, $2). The author has taken great pains to bring before the reader in a simple and compact form a knowledge of Nature's laws, such as is unfortunately not often imparted to the layman by the physiologist. It is easily comprehended thru the avoidance of technicalities, and all necessary details are treated fully, yet with delicacy.

....A volume of *Selected Tales of Mystery* by Edgar Allan Poe is notable for its sumptuous form. Superbly printed, bound in a cover whose fantastic design suits what it contains very well indeed, it is adorned with a series of sixteen colored illustrations by Byam Shaw, who succeeds repeatedly in visualizing the weird fancies of the author. This is an edition to appeal to the lover of Poe. (Lippincott Co., 8vo, $3.) The *Tales of Edgar Allan Poe* with Frederick Simpson Coburn's gruesome drawings have been issued in a new edition. (Putnam, 12mo, $1.50.)

....The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who has labored in many antiquarian fields, furnishes his readers with a good deal of curious information in his work on *Family Names and Their Stories,* devoting much ingenuity and research to origins, Saxon, Danish, Norse, Norman, Flemish, German, Dutch and French, classifying patronymics as originating in castle and manor, in town and trades, in nicknames, etc., and going into the matter of prefixes and suffixes. Scottish and Irish family names have a chapter of their own, and thruout particular attention is paid to the modification of surnames in the course of time, and their often almost unrecognizable changes under the influence of a change of locality. For the benefit of pedigree searchers, there are appendices giving the Anglo-Saxon and Danish names in the Domesday Book, the Scandinavian originals of a number of English family names, surnames of the fifteenth century in the "Liber Vitæ," a list of those who came to England with William the Conqueror according to the "Roman de Rou," and the names affixed to a loyal address in 1744 by a number of Huguenot refugees. There is a good index. (Lippincott Co., 8vo, $3 net.)

Pebbles

A DISTINGUISHED consulting surgeon is noted for his absent mindedness. The other day he placed his stethoscope to a patient's chest, applied his ear to the instrument and cried: "Are you there?"

A MINISTER, having given out his "notices," was about to read his hymn, when he was reminded of one he had forgotten. Stopping, he made this announcement, apologizing for his forgetfulness. Then, much to the amusement of his audience, he began to line out the hymn as follows: "Lord, what a thoughtless wretch am I!"—*Judge.*

EXPERIENCED.

Farmer—Ever milk a cow?

Summer Boarder—No, sir, but I'd like to try.

Farmer—Think you can make 'er give down?

Summer Boarder—I guess so. I've served two years as a personal property assessor.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A JOLT IN PROTEST.

New York was in sight.

The ship was entering the harbor.

"Ah, free America!" exclaimed a foreigner on the deck. "Free America, ze land where efrybody has an equal chance!"

"Going to locate here?" inquired a friendly American.

"Ah, yes. I haf come over to engage in ze oil business."—*Washington Herald.*

THE telephone operators at fire headquarters get lots of amusing calls, but one came in the other evening that was new on the list.

The flue on a North Side home was burning out, and the women of the house were determined not to get excited about it. But they didn't want to take any chances, and it was finally decided that the fire department should, at least, be notified. So one of them went to the phone.

"Hello! Give me 504. Is this 504?"

"Yes."

"Well, the flue of our house is burning out We dont' think it is going to do any damage but thought if you were passing this way you might stop."

Then she hung up.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE COUNTRY EDITOR'S TROUBLE.

"Don't be disappointed if the paper is not better than usual or not so good this week, as the old king *Hornet* has been away most of the time, trying his hand at the Statehood business, and the younger *Hornet* has had his hands full in the mechanical department. When dad went away, he left copy enough for two issues, with instructions to cut all that was objectionable to the readers that called, and he had barely got out of town till the office was overrun with readers that wanted to see the proofs, and the slashing began. We saved a little out of the wreck and place it before you without further apology."—*Waukomis* (Okla.) *Hornet.*

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An "Authorized" Statement

We refuse, or at least hesitate, to believe it—the cablegram from Rome which asserts that the Pope has "authorized" a statement rebuking the Abbot Janssens, a learned Benedictine, and Secretary of the Congregation of the Affairs of Religious Orders, for a courteous message to Colonel Roosevelt; and the statement further adds, as if directly quoted, that the Vatican "did not wish Mr. Roosevelt to bracket the Pope with other more or less royal personages he will boast of having hunted in Europe after his African hunt." We may believe that the Pope, thru his Cardinal Secretary of State Merry del Val, might express disapproval of Mgr. Janssens's courtesy, but that the Pope, or Cardinal Merry del Val, a trained diplomatist, should use such insulting language about Mr. Roosevelt, and at the same time should insult the royal personages whom he expected to visit in Europe, seems past belief.

Who are these "more or less royal personages"? They are the King of Italy, the emperors of Austria and Germany, the Queen of Holland, and the kings of Great Britain, Norway and Denmark. The President of France is no king at all, and so not in the list. Now which of these is "less royal"? Is it the King of Italy? That would be incredibly inept, not to say dangerous. Whoever it might be it is so undiplomatic and offensive that such an expression of resentment against Mr. Roosevelt seems incredible. We wait before we trust this dispatch, which we observe is dated from "Rome," and not from "the Vatican." We have previously observed untrustworthy dispatches from "Rome," just as Chinese canards come from Shanghai.

If this statement should prove really genuine—and it claims to quote the written document—then its folly and its impertinence outdoes Tipple. Merry del Val is supposed to be an accomplished diplomat, one who weighs his words. He might very possibly think that discipline required him to rebuke Mgr. Janssens, who had called on Mr. Roosevelt, and finding him absent had left an appreciative and grateful message, and this after the Pope had refused to receive the ex-President; but Merry del Val must have lost his wits—for anger is a short madness—if his passion allowed him to sneer at once at Mr. Roosevelt and at the same time at the royalties of Europe. He might be supposed too much of a cosmopolitan—this Spanish-Irish-Italian—to have yielded to any resentment over the loss of the war with Spain and the loss of the Philippines, and yet we think of it, and ask if this can explain the statement if it should prove genuine. Should this prove to be the fact, then Dr. Tipple's outbreak may almost be forgotten, for he is no diplomatist.

And if it should prove true—for we must consider the almost incredible—what would you think of it, James Gibbons, Cardinal and Archbishop of Baltimore? You, who were an intimate friend and adviser of Theodore Roosevelt, and have often consulted with him and praised him, and whose own words have always been so wise and gracious? And what would you think of it, John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, you, who in your Church have, as a Republican, especially represented Catholics in his councils, and at whose advice in the

most friendly way he sent the commission to Rome to settle the difficulty with the friars? You, like the Abbot Janssens, always found President Roosevelt fairer to your Church than were the Catholics themselves in Cuba and in the Philippines; and would not this insult from the Cardinal Secretary of State—not, we trust, from the Pope—make your ears tingle? And what would you think of it, William Henry O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, you, who were for six years in charge of the American College in Rome, and know well Merry del Val; you, who, as Papal Envoy to the Emperor of Japan, have personal knowledge of President Roosevelt's treatment of your Church in the East; you, whose policy it has been to associate with Protestants on terms of courtesy? Could you take any satisfaction in this composite snub to both the American ex-President and the crowned heads of Europe?

We hope it is all a false report, even tho it claims to be authorized. We still cannot believe it true, and so we speak with reserve. But if it should be true, then the tables are turned, and it is in order for Dr. Tipple to laugh.

Suffrage in Maryland

THE position in Maryland is this: The Democratic Legislature has passed two bills to restrict negro suffrage. One provides by amendment to the Constitution that no negro shall vote in any State or municipal election who shall not have owned $500 worth of property for at least two years before his registration. That could not be vetoed, for it goes to the people for adoption. The other would immediately limit registration and vote on this very proposed amendment to white voters, and thus exclude negroes now voters from voting on the amendment to exclude them. This Governor Crothers has vetoed, so that negroes will have a chance to vote on the proposed amendment, and it will in all probability be defeated, as was a former one having the same purpose. Of course, it would be reversed as soon as it could be brought before a Federal court, for it is plainly against the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, as its proponents very well know, but they claim that the Fifteenth Amendment was not validly adopted. Southern Democrats have strongly criticised their Maryland friends as injuring the chances of the Democratic party in the next Congressional election, when they hope to gain the House of Representatives, and the best men in the State, with Cardinal Gibbons to lead them, oppose it. Here is an illustration how a Legislature may fail to represent the people. But Maryland has a good Governor.

But before the people of Maryland build a political gallows to hang the negro voter on they had better consider the gallows Georgians built. Under the political leadership of Hoke Smith some four or five years ago the white voters of Georgia amended their Constitution with the avowed intent of disfranchising the negro, altho at that time the actual vote cast by the negro was a negligible quantity. This amendment required each voter to meet either one of five conditions in order to vote: (1) He must have been a soldier in any war; (2) he must be a legal descendant of a soldier; (3) he must have good character, and understand the duties of American citizenship; (4) he must have certain educational qualifications; (5) he must own a certain amount of property. As to immediate action the registrar is made judge of all this. It was intended to cut out the colored voter.

But what has been the practical effect? According to the Atlanta *Constitution,* the "Georgia Bible" and the leading newspaper in the South, this new law will disfranchise 50,000 white voters this year. This estimate is built on returns just in from ninety-seven counties of one hundred and forty-four. The total registration in these ninety-seven counties for last year amounted to 235,350, while the registration for the same counties this year is only 205,890. This makes a falling off of about 15 per cent. At this average at least 50,000 white voters will be disfranchised in Georgia this year. Under our Constitution it is impossible for one class of voters to build a gallows for another class and not hang thereon themselves.

While the corrupt voter of no matter what race should be kept from polluting the ballot, yet it is un-American to devise any scheme that will keep honest voters from participation in the franchise. The trend of the world is toward larger liberty, and repression will fail. With a population of 2,500,000 and with less than 300,000 people doing the voting in Georgia, it will be clearly seen that democracy is having a poor show in that neck of the woods. Does Maryland wish to put herself in the Republican column by attempting to follow?

Personal Taxes

THE Yerkes art collection sold at auction in New York City for the astonishing sum of $2,034,430. For how much was the collection taxed in the personal property schedule? Exactly nothing. This is but another example of the impossibility of reaching personal estate for taxation. Mr. Yerkes during his lifetime was not technically a resident of New York and escaped taxation of the art treasures which were protected by the police and courts of that city. Two of his executors, when death revealed the magnificence of the collection, were legally exempt from paying the tax because they had technically not accepted possession of the property. The third, being a non-resident, could hold the precious objects and snap his fingers at the tax assessors, for if New York taxed a citizen of Illinois, what would become of States rights and our glorious Constitution?

The pretense of levying a tax on personal property in cities involves injustice and financial confusion and leads to much false swearing. If David had been trying to levy such a tax in Judea there is little wonder that he "said in mine haste, all men are liars." Millionaires can evade payment in New York either by putting a mortgage on their real estate equal to their threatened personalty, by taking a legal residence in some other State, or, in the last resort, by challenging the assessor to prove the existence of the securities that are hidden in safety vaults. But usually a widow and children who inherit a small estate are caught. The probating of the will reveals the property, and the tax assessor, as by law directed, swoops down like a wolf on the fold. Escape is impossible. A woman of moderate means cannot uproot herself and skip across the State lines; neither can she buy houses and lands for the express purpose of loading them with a mortgage. She is trapped, and compelled to pay about 2 per cent. annually on the capital value of her bonds and stocks. Her income from these holdings is probably about 5 per cent. Therefore the personal property tax is the same thing for her (and all who pay it in full) as an income tax of 40 per cent. What a scream of rage would resound from coast to coast if business corporations were threatened with such a confiscatory income tax!

In the period when Father Knickerbocker placidly assumed that a tax on personal estate laid according to law would be duly collected his finances inevitably got in a tangle and he now has over thirty million dollars of these back taxes on his books endorsed "uncollectible," which future taxpayers must assume. Mayor Gaynor and most authorities on taxation recommend that the farce of this impracticable tax be taken off the stage. It has run too long. Objection to this course comes from those who imagine that by some unspecified means the tax might be enforced, and from those who object to letting the rich man's bonds go free while the poor man's dwelling is taxed on every shingle. Doubtless other means of reaching the rich man's wealth should be devised. Some German cities impose a habitation tax paid by the tenant and graduated according to the rent paid. Such a tax, united with an inheritance tax stiffly graded, would reach the lordly coupon cutter. Then Mr. Andrew Carnegie need no more be subject to the jibes of superior persons in Europe, who charge him unjustly with being a tax dodger because he is assessed only for $5,000,000 on bonds known to be worth hundreds of millions, and the assessors would no more be under the necessity of estimating how much millionaires will consent to pay rather than techni-

cally leave the city. But to rely on the old-fashioned personal property tax laws is to shoot at the millionaire with a blunderbuss when a machine gun is available. Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd-George could teach us a lesson.

Platitudes

THEY say that Mr. Roosevelt is a mighty repeater of emphatic platitudes. Doubtless he is, and very sensible and useful platitudes they are. The world needs his kind of platitudes. We cannot have too many of them.

The world goes to church; and what for? To hear platitudes, platitudes it needs to hear. There cannot be too much of the repeated urgency to be good, that we ought to tell the truth, to be forgiving and patient, to be industrious, to love God and love our fellow men. We have heard them a thousand times, and we need to hear them a thousand times more. Repetition gives them force, and perhaps we may, out of mere weariness of the commonplace, obey them. That is what preaching is for, and they say that Mr. Roosevelt is all the time preaching. That means that he keeps repeating and urging what we all know to be right, or ought to know to be right; but yet, it must be said, things that we do not all do, and are to blame for not doing; and that is the reason why such platitudes need to be said over and over again.

What is more of a platitude than that murder is wrong and to be condemned? That is one of Mr. Roosevelt's platitudes. And yet is it a platitude always and everywhere? Was it a platitude in Egypt, where Mr. Roosevelt, in a speech to young Egyptians, told them that it was a wrong and a blunder to kill a man they did not like? Somehow they did not all take it as a platitude; some of them were very angry. They knew—for he applied the platitude to a late case of political murder—what was their own sympathy with that murder. Hundreds and thousands of them thought that murder right. To them condemnation of murder was not a platitude, for they approved it and lauded the murderer as a patriot. Right there, and to them, face to face, Mr. Roosevelt uttered what seems to most of us a platitude, that killing people because you don't like them is bad policy and bad morals; and they did not like it, and two hundred of them marched before his hotel shouting cries meant to show their disapproval and rejection of his platitude, and their approval of political murder. From our point of view it was a platitude; but in Egypt it was no platitude, and we judge it would not be in certain circles of Great Britain, by the way some people and journals blamed him for speaking his mind freely on the matter of murder.

And there are other countries where this is no platitude. It is not in Russia, where great parties believe in murder, and they kill as they can get a chance. Indeed, in our own country there are thousands and millions who approve of murder, and in half our States, nearly, this last year crowds of people, mobs of them, joined in committing murder, because they have not been educated up to the platitude. This plainest and most basic and primitive of all platitudes needs to be preached over and over again for the benefit of the oncoming multitude of youth and for the callous consciences of older men; for they really think it right to murder. They need to be told the contrary with emphasis. And yet when we condemn lynching we are complained of as if we were enemies of the South.

What is true of the wrong of murder applies to a multitude of other popular errors. What could be more of a platitude than that bribery and graft are wrong? And yet we hear of "honest graft." What attempts have we seen in Albany and in Pittsburg and in other cities to shield these evils? That means that those who defended the wrongs—and thousands defend them—have no sharp twinges of conscience against these evils. They will condone them, and would take or give the bribe if they had the chance. What our whole public needs is to feel the compulsive truth of such platitudes, and for this we need to hear them constantly repeated. Give us more men who will repeat more ethical platitudes, put more emphasis on them, and give us Rooseveltian applications thereof.

Recognizing the Public

In the movement which is substituting social interest and responsibility for a selfish and narrow individualism as controlling forces in economic life there is no more interesting factor than the admissions—in some instances confessions—that business men of exceptional ability and great wealth are from day to day handing out to the public. Mr. Carnegie, who has for some years been proclaiming that great fortunes are created quite as much by public co-operation and the normal evolution of society as by the genius of their owners, and who has more recently been saying that at least half of every great fortune should revert to the state thru the inheritance tax, has ceased to be a voice crying in the wilderness. We do not remember that Mr. Carnegie has declared himself in set terms on the desirability of public control of corporate activity, or upon the degree of publicity which should be prescribed for corporate affairs; but if, as he teaches, the public co-operates in creating the great fortunes, it may properly exercise control over the methods of wealth-getting no less than over the rights of property which result.

It is upon this point in particular that some of the most significant of recent utterances have been made. Not long ago President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, made a statement compact with good sense upon the relations of the state to the railroads. We should recognize, he said, that the railroad business is in its nature a monopoly, and it should frankly be so treated in law and in public policy. Parallel and competing lines are an absurd waste of capital and they have failed as a means of regulating railway rates. The public should grant monopoly powers to the railroads that it charters, and in return the railroads should, as a matter of course, accept governmental regulation and control. This is the only economical and satisfactory policy for all parties concerned.

Now comes Mr. George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who accepts the principle implied in Mr. Carnegie's philosophy and in Mr. Mellen's proposition, and gives it wide extension. In an address delivered before the Graduate School of Administrative Science at Harvard University, Mr. Perkins declared unreservedly for a national control of corporations accompanied by publicity. We have not seen the full text of this address, but if the newspaper reports of it are substantially accurate, it was a clear and admirable analysis of the present industrial and political situation. The argument was substantially that of the Marxian economic philosophy, and we judge that Mr. Perkins is too well informed to be surprised when this circumstance is pointed out.

The conditions under which we now live have not been produced, as shallow thinkers imagine, by evil-minded men, altho there has been plenty of wickedness and plenty of "glaring abuses in business methods." Neither have these conditions been a product of the mere size of modern business enterprises. They are a product of great inventions that have worked a revolution in business and that have demanded great organizations to utilize them. We shall not abandon these inventions or cease to use them on the vast scale. We shall not go back to the old and small ways of doing things. But in the development of the new order of things there has been antagonism between private and public interest. "Politics has fought business and business has fought politics until both have been sorely wounded, and in the general scrimmage the public has had a pretty hard time and under the circumstances has been long suffering and patient." The remedy for this state of affairs is to see and accept the tendency of our times. "Let us realize our responsibilities and our problems will be far easier of solution. If we believe that in our republic the people's word is law, let us believe it in all things, and if the people have decided that the time has come to take a hand in how business shall be conducted, is it not plain business sense to meet the question at least half way, rather than fight it all the way?"

This surely is sound doctrine, but it might easily have been left in the realm of vast generalization. Mr. Perkins

we are glad to see, comes down to specific propositions, such as that when the shares of a business enterprise are owned by the public, its managers are substantially public servants; that the plain American citizen has a right to know from disinterested third parties what is being done by a great business enterprise in which his money is invested, or which is handling a commodity that affects his daily life; and finally that the officers of great corporations should realize that such concerns are more nearly public institutions than private property. With equal good sense Mr. Perkins insists that control must be by the National Government. "State control is impossible because steam and electricity have largely wiped out State lines in commercial undertakings."

Whatever else such deliverances as these by the greatest leaders of business enterprise may accomplish, they will have at least the happy result of making ridiculous and negligible the palaver of the little men in business who may henceforth talk about the "mischievousness" and the "dangerously socialistic tendency" of governmental control of business operations.

Mr. Bryan's Letter

It is an open secret that many hopeful Democrats who sat at the Jefferson Day dinner in Washington were in a sour frame of mind when Mr. Bryan's letter was read. He had an opportunity to commend himself to his party, and to many who are not accustomed to fight under the Democratic flag, by denouncing the recent revision of the tariff, but there was not a word about the tariff in his letter, which appears to have been written for the sole purpose of trying to prove by the utterances of President Taft that he was right in demanding free silver in 1896. Any reference to the tariff, he probably thought, would impair his argument concerning the effect of an increase of the volume of money upon prices. If he had given a little more thought to the matter, he might have realized that his argument would virtually say to the public that he favored the prevailing high prices, which are disliked by Democrats, as a rule, and by a majority of the American people. It is quite plain that the opportunity of the Democratic party has been given by popular disapproval of the increased cost of living, the insurgent revolt in the Republican party, and the movement against the Republican leaders who have been controlling legislation in Congress. The last two had their origin in the tariff revision, to which the first is related in the public mind. But the free silver obsession prevents the thrice nominated leader from seeing this. Consequently, the leading organ of the Democratic party in New York lifts up its voice mournfully as follows:

> "Somehow the party has come instinctively to hate success. It seems to believe that majorities are always wrong, and it takes elaborate precautions to remain right. No sooner does the Taft Administration begin to lose its grip on public confidence than a Democratic Legislature in Maryland undertakes to nullify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; Mr. Bryan triumphantly drags the corpse of free silver from its tomb; the Democratic Governor of Tennessee reverses the State Supreme Court, and a Democratic dinner cheers the announcement that the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland may be permitted to affiliate with the party of William Randolph Hearst."

There was a time when Mr. Bryan did not ignore the tariff. The speech which first gave him prominence had the tariff for its subject. It was made when he was a member of the House.

A Navy for the Steel Trust

In an address the other evening before the Navy League, which claims "that international efforts toward peace have accomplished nothing as to the limitation of armaments," Secretary Meyer urged a great navy for the United States on the ground that it was the best guarantee of peace and that it gave encouragement to the steel industry and the ship building concerns. We suppose we should be thankful that nobody now advocates a navy for fighting the enemy but only for preserving the peace, tho we should like to have Secretary Meyer or the Navy League point out to us when a great navy has ever prevented war! But the justification for spending millions of dollars a year for battleships on the ground that it helps the Steel Trust and the shipyards is an argument we advise

our great navy friends not to use too extensively in the public prints and on the platform if they value the progress of their cause. These are Secretary Meyer's words:

"In 1880 before the Navy had authorized ships requiring steel of domestic manufacture, there were 140,000 wage earners in the iron and steel trades, earning $55,000,000 in wages and turning out products worth $296,500,000. . . . In 1905 there were 242,740 wage earners in the iron and steel industry earning in a year $141,439,000 and producing iron and steel worth $905,000,000. The encouragement given to this industry by the construction of the new Navy had a decided influence in bringing about these substantial results and therefor I claim that the money expended on battleships and cruisers has not been thrown away as the peace societies and some of the worthy clergy who have been opposing the increase of the Navy and the building of battleships would have you believe. . . . The great shipyards of Bath, Quincy, New York, Camden, Philadelphia, Newport News, Seattle and San Francisco owe their establishment and growth to the Government work on the Navy."

Let all our statesmen and peace advocates ponder this argument from a responsible Cabinet officer. And now another American Armada is to circle the globe for the purpose of "impressing" our sister nations and stimulating a public opinion at home favorable to the building of more and still more Dreadnoughts!

New Work for Chambers of Commerce

The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce has recently sent out a document, showing that it has broken with tradition, and opened the work of such bodies in a way not heretofore thought of. It has in active operation committees on smoke abatement, on municipal sanitation, and on general housing conditions. It is announced to be the intention of the Chamber to make that smoky city ideal for residence. Following its new policy of co-operation with all civic improvement, it has lent its assistance to the County Medical Society to create a milk standard that should decrease infant mortality. It is proposed to take oversight of small shipments, to see that packages are carefully marked to facilitate delivery. Pittsburg is already receiving "next morning" service to a majority of the larger towns within a radius of one hundred miles. The passage of freight that took ten or twelve days has been reduced to six. In other words the Chamber of Commerce has become a medium of close communication between the people and all corporate action. Especial attention has been given to housing conditions and improved sanitation. Bad water, bad sewage, bad housing and bad air are a species of indirect taxation on business interests. Foundrymen tell how a manager was compelled, by having his windows washed, to let more light in, for the advantage of his workmen. It seems to us that what is particularly needed in our smaller cities, is a central organizing force, that shall correlate all efforts for civic betterment.

President Wilson and Princeton

President Wilson's address at a Princeton alumni dinner at Pittsburg a few days ago spoke in general terms when he meant particularly to hit the university of which he is president. What he said was not all true, but it is partly true. This language is somewhat needlessly alarming:

"If she loses her self-possession, America will stagger, like France, thru fields of blood before she again finds peace and prosperity under the leadership of men who know her needs."

In getting ready to accuse the colleges he thus assailed the churches:

"I trust I may be thought among the last to blame the churches, yet I feel it my duty to say that they, at least the Protestant churches, are serving the classes and not the masses of the people. They have more regard for pew rents than for men's souls. They are depressing the level of Christian endeavor."

This is true of certain city churches, but not of churches as a whole. Many of them have no pew rents. This charge is hardly in any degree true of the country churches, and there are few churches where the poor clerk or milliner or the mechanic is not welcomed. But it was the universities President Wilson was after:

"It is the same with universities. We look for the support of the wealthy and neglect our opportunities to serve the people. It is for this reason the State University is held in popular approval while the privately supported institution to which we belong is coming to suffer a corresponding loss of esteem."

This may be in good part true as applied to Princeton University, for it has

been very much an aristocratic institution, which President Wilson would not have it be. But there are not a few "privately supported institutions" of which this is not true, and which are as eager to serve the public as are those whose presidents have to buttonhole Governors and Senators and legislative committees at State capitols to get the money they need.

Professor Sumner

In the death of William Graham Sumner, last week, the country loses probably its ablest free trader, the science of sociology one of its keenest and soundest students, and Yale University perhaps its greatest and most distinguished professor. For thirty-five years Professor Sumner held sway in the classroom, impressing all who were privileged to hear him with his remarkable intellectual keenness, his lucidity of exposition and his uncompromising rectitude of character. Every Yale man in the academic department attended his lectures. From President Taft to last year's graduates, all will testify to his greatness as a teacher. The undergraduates called his course on "The Science of Society" "Sumnerology," and no one can tell what an influence he has exerted thruout the country as his students went out into the world and became factors in the realm of education, politics and finance. It was his single-minded devotion to truth probably more than any other characteristic that caused Professor Sumner to be so much admired and honored by students, faculty and the public. In his last years, however, there was a touch of sadness that ran thru his nature, for he believed the principles of Spencerian liberalism, which he has always championed, were losing ground, and in their place the people were following the false gods of imperialism, paternalism and socialism. Free trade he preached in the classroom and even in the halls of Congress itself. The abolition of custom houses, he held, would do more to bring about an era of peace on earth than anything else. The peace advocates would do well to look more into this neglected argument for their cause. Professor Sumner wielded a pen as keen as his tongue. His books are already among the political and sociological classics of America. Any of our readers who have not already done so will make no mistake in reading at once his little volume, "What Social Classes Owe to Each Other," and his latest and monumental work, "Folkways." Professor Sumner was a great teacher, a brave scholar and a true gentleman.



WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER.
From an old photograph taken in 1873.

Another Educational Defection

We are sorry to see Tufts College backslide from its just and worthy position as a co-educational institution. In a measure we condone the fault of Harvard, and Yale, and Dartmouth, and Brown, and Bowdoin, and Williams, and Amherst, for they were founded before co-education was thought of, and special schools and colleges were established to provide for young women, and three large and superior colleges for women—Smith, Wellesley and the yet older Mount Holyoke—are excellent institutions. But Tufts

represented the Universalists, and the Universalists were supposed to be progressive, if not radical; and Tufts has, in its day, seen the light and followed it, as did Wesleyan University. Then the Wesleyan boys insulted their sisters, and the trustees submitted to their rudeness and sent the girls away, and now the Universalists have followed the Methodists. Now we shall look to see if St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y., another institution controlled by the Universalists, has as uncontrolled a body of students and as pliable a board of trustees. We think better of President Gunnison.

President Taft to the Suffragists

When President Taft addressed the suffragists at Washington last week, and told them that he was not so ardent in their cause as he was as a boy of sixteen, when he made it his graduating essay at the Cincinnati High School, and when he further said that now he was not ready to favor woman suffrage so long as the women do not seem ready to ask for it, some of the women present hissed. That was a decided rudeness, and was very gently and yet effectively rebuked by him:

> "Now, my dear ladies, you must show yourselves equal to self-government by exercising, in listening to opposing arguments, that degree of restraint without which successful self-government is impossible."

That was fair, and then they heard him quietly to the end. The argument is, that before any class has the suffrage it should not only be intelligent (a requirement which we question), but it should, "as a whole, care enough to look after its interests, and take part as a whole in the exercise of political power if conferred." But how shall such a class, as a whole, ever come to look after its interests, and take part in the conduct of them, so long as they are forbidden to exercise any rights therein, and are bidden to attend to other duties? It looks like telling a boy he must not go into the water till he has learned to swim. No class of men anywhere that is denied the right of suffrage takes much interest in its duties; only a few advanced ones bother with it. But when they get it they value it, and so would women, and so they do in Colorado or Finland.

A Correction

We are heartily glad to note that we were in error last week in saying that Mr. H. A. Rucker, the colored Collector of Internal Revenue in Atlanta, had been replaced by a white man. It proves to be all newspaper talk. We were correct, however, in asserting that for the nearly thirteen years of his tenure of office he has performed his duties to the complete satisfaction of the Treasury, his office being uniformly rated No. One. It may be interesting to note in this connection that the father-in-law of the late Henry W. Grady is Mr. Rucker's chief deputy, and that a large part of his official force consists of Southern whites. Be it said to their credit that they have uniformly given their superior in office perfect official courtesy, and it is needless to say that this has been cordially reciprocated. Mr. Rucker has on file over a thousand applications from Southern whites desiring places under him. It will surprise those who know of Southern conditions only thru the newspapers that Mr. Rucker's application to President McKinley for the office was endorsed not only by leading business men of Atlanta, but also by leaders of labor organizations as well. Up to this time none of these has entered any reasonable complaint against the conduct of his office, the only complaint, and that by a few interested ones, has been the Collector's complexion. He is an educated man, is rearing an intelligent family, has lived economically and is accumulating property. Measured by any right standard he is a citizen of whom any community might well feel proud. If President Taft is seeking for efficiency we fail to see the need of a change, especially since he is the only man of his race of over a million in Georgia holding a Federal office within that State, where negroes have since their freedom accumulated over $25,000,000 worth of property. As we said in our last issue, we seriously question

the policy of depriving the negro population of representation in office, and the more so when the race can offer such men as this for the public service.

An Explanation

As Prof. George A. Barton, of Bryn Mawr, thinks we did him injustice in a late editorial, we give room to his explanation and defense:

In THE INDEPENDENT of April 7th in the editorial entitled "That Deluge Tablet," after referring to a paper of mine on the subject which was read at the meeting of the Oriental Society in Baltimore, you say: "So far as the scientific and critical side of the discussion went there was nothing to complain of, but there was added to it in the paper . . . a severe personal attack on Professor Hilprecht, which had no place in such a scientific meeting."

It seems to me that in this statement you have unintentionally done me an injustice, because apparently you did not see the situation as I did, and consequently did not understand the purpose of the sentences to which you objected in my paper or the motive which lay back of them.

In publishing the little deluge tablet Professor Hilprecht had not only made claims as to its antiquity and importance which there was no evidence to justify, but had permitted, if he had not caused his discovery to be widely heralded thru the daily press as of epoch-making importance critically and religiously. Many innocent people were deceived. Moreover somewhat similar sensational methods had been used by him before. It seemed accordingly that a duty rested upon the Orientalists assembled in Baltimore, not only to disprove the extravagant claims as to the importance of the tablet, but to let the public know that scholars regard such sensational methods as unscientific and unworthy of a scholar.

It was this twofold duty that I with great reluctance undertook to perform in my paper. The few sentences which you interpreted as a personal attack were designed solely to make clear to the world that the methods were followed in this instance must be regarded as unworthy of a real scientist. It still seems to me that it was a public duty to give utterance to this thought at that time and place, and it also seems that the reception given these sentiments by the Oriental Society and by the public bear out this view. This was all I intended to do. It is difficult, I know, to separate a man from his methods, but I had no motive for attacking Professor Hilprecht personally and no desire to do so. When he published his "Old Babylonian Inscriptions" I was among his most sincere admirers. It has been one of the most painful experiences of my life that in recent years I have been compelled by a sense of public duty and by loyalty to truth openly to criticise his work and his methods. I can think of nothing now that would give me more genuine pleasure than to see him take a course that would restore my confidence in his scientific work and my admiration for it.

I heartily agree with you that personalities and invective have no place in scientific discussion. When, however, unreal results obtained by unscientific methods are proclaimed in a sensational way in the daily papers as of transcendent importance, it is clearly the duty of scholars to voice their disapproval of such ways in no uncertain tones. Perhaps some one else could have accomplished the result by means of expressions as effective as those used by me but less objectionable, but I am far too sad over the whole affair to think of making a personal attack.

If you can find a way to set me right with your large and influential circle of readers, I shall be most grateful.

A Lesson in Church Union

Here is a lesson for those who are afraid to unite two denominations for fear they will lose their property to a small remnant which refuses to join. The United Church of Scotland and the Free Church united a few years ago, but a little ragged remnant of "Wee Frees" refused to join, and, by a strange freak of overstringent law, they got a big part of the property, altho every one knew it was wrong. The loss of membership has been already far more than made up. The congregations evicted have got their new places of worship. There has been a magnificent expression of liberality, so much so that, while raising over $3,000,000 for special needs, the missionary causes have not suffered, and they have even added a surplus grant of $50 to all ministers whose stipends fall below $1,000 and a manse. This may give courage to the union cause in this country. The Cumberland Presbyterians have lost property in two States by union with the Northern Presbyterians, but they will more than make it up. Division is no part of Christianity, and no part of good finance.

Mount McKinley

Mount McKinley in Alaska has at last been scaled to its summit, over 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, the loftiest mountain in North America; and there they planted the American flag. But the interest in the achievement is not in this splendid feat,

but in the fact that they found no trace of Dr. Cook's "brass tube," which he said he left there; neither could they discover any such character of the summit or of the route to it as he described in his book. It seems to be now proved that he faked the story of his conquest of Mount McKinley, as we had generally come to believe, just as he later faked his conquest of the Pole. It was his success in his first fraud that gave him courage to attempt the second. One great lie paved the way to a yet more colossal one, by which he hoped to gain unearned fame. So near does fame lie to infamy. It is an old story, but seldom if ever have we had so stupendous an example of the *facilis descensus.* Discovered, exposed, he now is compelled to hide from the world, after enjoying only a few weeks of splendid glory, but consigned for all the rest of his life to worldwide shame, forced to conceal his identity and his vagrant residence, and to exhaust his suddenly acquired fortune in hunting his hiding places, until poverty shall bring him to distress. Such are the wages of ambitious fraud.

The African Hunt

It ought to be clear to every one now that Mr. Roosevelt's African hunt was no mere pleasurable jaunt of a strenuous man eager to kill, but was a really scientific expedition. It was a dangerous expedition, dangerous for its conflict with wild beasts—which might be attractive enough—but dangerous also for the prevalence of poisonous fevers, which is never attractive. But this was a purely scientific expedition, conducted by Mr. Roosevelt under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, with its full complement of naturalists and assistants, and the fruits of it prove that it was well devised and accomplished. The National Museum at Washington has received a magnificent collection of specimens, which will make it, for the territory explored, the finest in the world, including over eleven thousand vertebrates, from elephants and hippopotamuses to birds, frogs and snakes, besides thousands of shells and insects. In addition to these, a second large collection was presented to a British museum in recognition of the courtesies received from English officials and the English Government. There were those who deprecated such an expedition and even severely blamed Mr. Roosevelt, as if he had been a mere bloodthirsty pot-hunter, but they were wrong. The end crowns the event. It was hardly less than a stroke of genius which led him, while hiding himself away for the first year of President Taft's administration, to make the year both useful to science and productive of physical and intellectual energy for himself, and a real advantage to his country.

A Pardoner of Murderers

Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, has, during his brief term of office, pardoned 956 prisoners, of whom 152 had been convicted of murder, the last one being a man convicted of murdering ex-Senator Carmack. We are astonished that so many murderers could have been convicted in Tennessee; but they evidently have a Governor in that State who believes that murder is a virtue. He was elected by the whisky people, and he speaks their sentiments. In the case of Colonel Cooper, who threatened to kill ex-Senator Carmack if the latter attacked him again in his paper, and who accompanied his son when the latter fired the fatal shot, Governor Patterson says he knows the jury was wrong, and that his friend Colonel Cooper was innocent, for he did not fire the shot. In Tennessee we would judge that murder is regarded as quite an innocent amusement, as it is a very common one. It must not be thought that these 152 murderers exhaust the list, for few are convicted and many are never tried. Why should the State be put to the expense? It is a small village that cannot boast of at least one murderer that walks free and carries his loaded gun in his hip pocket.

A very hopeful development of our agricultural work is the appointment by fruit growers of experts, whose business it is to supervise large sections, and establish uniform culture and care of apple orchards, and in some cases of other fruits. Such an expert has been engaged in Wayne County, of New York State, whose business it is to oversee the spraying of all the apple orchards of that section, and superin-

tend the harvesting of the crop. No one can fully appreciate this movement who has not a personal knowledge of the shiftlessness with which many apple orchards are gathered, and the wretched way in which the barrels are packed. As for spraying, it is rarely done with intelligence and accuracy, often doing more damage than benefit. The intention now is to give a local reputation for first-rate apples to those localities that employ the expert. It is a movement that will accrue with as much benefit to the purchaser as to the seller. It should spread over the whole country, and end in driving out of market all inferior grades of fruit, and probably all inferior sorts. Apple growing is at present a combination of ignorance and neglect, and the marketing is badly shadowed with dishonorable packing.

The work done by our friend, Mr. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, in the way of co-operation with his workmen, is catching. Andrew Carnegie now says that the one thing that would tempt him to go back into business, would be that he might be able to address his 40,000 employees, every one of them, as fellow partners, at every annual meeting. Mr. Carnegie thinks that this is the solution of the labor problem; a solution that is coming before many years. It may be Socialism, but it is free from the dangers of State socialism. We can believe that more Carnegies are coming, and more Nelsons, and that the business world will not much longer be sharply divided between money kings and muscle kings. They have come to battle, and it is impossible for this battle to end in anything but fellowship. It is the one and only way that is open to industrial peace; and it is the only road that is open whereby our social life can escape from the selfishness that is eating out the heart of our American manhood.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil, who has made careful investigations in China with a view of establishing a university there, has come to this country with a view, as reported, to obtaining American support for it. We should presume that his purpose is rather to consult with those who may have in charge the large educational scheme for China, for which two distinguished professors of the University of Chicago made a study there, with Mr. Rockefeller's support. Lord Cecil would not desire that his English plan should conflict with the American one, both countries being anxious to benefit that long slumbrous empire.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock finds that there are other ways to reduce the annual deficit in his department than by raising the postage on printed matter. Last year the deficit for six months was $10,265,000, while this year it is only $4,072,000. This comes largely by business economies, and now he proposes to put the appointment of the smaller post offices under civil service rules. That would be a splendid advance, and it comes from the man who has been regarded as the special politician of the Cabinet.

We welcome General Kitchener, the great British officer, to our country, and his anticipations of peace please us; but his ideal of peace is of interest, and is that of enlarging armaments: "My whole view of the future is one made peaceable by the force of arms." It is the old "*quietem per ense.*" There is a better.

On the upper corner of the first page of a leading New York daily: "All the News That's Fit to Print." On the middle column of the same page, in big display type: " 'John L.' to Report Fight for The ——. Sullivan Will Telegraph His Account of It from the Ringside. Will Report Training Too."

President Taft doubts whether women as a class take enough interest in public matters to care to vote, and yet in the four States of Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming about 115,000 of them voted for him as President. Did they err, or does he?

When our artists read that a group by Franz Hals has been sold for half a million and a single portrait for $137,000, it must make them wish they were dead.

Insurance

The Mutual Life Insurance Company and Superintendent Hotchkiss

An incident of the report issued by Superintendent Hotchkiss, of the State Insurance Department, this week, covering the Department's last examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the years 1906-07-08, lies in the criticism of this well-known company that it contains. The examination was on the financial statement as of December 31, 1908. This examination, made under the laws recommended by the Armstrong committee, was quite exhaustive and several months' time was consumed in its preparation. All accounts of the company were checked and all assets and liabilities verified. It was shown that the company had ledger assets at the time specified, of $515,282,-177.30, and total admitted assets of $544,185,205.99. It was also shown that a reorganization of the supply department had been effected, so that a recurrence of expenditures for legislative and other improper purposes, as concealed in this department by the previous management, had been made impossible. It was shown that the Mutual had added to their surplus over $49,000,-000, of which something like $33,500,000 had gone into dividend account, and the balance, approximately $15,500,000, had been used to bring the surplus up to the limit permitted under the law and to provide for the charging off for a portion of the real estate. The dividends have been several times augmented under the new laws now obtaining. The efforts made by the company to dispose of its stocks, bonds and real estate, as required by the legislation of 1906, were also touched upon. On the whole the report is complimentary to the company, which is shown to have complied for the most part with the insurance law as amended by the Armstrong committee. The severe criticism is made, however, that the company has more or less evaded the restrictions of section 97 of the insurance law, which limits the amount a company may legally expend in securing new business. An item of $354,144.09, which the company paid during 1908 ostensibly for "supervision of old business," appears to have been made up, in part at least, of bonuses paid to those agents who were the most successful in securing new business. The fact that the company increased its advances to agents during a campaign for the election of directors under the amended laws by more than double the amount paid during any other quarter of the year was held to be a proper subject for criticism. The settlement of the McCurdy suits, even tho the settlement was made by and with the advice of Joseph H. Choate and James McKeen, is likewise scored in the report, as having been reached on statements that were at once inaccurate and misleading. Charles A. Peabody, the president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in a reported interview, denied much of what was set forth in the so-called Publicity Statement, saying in part as follows:

"The Publicity Statement (so called) issued by the department contains three criticisms of the company. Two of them, relating to expenditures for 'care and supervision of old business' and to agents' advances during the year 1906, are too silly to discuss, as will be apparent to any one reading the report. It is sufficient to say that in spirit they misrepresent the facts.

"The other subject in the report (that of the McCurdy Settlements) was arranged by a committee of the board of trustees.

"As to whether the seven gentlemen composing this committee acted wisely in their conclusion or, as stated in the report, did not understand the subject or 'purposely misled the board of trustees,' I leave the policyholders, to whom we are accountable, to judge. The comparing of their judgment and integrity with those of the examiner of the department, presents a question which I do not care to discuss.

"I maintain that the spirit and the letter of the Armstrong law have been observed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company and that the law has been in good faith lived up to. If it can be shown that it has not been I must take the consequences, whether I like it or not."

Financial

The Trust Cases

At the opening of the stock market on the 11th there were no signs of an upward movement. The news that a rehearing in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases had been ordered by the Supreme Court came unexpectedly at noon. At once there was a sharp advance. In following days there were fluctuations, but at the end of the week the prices of the leading active stocks (a majority of which had some direct interest in the pending question) were from 4 to 6 points higher than at the beginning. In what may be called the opinion of the Stock Exchange, therefore, a delay of from nine months to a year in the settlement of these very important cases was something greatly to be desired.

But the delay is really something to be deplored. It gives to speculators a sense of relief and freedom for a time, but it is unfortunate for the business interests of the country that a definite settlement of the highly important questions involved must be so long deferred. Moreover, the delay may have greater length than is now indicated, for two of the Justices are seventy-seven years old, and another vacancy might cause still further postponement. It was to be desired for many reasons that a comprehensive and emphatic decision as to the Anti-Trust law should be reached now by the court of last resort. Business interests ought to know now just what the law means and how it is to be applied. A prompt decision might have hastened the adoption of some modifications or amendments.

Wheat Crop Report

The first crop report of the year is not a favorable one, but there is ample time for some improvement. On April 1, the condition of winter wheat was 80.8, against 82.2 a year ago, and a ten years average of 87. This indicates, but with much uncertainty, a crop of about 435,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 446,366,000. There was a remarkable increase of acreage at seeding time, and the severe losses due to winter killing, mainly in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, have probably left 2,000,000 more acres of growing wheat than were to be seen at last year's harvest. But the condition is very low. The prevailing higher prices have caused an increase of acreage in the spring wheat States also. James J. Hill says there is an addition of 20 per cent. Spring seeding, earlier by thirty days than the average date, is now nearly finished, and a large yield is expected. While winter wheat has suffered, the condition of rye is exceptionally good, being 92.3 against 87.2 last year, and a ten years average of 89.5.

....Commodity prices are still rising. Bradstreet's index number for April 1 is 9.1924, against 9.1113 for March 1, and 9.0730 for February 1. The average for the four months of this year has been 9.1592, against a monthly average of 8.5153 for the year 1909, and 8.0094 for 1908.

....By the death of James T. Woodward, New York and the country have lost an eminent banker and a citizen whose influence was exerted for the public good. Born on a farm in Maryland, his first service after the completion of his education was in a New York importing house. In 1877 he was elected president of the Hanover National Bank, and he held this office for the remainder of his life, seeing the deposits of the institution rise from $6,000,000 to about $100,000,000. In 1898 he was made president of the Clearing House Association, and in the panic of 1907 his wise action, as chairman of the Clearing House Committee, gave him national prominence. Grover Cleveland was his intimate friend. In the Democratic party Mr. Woodward stood firmly for a sound currency. Therefore, in 1896 he cast his vote for McKinley. He contributed generously to charitable and educational institutions and was a vestryman of St. Thomas's Church.

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Survey of the World

Senators Aldrich and Hale Will Retire

Predictions that Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, would retire from the Senate at the end of his present term, in March next, were published two or three weeks ago. It became known on the 19th inst. that he had given formal notice of his intention to retire, and also that Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, would leave the Senate at the same time. Their terms will expire on March 4, 1911. Mr. Aldrich, now in the sixty-ninth year of his age, will then have served four years in the House and thirty years in the Senate. Mr. Hale, who is nearly seventy-four years old, was in the House ten years before he entered the Senate, twenty-nine years ago. They have been men of great influence in the upper branch of Congress. The Rhode Island Senator is chairman of the Finance Committee and of the Monetary Commission. Much of his work may be seen in the McKinley, Dingley and Payne-Aldrich tariff acts. Mr. Hale is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, which is second only to the Finance Committee in importance and power. He is also a prominent member of the Naval Committee, of which he was formerly chairman. The two Senators hold the first two places in what is commonly called the Steering Committee, which determines the program of legislation. Mr. Aldrich will retire on account of the condition of his health. His physicians have directed him to do less work and take more outdoor exercise. Undoubtedly he has found insurgent opposition irksome and has not enjoyed the criticism to which he has been subjected outside of the Senate. He intends to remain at the head of the Monetary Commission. In his letter of the 17th to the Governor of Rhode Island he said:

"My purpose in coming to Rhode Island at this time was to apprise you and other political friends, before the commencement of the approaching campaign, of a decision, long since made, that I cannot under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election to the Senate. At the earnest solicitation of friends I have withheld this announcement, which is now enforced by personal reasons which are, for me, imperative.

"It is a source of satisfaction to me to know that my successor is sure to be a Republican, whose fidelity to the principles and governmental policies of the party cannot be questioned. I am confident that the important legislation to which the party and the Administration are pledged, with one exception, will have been enacted into laws before the close of the present session.

"I do not intend to resign my position on the National Monetary Commission, nor to relinquish my efforts to secure as soon as possible the adoption of a wise banking and monetary system by the United States. On some proper occasion I shall express to the people of Rhode Island my appreciation of the unfailing support and confidence which they have accorded to me through more than forty years of public service."

The "one exception" is currency reform legislation. Charles R. Brayton, the Republican leader in Rhode Island, says the Senator's successor "must be a man who will stand for the things Aldrich has stood for." One of those who are mentioned is Col. Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber Company. It is said that the Senator would regard with pleasure the election of Henry F. Lippitt, a wealthy owner of cotton goods mills. In his letter of the 18th to the chairman of the Maine Republican Committee, Mr. Hale said he declined "to engage in a conflict for the Senatorship." He continued:

"Longer public service is not necessary to my peace of mind, and the prospect of retirement has little in it that is disagreeable to me.

> The party has given me what no other man in Maine has ever received, five unanimous nominations for five full continuous terms in the Senate, and it seems not fitting for me to make a personal contest for the succession."

It was most important, he added, that Maine should send four Republican Representatives to the next Congress, "to avoid what may be a critical trial day for all Maine's industries and her business prosperity":

> "Should the Democrats carry the next House of Representatives, within ninety days after the opening of the next Congress a free tariff bill will be sent to the Senate, in which Maine's principal industries and interests will be marked for slaughter. Whoever recalls the situation under the Morrison bill, and later under the Gorman-Wilson bill, will fully realize this. And this disaster to Maine can only be prevented by the Republicans retaining control in the next House."

It is well known that if Mr. Hale should seek re-election he would be confronted by considerable insurgent opposition under the direction of F. A. Powers, formerly Attorney General and recently a judge of the Supreme Court. His physicians advised him not to enter a heated campaign. Ex-Governor Cobb gives notice that he is a candidate. The retirement of these two leaders of the "old guard" has caused much speculation as to its effect. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, is second in the Finance Committee, but his re-election is not assured, and there is some talk about his retirement. It is evident that power in the Senate will be gained by the West and that the influence of the insurgents will be increased. It is understood that Mr. Depew, who has just celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday, does not intend to retire. Speaker Cannon says he expects to live twenty-five years more. At the end of the present session probably there will be an attempt to depose him. Judge Norris, of Nebraska, who recently led the insurgents in the House, says the retirement of Senators Aldrich and Hale "means a breaking up of the machine as a force in legislation, and the passing of the legislative bosses."

The Pittsburg Bribery Cases

M. L. Swift, Jr., a former member of the Pittsburg Common Council, was placed on trial last week for taking bribes, John C. Klein, who was recently convicted, testifying against him. He was found guilty, but the jury asked the court to be merciful. Sentence has not been pronounced. A. V. Simon, a Councilman, was then tried. After being out forty-six hours the jury reported a verdict of acquittal, "provided that Simon would pay all costs of the case and at once resign from the Council." Declining to accept this curious verdict, the judge discharged the jury and ordered a new trial. Among those recently indicted was Max G. Leslie, county tax collector and president of the Republican committee, who had been tried for perjury, and acquitted. Leslie is in New York, and is said to be ill. He asked for a change of venue, alleging that public prejudice would prevent a fair trial in Pittsburg and that the county authorities would pack the jury against him. There was some surprise on the 23d, when District-Attorney Blakely joined Leslie in asking for a change of venue. But his reasons were not the same as Leslie's. His remarks to the court fairly warranted an inference that he could not expect justice in a trial there of a person prominent and active in politics. A large fund had been raised, he said, and was being used against the interests of justice. The court corridors had been full of gamblers and jury-fixers; owing to the way in which jury panels were formed, they contained many persons unfit to serve. It was not safe for the State to try indicted politicians in Allegheny County. He asked the court to name some other county, but not to name it until a few days before the beginning of the trial. In the case of Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company and of the German National Bank, Governor Hughes decided to honor the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania. It is plain, however, that Hoffstot will resist extradition in all possible legal ways. The case is still pending in habeas corpus proceedings.

Wages Increased

The general rise of wages has not been checked. An increase of 6 per cent. for the 225,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation, announced on the 14th, will add about $9,000,000 to the annual payroll. The corporation has also discontinued Sunday work in all its mills and mines, and

on its railroads (about 2,000 miles of track) so far as possible. A plan for the relief of injured men, and of the families of men killed in the company's service, has been adopted. The sums to be paid will be larger for married men than for single men, and the additions will be in proportion to the number of children in the family. Relief payments made by subsidiary companies heretofore have exceeded $1,000,000 a year. The new plan will increase them.——The New York Central Railroad Company's men declined the offered increase of about 6 per cent. After a vote in favor of a strike had been taken, an agreement was reached. The controversy will be settled by arbitration, two of the arbitrators being E. E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission (formerly grand master of the conductors' union), and P. H. Morrissey, president of the Railway Employee Investors' Association (formerly at the head of the trainmens' union). Their names were suggested by the company. An offered increase of 6 per cent. was rejected by the Delaware & Lackawanna employees, who insisted that the forthcoming decision of the Central's arbitrators should be applied to their service. After a strike had been ordered, the company yielded. The Delaware & Hudson's men have decided to accept the terms of the Central's arbitrators. The increase granted by the Boston & Maine is about 11 per cent., and passenger rates will be made higher.——In Montreal, an unsolicited increase has been granted to 3,000 street railway men. An offered increase has been rejected, as insufficient, by the street railway employees in Hartford and Pittsburg, and the Worcester men have voted to strike for higher pay. The street railway men who were on strike in Philadelphia have accepted the terms offered by the company several weeks ago. These provide for an increase now, with gradual additions in the coming four years.——There has been more disorder at the works of the Pressed Steel Car Company, near Pittsburg. Nearly 5,000 men were on strike last week, owing to the discharge of four employees. Seven men were injured on the 20th in a battle between a mob and the police. The wounds of three (a policeman and two strikers) are mortal.

Trust Cases The Sherman Anti-Trust law has been used effectively in the prosecution of Kentucky tobacco farmers who took part in the night-rider persecutions. A Federal jury at Covington, last week, found eight residents of Grant County guilty of violating that statute. By intimidation they had compelled a farmer named Osborne to withhold from shipment a quantity of tobacco which he had agreed to sell in Cincinnati. This they had done in the interest of the combination or trust of tobacco growers. They were punished by fines ranging from $100 to $1,000. All are prominent residents of Grant County, and one, John S. Steers, is a clergyman and a member of the legislature. Three days later, a jury in the same court convicted six farmers of Pendleton County, the complainant being a farmer named Eckler. Similar fines were imposed. In another case $6,000 was awarded in damages to W. S. Henderson, a merchant who had sued twelve tobacco farmers of Bracken County. By threats they had forced him to sign agreements concerning the purchase of tobacco. They had also ruined his business and driven him from the State.——Arguments were made last week before the Governor of New Jersey on the application of Prosecutor Garven for a requisition asking for the extradition of J. Ogden Armour and other Chicago packers accused in the indictment of the Beef Trust by a grand jury of Hudson County, N. J.——During an inquiry made by the Attorney General of Missouri, last week, the secretary of the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company (which was generally believed to be an independent corporation) testified that the company was really owned by the National Packing Company, which is a holding corporation (recently indicted in Chicago) controlled by the Armour, Swift and Morris interests. The vice-president of the company admitted that in buying cattle, persons representing these interests pretended to bid against each other, in order that there might seem to be competition. The Attorney General has decided to proceed against the National Packing Company and its subsidiary corporations in an ouster suit.——Before the Supreme

Court, in Washington, last week, arguments were made in the appeal of the Standard Oil Company from the ouster decree of the Tennessee courts, which held that the company had violated the Sherman Anti-Trust law of the State. ——An investigation by a Federal grand jury shows that there have been at New Orleans no weighing frauds like those committed in New York for the benefit of the Sugar Trust. A similar inquiry is to be made at San Francisco.

Cuban Negroes Under Restraint

General Estenoz, leader of the independent negro party in Cuba, and thirty-three negroes who had been associated with him, were arrested on the 23d by order of President Gomez. The Supreme Court has appointed a judge to hear the charges against them. It is alleged by the Government that Estenoz and his companions have been holding unlawful meetings, striving to array the blacks against the whites, making seditious speeches, and in other ways promoting rebellion. Several of those in custody, it is said, are members of secret associations of negroes who have been drilling in a military way in anticipation of an uprising against the whites. Three days before the arrests, troops were sent to Santa Clara, owing to the excited condition of the negroes in that province, where Estenoz and others had been making incendiary speeches. Estenoz says he was engaged in building up a political party of negroes, that it has 93,000 organized members, and that their aim is to get their share of the offices. As the editor of the party's newspaper, Estenoz was found guilty, on February 10, of libeling President Gomez, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months. After he had been in jail two weeks he was set free by the provisions of an amnesty act, which the President signed. His course is not approved by Morua Delgado, the negro who was recently made a member of the Cabinet. It is said that many negroes have been discharged from the army. Upon the motion of a negro Representative, Congress has asked the President for information about this. —— Secretary Dickinson tells a Congressional committee at Washington that our Government, in answer to a request from Cuba, detailed three officers of our army to assist in training Cuba's new army, because otherwise Cuba would have procured such instructors from some European Government. Complaint was recently made in Congress because the three men were receiving $200 a month from Cuba, in addition to their army pay.——Mr. Bryan has urged a House committee at Washington to recommend the proposed appropriation of $375,000 for the eradication of the hookworm disease in Porto Rico, and for the establishment of a Porto Rican university. He reports that American rule has been very beneficial to the island. Speaking of the hookworm disease, he says that about 300,000 cases have been treated. Half of the patients have been cured. About 400,000 more cases are to be treated.

The British Parliament

Notwithstanding the bitterness of the small Irish contingent led by Mr. O'Brien, the mass of the Irish members of Parliament, led by Mr. Redmond, hold firm with Mr. Asquith, as does the Laborite party, so that the Liberal coalition has a handsome majority assured. On Monday of last week William O'Brien made a bitter attack on Mr. Lloyd-George, charging him with falsehood. In an address at Dublin he had made statements as to private confidential communications he had had with Mr. Lloyd-George which the latter had denied, and now in Parliament Mr. O'Brien repeated his statements in a very offensive way, and was publicly contradicted by Mr. Lloyd-George, who was supported by Mr. Redmond, and even Mr. Balfour said that such communications should have been held as confidential. But when Mr. Balfour said that the Ministry had made a "bargain" with the Nationalists Mr. Lloyd-George absolutely denied it; and then Mr. Healy, another of the recalcitrant Nationalists, said he believed it, for Mr. Redmond, the Irish leader, had not an ounce of political backbone. Mr. Redmond assured the Government of the hearty support of the main body of Nationalists, some seventy in number, because, said he, the finacial injustice to Ireland in the Budget was trivial in comparison with the abolition of the veto

power of the House of Lords. The Redmond Nationalists met during the day and agreed to support the Budget thru all its stages. The country will have a respite from the threatened general election for at least three months. Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the spring recess of Parliament, which will begin on April 28, would continue until May 26, after which the House of Lords reassembling would occupy the greater part of a week in the debate on Lord Rosebery's reform resolution. Accordingly, it will be impossible for the House of Commons to take up the veto resolutions until June, and the crucial period will not arrive until that month is well advanced, not before August at the earliest. The Conservative forecasts of a break-up of the Liberal majority have all proved false, and Premier Asquith's plans have all gone on successfully, notwithstanding the bitterest opposition. There have been no changes in the Budget beyond those of a verbal nature. The deficit amounts to $141,000,000, in a total expenditure of $658,000,000, but Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that but for the action of the Lords in rejecting the Budget there would have been no deficit. Taxes can now be collected, and a large amount is expected from the death duties.——The Cunard Steamship Company paid no dividend this year, but it will build a third monster vessel for service to New York of the "Mauretania" type. The chairman of the board of directors reports that the future of the New York trade is not with vessels of the 10,000-ton type, but with those of 40,000 or 50,000 tons, being combined passenger and freight vessels.

Countries South of Us

No collision of the troops of the Government, in Nicaragua, with the remnant of the revolutionist forces has been reported, altho the Government's army is said to be not far from Bluefields. Protest was made in New Orleans, last week, against the sailing of the steamship "Venus," loaded with arms and ammunition for President Madriz. There were cannon also on board and it is said that the steamship was to be used by the Government in an attack upon the eastern ports still held by the revolutionists. Louis Kohlman, a wealthy banker of New Orleans, was arrested for violation of the neutrality laws. It is alleged that he supplied the money for the projected expedition.——There has been no settlement of Ecuador's controversy with Peru. In Ecuador, last week, the first reserves were called to service. In Guayaquil they marched in the streets, demanding war.——President Cabrera, of Guatemala, has been re-elected. The beginning of a revolution against him was reported on the 18th, but the report appears to have had no foundation in fact.

Roosevelt in Europe

The impression first created by the reported visit to Mr. Roosevelt, in Vienna, of the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Pignatelli, that the Vatican bore no ill-will toward the American ex-President because of the unfortunate incident at Rome, was hardly correct. A statement has been issued from the Vatican that no blame is put on M. Pignatelli, inasmuch as, having called on the American Ambassador, and having happened to find Mr. Roosevelt there, he could not help meeting him. Therefore the interview has no significance. The Nuncio himself explains that being himself unable to accept Ambassador Kerens's invitation to meet Mr. Roosevelt, he called on Mr. Kerens to express regret and to express his personal esteem for the ex-President. But meanwhile Mgr. Janssens, the learned Dominican Abbot, who voluntarily called on the ex-President in Rome, and left for him, with his card, a grateful message, has been rebuked and deprived of his offices in the Papal Court, with the exception of his membership in the Biblical Commission. After his visit to Vienna Mr. Roosevelt went to Budapest, the capital of Hungary. After a luncheon at the palace with Archduke Joseph of Austria, to which a number of celebrated hunters were invited, he made a visit on Francis Kossuth, the son of the famous Hungarian patriot, who is himself the leader of the Opposition party. At the House of Parliament Mr. Roosevelt was received by the Interparliamentary Union, and responded to an address of welcome by Count Apponyi. He avoided carefully

any reference to the political differences that exist between Austria and Hungary, and confined himself to the glorious memories of the past, going back to the time when Hungary protected all Europe against the Eastern barbarians. On the morning of the 21st, at 7.30, Mr. Roosevelt reached Paris, and was met at the station by Ambassador Bacon, M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to Washington, and representative of the President of the Republic of France. He called on President Fallières and the Foreign Minister, who immediately returned the call at the Embassy. In the evening he and his party occupied the Presidential box at the Comédie Française and were most tumultuously received. During the day he denied the report cabled from Rome that he intended on his return home to drive from Rome "the Methodists who disgrace any religion." He said it was an unqualified falsehood. He had previously denied the report that when in Berlin he intended to raise with the Emperor the question of disarmament, as this is a subject that belongs to diplomatic relations. Friday was given to sight-seeing, particularly to the Mausoleum of Napoleon and the Invalides Museum and the Louvre. There was a dinner at the Palace of the Elysée, followed by a reception attended by a multitude of officers and celebrities. The newspapers of the day gave Mr. Roosevelt a most eulogistic welcome, except the *Echo de Paris,* a clerical journal, in which, under the caption "Ave Cæsar," Frederic Masson, a member of the French Academy, denounced his "violent quest of publicity," as if he were a "pupil of Barnum," and turned to prophecy:

> "One can clearly foresee already that Mr. Roosevelt, on returning to his own country, will be raised above the Constitution to a position which may still be Republican in name, but which will in fact be dictatorial and, to use the right word, imperial. Why is this? Because he is ambitious. Truly no man appears to have so great a presumption, no man so great a contempt for all the forces which unbecome him, none such incomprehension of what is in the mind of education and respect for conventions."

On Saturday Mr. Roosevelt was welcomed as a foreign Associate of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. It was a most simple function; he was admitted to a seat with the members, and listened to the usual proceedings and exprest his thanks in a ten minute speech. Mr. Roosevelt's lecture at the Sorbonne was attended by 3,000 hearers. His subject was, "The Duties of Citizenship," published elsewhere in this issue.

The Chinese Troubles

It was hoped that the riots in the Hu-nan province of China had been controlled, but that does not seem to be the fact. Hunan is an interior province long known to be turbulent and anti-foreign, but it has been comparatively quiet since the Boxer Rebellion and many missions have been established there. To reach the province one must sail up the Yangtse-kiang nearly a thousand miles to Yo-Chan at the mouths of the Yuan-kiang and the Siang-kiang, branches of the Yangtse-kiang. Hu-nan is a magnificent province covering the drainage system of these two tributaries and has 22,000,000 population. The capital is Chang-sha, where, as reported last week, the outbreak occurred, at first excited by the extortionate price of rice, and then easily directed against all foreigners, who were forced to flee and whose property was all destroyed. No missionaries or other foreigners are believed to have been killed, except three Catholic priests who are said to have been killed after their escape in a vessel which was run down in the night. Even the Japanese consulate was burned. Riots are reported from other towns in the province, from Ning-siang, Yi-yang and Yo-chan. The efforts of the soldiers to suppress the riots have not been very successful, and in some cases the troops have deserted and joined the rioters. A number of the villages are said to have been burnt, and the country is placarded with threats to kill all foreigners, whose coming is believed to have caused all their evils. In one case a technical school was burnt and thirty native pupils are reported to have perished in the flames. Late reports assert that the British consulate at Chang-sha was burnt because the consul secured workmen from another province to rebuild it. Several small gunboats from different fleets have gone to the protection of foreign interests, but it is slow work reaching there. It is much feared that the troubles are spreading.

Duties of the Citizen

An Address Delivered Before the French Academy April 23

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

[Our readers will thank us for giving ex-President Roosevelt's Sorbonne address in full. The Paris Sunday papers show that it has made an immense impression, as the utterance to France of those basic moral principles which only can save a state. The utterance of all the leading papers is condensed in one sentence from one leading journal: "No nobler lesson of civic duty ever fell from human lips."—EDITOR.]

STRANGE and impressive associations rise in the mind of a man from the New World who speaks before this august body in this ancient institution of learning. Before his eyes pass the shadows of mighty kings and warlike nobles, of great masters of law and theology; thru the shining dust of the dead centuries he sees crowded figures that tell of the power and learning and splendor of times gone by; and he sees also the innumerable host of humble students to whom clerkship meant emancipation, to whom it was wellnigh the only outlet from the dark thraldom of the Middle Ages.

This was the most famous university of medieval Europe at a time when no one dreamed that there was a new world to discover. Its services to the cause of human knowledge already stretched far back into the remote past at the time when my forefathers, three centuries ago, were among the sparse band of traders, ploughmen, woodchoppers and fisherfolk who, in hard struggle with the iron unfriendliness of the Indian haunted land, were laying the foundations of what has now become the giant Republic of the West. To conquer a continent, to tame the shaggy roughness of wild nature, means grim warfare; and the generations engaged in it cannot keep still less add to, the stores of garnered wisdom which once were theirs, and which are still in the hands of their brethren who dwell in the old land. To conquer the wilderness means to wrest victory from the same hostile forces with which mankind struggled in the immemorial infancy of our race. The primeval conditions must be met by primeval qualities which are incompatible with the retention of much that has been painfully acquired by humanity as thru the ages it has striven upward toward civilization. In conditions so primitive there can be but a primitive culture. At first only the rudest schools can be established, for no others would meet the needs of the hard-driven, sinewy folk who thrust forward the frontier in the teeth of savage man and savage nature; and many years elapse before any of these schools can develop into seats of higher learning and broader culture.

The pioneer days pass; the stump-dotted clearings expand into vast stretches of fertile farm land; the stockaded clusters of log cabins change into towns; the hunters of game, the fellers of trees, the rude frontier traders and tillers of the soil, the men who wander all their lives long thru the wilderness as the heralds and harbingers of an oncoming civilization, themselves vanish before the civilization for which they have prepared the way. The children of their successors and supplanters, and then their children and children's children, change and develop with extraordinary rapidity. The conditions accentuate vices and virtues, energy and ruthlessness, all the good qualities and all the defects of an intense individualism, self-reliant, self-centered, far more conscious of its rights than of its duties, and blind to its own shortcomings. To the hard materialism of the frontier days succeeds the hard materialism of an industrialism even more intense and absorbing than that of the older nations; altho these themselves have likewise already entered on the age of a complex and predominantly industrial civilization.

As the country grows, its people, who have won success in so many lines, turn back to try to recover the possessions of the mind and the spirit which perforce their fathers threw aside in order better to wage the first rough battles for the continent their children inherit. The leaders of thought and of action grope their way forward to a new life, realizing, sometimes dimly, sometimes clear-sightedly, that the life of material gain,

whether for a nation or an individual, is of value only as a foundation, only as there is added to it the uplift that comes from devotion to loftier ideals. The new life thus sought can in part be developed afresh from what is round about in the New World; but it can be developed in full only by freely drawing upon the treasure houses of the Old World, upon the treasures stored in the ancient abodes of wisdom and learning, such as this where I speak today. It is a mistake for any nation merely to copy another; but it is an even greater mistake, it is a proof of weakness in any nation, not to be anxious to learn from another and willing and able to adapt that learning to the new national conditions and make it fruitful and productive therein. It is for us of the New World to sit at the feet of the Gamaliel of the Old; then, if we have the right stuff in us, we can show that Paul in his turn can become a teacher as well as a scholar.

Today I shall speak to you on the subject of individual citizenship, the one subject of vital importance to you, my hearers, and to me and my countrymen, because you and we are citizens of great democratic republics. A democratic republic such as each of ours—an effort to realize in its full sense government by, of and for the people—represents the most gigantic of all possible social experiments, the one fraught with greatest possibilities alike for good and for evil. The success of republics like yours and like ours means the glory, and our failure the despair, of mankind; and for you and for us the question of the quality of the individual citizen is supreme. Under other forms of government, under the rule of one man or of a very few men, the quality of the rulers is all-important. If, under such governments, the quality of the rulers is high enough, then the nation may for generations lead a brilliant career and add substantially to the sum of world achievement, no matter how low the quality of the average citizen; because the average citizen is an almost negligible quantity in working out the final results of that type of national greatness.

But with you and with us the case is different. With you here, and with us in my own home, in the long run, success or failure will be conditioned upon the way in which the average man, the average woman, does his or her duty, first in the ordinary, every-day affairs of life, and next in those great occasional crises which call for the heroic virtues. The average citizen must be a good citizen if our republics are to succeed. The stream will not permanently rise higher than the main source; and the main source of national power and national greatness is found in the average citizenship of the nation. Therefore it behooves us to do our best to see that the standard of the average citizen is kept high; and the average cannot be kept high unless the standard of the leaders is very much higher.

It is well if a large proportion of the leaders in any republic, in any democracy, are, as a matter of course, drawn from the classes represented in this audience today; but only provided that those classes possess the gifts of sympathy with plain people and of devotion to great ideals. You and those like you have received special advantages; you have all of you had the opportunity for mental training; many of you have had leisure; most of you have had a chance for the enjoyment of life far greater than comes to the majority of your fellows. To you and your kind much has been given, and from you much should be expected. Yet there are certain failings against which it is especially incumbent that both men of trained and cultivated intellect and men of inherited wealth and position should especially guard themselves, because to these failings they are especially liable; and if yielded to their —your— chances of useful service are at an end.

Let the man of learning, the man of lettered leisure, beware of that queer and cheap temptation to pose to himself and to others as the cynic, as the man who has outgrown emotions and beliefs, the man to whom good and evil are as one. The poorest way to face life is to face it with a sneer. There are many men who feel a kind of twisted pride in cynicism; there are many who confine themselves to criticism of the way others do what they themselves dare not even attempt. There is no more unhealthy being, no man less worthy of respect, than he who either really holds, or feigns to hold, an attitude of sneering disbelief toward all that

is great and lofty, whether in achievement or in that noble effort which, even if it fail, comes second to achievement. A cynical habit of thought and speech, a readiness to criticise work which the critic himself never tries to perform, an intellectual aloofness which will not accept contact with life's realities—all these are marks, not, as the possessor would fain think, of superiority, but of weakness. They mark the men unfit to bear their part manfully in the stern strife of living, who seek, in the affectation of contempt for the achievements of others, to hide from others and from themselves their own weakness. The role is easy; there is none easier, save only the role of the man who sneers alike at both criticism and performance.

It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat. Shame on the man of cultivated taste who permits refinement to develop into a fastidiousness that unfits him for doing the rough work of a workaday world! Among the free peoples who govern themselves there is but a small field of usefulness open for the men of cloistered life, who shrink from contact with their fellows. Still less room is there for those who deride or slight what is done by those who actually bear the brunt of the day; nor yet for those others who always profess that they would like to take action, if only the conditions of life were not what they actually are. The man who does nothing cuts the same sordid figure in the pages of history, whether he be cynic, or fop or voluptuary. There is little use for the being whose tepid soul knows nothing of the great and generous emotion, of the high pride, the stern belief, the lofty enthusiasm, of the men who quell the storm and ride the thunder. Well for these men if they succeed; well also, tho not so well, if they fail, given only that they have nobly ventured, and have put forth all their heart and strength. It is warworn Hotspur, spent with hard fighting, he of the many errors and the valiant end, over whose memory we love to linger, not over the memory of the young lord who "but for the vile guns would have been a soldier."

France has taught many lessons to other nations; surely one of the most important is the lesson her whole history teaches, that a high artistic and literary development is compatible with notable leadership in arms and statecraft. The brilliant gallantry of the French soldier has for many centuries been proverbial, and during these same centuries at every court in Europe the "freemasons of fashion" have treated the French tongue as their common speech; while every artist and man of letters, and every man of science able to appreciate that marvelous instrument of precision, French prose, has turned toward France for aid and inspiration. How long the leadership in arms and letters has lasted is curiously illustrated by the fact that the earliest masterpiece in a modern tongue is the splendid French epic which tells of Roland's doom and the vengeance of Charlemagne when the lords of the Frankish host were stricken at Roncesvalles.

Let those who have keep, let those who have not strive to attain a high standard of cultivation and scholarship. Yet let us remember that these stand second to certain other things. There is need of a sound body; and even more need of a sound mind. But above mind and above body stands character—the sum of those qualities which we mean when we speak of a man's force and courage, of his good faith and sense of honor. I believe in exercise for the body, always provided that we keep in mind that physical development is a means and not an end. I believe, of course, in giving to all the people a good education. But the education must contain much besides book learning in order to be really good. We must ever remember that no keenness and sub-

tleness of intellect, no polish, no cleverness, in any way make up for the lack of the great solid qualities. Self-restraint, self-mastery, common sense, the power of accepting individual responsibility and yet of acting in conjunction with others, courage and resolution—these are the qualities which mark a masterful people. Without them no people can control itself, or save itself from being controlled from the outside. I speak to a brilliant assemblage; I speak in a great university which represents the flower of the highest intellectual development; I pay all homage to intellect, and to elaborate and specialized training of the intellect; and yet I know I shall have the assent of all you present when I add that more important still are the commonplace, everyday qualities and virtues.

Such ordinary, everyday qualities include the will and the power to work, to fight at need and to have plenty of healthy children. The need that the average man shall work is so obvious as hardly to warrant insistence. There are a few persons in every country so born that they can lead lives of leisure. These fill a useful function if they make it evident that leisure does not mean idleness; for some of the most valuable work needed by civilization is essentially non-remunerative in its character, and of course the people who do this work should in large part be drawn from those to whom remuneration is an object of indifference. But the average man must earn his own livelihood. He should be trained to do so, and he should be trained to feel that he occupies a contemptible position if he does not do so—that he is not an object of envy if he is idle, at whichever end of the social scale he stands, but an object of contempt, an object of derision.

In the next place, the good man should be both a strong and brave man; that is, he should be able to fight, he should be able to serve his country as a soldier should the need arise. There are well meaning philosophers who declaim against the unrighteousness of war. They are right only if they lay all their emphasis upon the unrighteousness. War is a dreadful thing, and unjust war is a crime against humanity. But it is such a crime because it is unjust, not because it is war. The choice must ever be in favor of righteousness, and this whether the alternative be peace or whether the alternative be war. The question must not be merely, Is there to be peace or war? The question must be, Is the right to prevail? Are the great laws of righteousness once more to be fulfilled? And the answer from a strong and virile people must be "Yes," whatever the cost. Every honorable effort should always be made to avoid war, just as every honorable effort should always be made by the individual in private life to keep out of a brawl, to keep out of trouble; but no self-respecting individual, no self-respecting nation, can or ought to submit to wrong.

Finally, even more important than ability to work, even more important than ability to fight at need, is it to remember that the chief of blessings for any nation is that it shall leave its seed to inherit the land. It was the crown of blessings in Biblical times and it is the crown of blessings now. The greatest of all curses is the curse of sterility, and the severest of all condemnations should be that visited upon wilful sterility. The first essential in any civilization is that the man and the woman shall be father and mother of healthy children, so that the race shall increase and not decrease. If this is not so, if thru no fault of the society there is failure to increase, it is a great misfortune. If the failure is due to deliberate and wilful fault, then it is not merely a misfortune, it is one of those crimes of ease and self-indulgence, of shrinking from pain and effort and risk, which in the long run Nature punishes more heavily than any other. If we of the great republics, if we, the free people who claim to have emancipated ourselves from the thraldom of wrong and error, bring down on our heads the curse that comes upon the wilfully barren, then it will be an idle waste of breath to prattle of our achievements, to boast of all that we have done. No refinement of life, no delicacy of taste, no material progress, no sordid heaping up of riches, no sensuous development of art and literature, can in any way compensate for the loss of the great fundamental virtues, and of these great fundamental virtues the greatest is the race's power to perpetuate the race.

Character must show itself in the

man's performance both of the duty he owes himself and of the duty he owes the state. The man's foremost duty is owed to himself and his family; and he can do this duty only by earning money, by providing what is essential to material wellbeing; it is only after this has been done that he can hope to build a higher superstructure on the solid material foundation; it is only after this has been done that he can help in movements for the general wellbeing. He must pull his own weight first, and only after this can his surplus strength be of use to the general public. It is not good to excite that bitter laughter which expresses contempt, and contempt is what we feel for the being whose enthusiasm to benefit mankind is such that he is a burden to those nearest him; who wishes to do great things for humanity in the abstract, but who cannot keep his wife in comfort or educate his children.

Nevertheless, while laying all stress on this point, while not merely acknowledging but insisting upon the fact that there must be a basis of material wellbeing for the individual, as for the nation, let us with equal emphasis insist that this material wellbeing represents nothing but the foundation, and that the foundation, tho indispensable, is worthless unless upon it is raised the superstructure of a higher life.

That is why I decline to recognize the mere multi-millionaire, the man of mere wealth, as an asset of value to any country, and especially as not an asset to my own country. If he has earned or uses his wealth in a way that makes him of real benefit, of real use—and such is often the case—why, then he does become an asset of worth. But it is the way in which it has been earned or used and not the mere fact of wealth that entitles him to the credit. There is need in business, as in most other forms of human activity, of the great guiding intelligences. Their places cannot be supplied by any number of lesser intelligences. It is a good thing that they should have ample recognition, ample reward. But we must not transfer our admiration to the reward instead of to the deed rewarded; and if what should be the reward exists without the service having been rendered, then admiration will come only from those who are mean of soul. The truth is that after a certain measure of tangible material success or reward has been achieved the question of increasing it becomes of constantly less importance compared to other things that can be done in life. It is a bad thing for a nation to raise and to admire a false standard of success and there can be no falser standard than that set by the deification of material wellbeing in and for itself. The man who for any cause for which he is himself accountable has failed to support himself and those for whom he is responsible ought to feel that he has fallen lamentably short in his prime duty. But the man who, having far surpassed the limit of providing for the wants, both of body and mind, of himself and of those depending upon him, then piles up a great fortune, for the acquisition or retention of which he returns no corresponding benefit to the nation as a whole, should himself be made to feel that, so far from being a desirable he is an unworthy citizen of the community, that he is to be neither admired nor envied, that his right thinking fellow countrymen put him low in the scale of citizenship and leave him to be consoled by the admiration of those whose level of purpose is even lower than his own.

My position as regards the moneyed interests can be put in a few words. In every civilized society property rights must be carefully safeguarded. Ordinarily, and in the great majority of cases, human rights and property rights are fundamentally, and in the long run, identical; but when it clearly appears that there is a real conflict between them, human rights must have the upper hand, for property belongs to man and not man to property.

In fact, it is essential to good citizenship clearly to understand that there are certain qualities which we in a democracy are prone to admire in and of themselves, which ought by rights to be judged admirable or the reverse solely from the standpoint of the use made of them. Foremost among these I should include two very distinct gifts—the gift of money making and the gift of oratory. Money making, the money touch, I have spoken of above. It is a quality which in a moderate degree is essential. It may be useful when developed to a very great de-

gree, but only if accompanied and controlled by other qualities; and without such control the possessor tends to develop into one of the least attractive types produced by a modern industrial democracy. So it is with the orator. It is highly desirable that a leader of opinion in a democracy should be able to state his views clearly and convincingly. But all that the oratory can do of value to the community is to enable the man thus to explain himself; if it enables the orator to persuade his hearers to put false values on things it merely makes him a power for mischief. Some excellent public servants have not the gift at all, and must rely upon their deeds to speak for them; and unless the oratory does represent genuine conviction, based on good common sense and able to be translated into efficient performance, then the better the oratory the greater the damage to the public it deceives. Indeed, it is a sign of marked political weakness in any commonwealth if the people tend to be carried away by mere oratory, if they tend to value words in and for themselves, as divorced from the deeds for which they are supposed to stand. The phrase maker, the phrase monger, the ready talker, however great his power, whose speech does not make for courage, sobriety and right understanding, is simply a noxious element in the body politic, and it speaks ill for the public if he has influence over them. To admire the gift of oratory without regard to the moral quality behind the gift is to do wrong to the republic.

Of course, all that I can say of the orator applies with even greater force to the orator's latter-day and more influential brother, the journalist. The power of the journalist is great, but he is entitled neither to respect nor admiration because of that power unless it is used aright. He can do, and he often does, great good. He can do, and he often does, infinite mischief. All journalists, all writers, for the very reason that they appreciate the vast possibilities of their profession, should bear testimony against those who deeply discredit it. Offenses against taste and morals, which are bad enough in a private citizen, are infinitely worse if made into instruments for debauching the community thru a newspaper. Mendacity, slander, sensationalism, inanity, vapid triviality, all are potent factors for the debauchery of the public mind and conscience. The excuse advanced for vicious writing, that the public demands it and that the demand must be supplied, can no more be admitted than if it were advanced by the purveyors of food who sell poisonous adulterations.

In short, the good citizen in a republic must realize that he ought to possess two sets of qualities, and that neither avails without the other. He must have those qualities which make for efficiency; and he must also have those qualities which direct the efficiency into channels for the public good. He is useless if he is inefficient. There is nothing to be done with that type of citizen of whom all that can be said is that he is harmless. Virtue which is dependent upon a sluggish circulation is not impressive. There is little place in active life for the timid good man. The man who is saved by weakness from robust wickedness is likewise rendered immune from the robuster virtues. The good citizen in a republic must first of all be able to hold his own. He is no good citizen unless he has the ability which will make him work hard and which at need will make him fight hard. He is not a good citizen unless he is an efficient citizen.

But if a man's efficiency is not guided and regulated by a moral sense, then the more efficient he is the worse he is, the more dangerous to the body politic. Courage, intellect, all the masterful qualities, serve but to make a man more evil if they are used merely for that man's own advancement, with brutal indifference to the rights of others. It speaks ill for the community if the community worships these qualities and treats their possessors as heroes, regardless of whether the qualities are used rightly or wrongly. It makes no difference as to the precise way in which this sinister efficiency is shown. It makes no difference whether such a man's force and ability betray themselves in the career of money maker or politician, soldier or orator, journalist or popular leader. If the man works for evil, then the more successful he is the more he should be despised and condemned by all upright

and farseeing men. To judge a man merely by success is an abhorrent wrong; and if the people at large habitually so judge men, if they grow to condone wickedness because the wicked man triumphs, they show their inability to understand that in the last analysis free institutions rest upon the character of citizenship, and that by such admiration of evil they prove themselves unfit for liberty.

The homely virtues of the household, the ordinary workaday virtues which make the woman a good housewife and house mother, which make the man a hard worker, a good husband and father, a good soldier at need, stand at the bottom of character. But of course many others must be added thereto if a state is to be not only free, but great. Good citizenship is not good citizenship if exhibited only in the home. There remain the duties of the individual in relation to the state, and these duties are none too easy under the conditions which exist where the effort is made to carry on free government in a complex industrial civilization. Perhaps the most important thing the ordinary citizen, and, above all, the leader of ordinary citizens, has to remember in political life is that he must not be a sheer doctrinaire. The closest philosopher, the refined and cultured individual who from his library tells how men ought to be governed under ideal conditions, is of no use in actual governmental work; and the one-sided fanatic, and still more the mob leader, and the insincere man who to achieve power promises what by no possibility can be performed, are not merely useless but noxious.

The citizen must have high ideals, and yet he must be able to achieve them in practical fashion. No permanent good comes from aspirations so lofty that they have grown fantastic and have become impossible and indeed undesirable to realize. The impracticable visionary is far less often the guide and precursor than he is the embittered foe of the real reformer, of the man who, with stumblings and shortcomings, yet does in some shape, in practical fashion, give effect to the hopes and desires of those who strive for better things. Woe to the empty phrase-maker, to the empty idealist, who, instead of making ready the ground for the man of action, turns against him when he appears and hampers him as he does the work! Moreover, the preacher of ideals must remember how sorry and contemptible is the figure which he will cut, how great the damage that he will do, if he does not himself, in his own life, strive measurably to realize the ideals that he preaches for others. Let him remember also that the worth of the ideal must be largely determined by the success with which it can in practice be realized. We should abhor the so-called "practical" men whose practicality assumes the shape of that peculiar baseness which finds its expression in disbelief in morality and decency, in disregard of high standards of living and conduct. Such a creature is the worst enemy of the body politic. But only less desirable as a citizen is his nominal opponent and real ally, the man of fantastic vision who makes the impossible better forever the enemy of the possible good.

We can just as little afford to follow the doctrinaires of an extreme individualism as the doctrinaires of an extreme socialism. Individual initiative, so far from being discouraged, should be stimulated; and yet we should remember that, as society develops and grows more complex, we continually find that things which once it was desirable to leave to individual initiative can, under the changed conditions, be performed with better results by common effort. It is quite impossible, and equally undesirable, to draw in theory a hard and fast line which shall always divide the two sets of cases. This every one who is not cursed with the pride of the closet philosopher will see, if he will only take the trouble to think about some of our commonest phenomena. For instance, when people live on isolated farms or in little hamlets, each house can be left to attend to its own drainage and water supply; but the mere multiplication of families in a given area produces new problems which, because they differ in size, are found to differ not only in degree but in kind from the old; and the questions of drainage and water supply have to be considered from the common standpoint. It is not a matter for abstract dogmatizing to decide when this point is reached; it is a matter to be tested by practical experiment. Much of the discussion about

socialism and individualism is entirely pointless, because of failure to agree on terminology. It is not good to be the slave of names. I am a strong individualist by personal habit, inheritance and conviction; but it is a mere matter of common sense to recognize that the state, the community, the citizens acting together, can do a number of things better than if they were left to individual action. The individualism which finds its expression in the abuse of physical force is checked very early in the growth of civilization, and we of today should in our turn strive to shackle or destroy that individualism which triumphs by greed and cunning, which exploits the weak by craft instead of ruling them by brutality. We ought to go with any man in the effort to bring about justice and the equality of opportunity, to turn the tool user more and more into the tool owner, to shift burdens so that they can be more equitably borne. The deadening effect on any race of the adoption of a logical and extreme socialistic system could not be overstated; it would spell sheer destruction; it would produce grosser wrong and outrage, fouler immorality, than any existing system. But this does not mean that we may not with great advantage adopt certain of the principles professed by some given set of men who happen to call themselves socialists; to be afraid to do so would be to make a mark of weakness on our part.

But we should not take part in acting a lie any more than in telling a lie. We should not say that men are equal where they are not equal, nor proceed upon the assumption that there is an equality where it does not exist; but we should strive to bring about a measurable equality, at least to the extent of preventing the inequality which is due to force or fraud. Abraham Lincoln, a man of the plain people, blood of their blood and bone of their bone, who all his life toiled and wrought and suffered for them, and at the end died for them, who always strove to represent them, who would never tell an untruth to or for them, spoke of the doctrine of equality with his usual mixture of idealism and sound common sense. He said (I omit what was of merely local significance): "I think the authors of the Declaration of Independence intended to include all men, but that they did not mean to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say all men were equal in color, size, intellect, moral development or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness in what they did consider all men created equal—equal in certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This they said, and this they meant. They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all were then actually enjoying that equality, or yet that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society which should be familiar to all—constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and, even tho never perfectly attained, constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence, and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people, everywhere."

We are bound in honor to refuse to listen to those men who would make us desist from the effort to do away with the inequality which means injustice; the inequality of right, of opportunity, of privilege. We are bound in honor to strive to bring ever nearer the day when, as far as is humanly possible, we shall be able to realize the ideal that each man shall have an equal opportunity to show the stuff that is in him by the way in which he renders service. There should, so far as possible, be equality of opportunity to render service; but just so long as there is inequality of service there should and must be inequality of reward. We may be sorry for the general, the painter, the artist, the worker in any profession or of any kind, whose misfortune rather than whose fault it is that he does his work ill. But the reward must go to the man who does his work well; for any other course is to create a new kind of privilege, the privilege of folly and weakness; and special privilege is injustice, whatever form it takes.

To say that the thriftless, the lazy, the vicious, the incapable ought to have the reward given to those who are farsighted, capable and upright is to say what is not true and cannot be true. Let us try to level up, but let us beware of the evil of leveling down. If a man stumbles, it is a good thing to help him to his feet.

Every one of us needs a helping hand now and then. But if a man lies down, it is a waste of time to try to carry him; and it is a very bad thing for every one if we make men feel that the same reward will come to those who shirk their work and to those who do it.

Let us then take into account the actual facts of life, and not be misled into following any proposal for achieving the millennium, for recreating the golden age, until we have subjected it to hard headed examination. On the other hand, it is foolish to reject a proposal merely because it is advanced by visionaries. If a given scheme is proposed, look at it on its merits and in considering it disregard formulas. It does not matter in the least who proposes it or why. If it seems good, try it. If it proves good, accept it; otherwise reject it. There are plenty of men calling themselves socialists with whom up to a certain point it is quite possible to work. If the next step is one which both we and they wish to take, why of course take it, without any regard to the fact that our views as to the tenth step may differ. But, on the other hand, keep clearly in mind that, tho it has been worth while to take one step, this does not in the least mean that it may not be highly disadvantageous to take the next. It is just as foolish to refuse all progress because people demanding it desire at some points to go to absurd extremes as it would be to go to these absurd extremes simply because some of the measures advocated by the extremists were wise.

The good citizen will demand liberty for himself, and, as a matter of pride, he will see to it that others receive the liberty which he thus claims as his own. Probably the best test of true love of liberty in any country is the way in which minorities are treated in that country. Not only should there be complete liberty in matters of religion and opinion, but complete liberty for each man to lead his life as he desires, provided only that in so doing he does not wrong his neighbor. Persecution is bad because it is persecution, and without reference to which side happens at the moment to be the persecutor and which the persecuted. Class hatred is bad in just the same way, and without any regard to the individual who at a given time substitutes loyalty to a class for loyalty to the nation or substitutes hatred of men because they happen to come in a certain social category for judgment awarded them according to their conduct. Remember always that the same measure of condemnation should be extended to the arrogance which would look down upon or crush any man because he is poor and to the envy and hatred which would destroy a man because he is wealthy. The overbearing brutality of the man of wealth or power and the envious and hateful malice directed against wealth or power are really at root merely different manifestations of the same quality, merely the two sides of the same shield.

The man who, if born to wealth and power, exploits and ruins his less fortunate brethren is at heart the same as the greedy and violent demagog who excites those who have not property to plunder those who have. The gravest wrong upon his country is inflicted by that man, whatever his station, who seeks to make his countrymen divide primarily on the line that separates class from class, occupation from occupation, men of more wealth from men of less wealth, instead of remembering that the only safe standard is that which judges each man on his worth as a man, whether he be rich or poor, without regard to his profession or to his station in life. Such is the only true democratic test, the only test that can with propriety be applied in a republic. There have been many republics in the past, both in what we call antiquity and in what we call the Middle Ages. They fell, and the prime factor in their fall was the fact that the parties tended to divide along the line that separates wealth from poverty. It made no difference which side was successful, it made no difference whether the republic fell under the rule of an oligarchy or the rule of a mob. In either case, when once loyalty to a class had been substituted for loyalty to the republic the end of the republic was at hand. There is no greater need today than the need to keep ever in mind the fact that the cleavage between right and wrong, between good citizenship and bad citizenship, runs at right angles to, and not parallel with, the lines of cleavage between class and class, between occupation and occupation. Ruin looks us in

the face if we judge a man by his position instead of judging him by his conduct in that position.

In a republic to be successful we must learn to combine intensity of conviction with a broad tolerance of difference of conviction. Wide differences of opinion in matters of religious, political and social belief must exist of conscience and intellect alike are not to be stunted, if there is to be room for healthy growth. Bitter internecine hatreds, based on such differences, are signs not of earnestness of belief but of that fanaticism which, whether religious or anti-religious, democratic or anti-democratic, is itself but a manifestation of the gloomy bigotry which has been the chief factor in the downfall of so many, many nations.

Of one man in especial, beyond any one else, the citizens of a republic should beware, and that is of the man who appeals to them to support him on the ground that he is hostile to other citizens of the republic, that he will secure for those who elect him, in one shape or another, profit at the expense of other citizens of the republic. It makes no difference whether he appeals to class hatred or class interest, to religious or anti-religious prejudice. The man who makes such an appeal should always be presumed to make it for the sake of furthering his own interest. The very last thing that an intelligent and self-respecting member of a democratic community should do is to reward any public man because that public man says he will get the private citizen something to which this private citizen is not entitled, or will gratify some emotion or animosity which this private citizen ought not to possess. Let me illustrate this by one anecdote from my own experience. A number of years ago I was engaged in cattle ranching on the great plains of the western United States. There were no fences. The cattle wandered free, the ownership of each being determined by the brand; the calves were branded with the brand of the cows they followed. If on the round-up an animal was passed by, the following year it would appear as an unbranded yearling, and was then called a maverick. By the custom of the country these mavericks were branded with the brand of the man on whose range they were found. One day I was riding the range with a newly hired cowboy and we came upon a maverick. We roped and threw it, then we built a little fire, took out a cinch ring, heated it at the fire and the cowboy started to put on the brand. I said to him: "It is So-and-so's brand," naming the man on whose range we happened to be. He answered: "That's all right, boss; I know my business." In another moment I said to him: "Hold on; you are putting on my brand!" To which he answered: "That's all right; I always put on the boss's brand." I answered: "Oh, very well. Now, you go straight back to the ranch and get what is owing to you; I don't need you any longer." He jumped up and said: "Why, what's the matter? I was putting on your brand." And I answered: "Yes, my friend, and if you will steal for me you will steal from me."

Now, the same principle which applies in private life applies also in public life. If a public man tries to get your vote by saying that he will do something wrong in your interest, you can be absolutely certain that if ever it becomes worth his while he will do something wrong against your interest.

So much for the citizenship of the individual in his relations to his family, to his neighbor, to the state. There remain duties of citizenship which the state, the aggregation of all the individuals, owes in connection with other states, with other nations. Let me say at once that I am no advocate of a foolish cosmopolitanism. I believe that a man must be a good patriot before he can be, and as the only possible way of being, a good citizen of the world. Experience teaches us that the average man who protests that his international feeling swamps his national feeling, that he does not care for his country because he cares so much for mankind, in actual practice proves himself the foe of mankind; that the man who says that he does not care to be a citizen of any one country because he is a citizen of the world, is in very fact usually an exceedingly undesirable citizen of whatever corner of the world he happens at the moment to be in. In the dim future all moral needs and moral standards may change; but at present, if a man can view his own country and all other countries from the same level with tepid indifference, it is wise to distrust

him, just as it is wise to distrust the man who can take the same dispassionate view of his wife and his mother. However broad and deep a man's sympathies, however intense his activities, he need have no fear that they will be cramped by love of his native land.

Now, this does not mean in the least that a man should not wish to do good outside of his native land. On the contrary, just as I think that the man who loves his family is more apt to be a good neighbor than the man who does not, so I think that the most useful member of the family of nations is normally a strongly patriotic nation. So far from patriotism being inconsistent with a proper regard for the rights of other nations, I hold that the true patriot, who is as jealous of the national honor as a gentleman of his own honor, will be careful to see that the nation neither inflicts nor suffers wrong, just as a gentleman scorns equally to wrong others or to suffer others to wrong him. I do not for one moment admit that political morality is different from private morality, that a promise made on the stump differs from a promise made in private life. I do not for one moment admit that a man should act deceitfully as a public servant in his dealings with other nations, any more than that he should act deceitfully in his dealings as a private citizen with other private citizens. I do not for one moment admit that a nation should treat other nations in a different spirit from that in which an honorable man would treat other men.

In practically applying this principle to the two sets of cases there is, of course, a great practical difference to be taken into account. We speak of international law; but international law is something wholly different from private or municipal law, and the capital difference is that there is a sanction for the one and no sanction for the other; that there is an outside force which compels individuals to obey the one, while there is no such outside force to compel obedience as regards the other. International law will, I believe, as the generations pass, grow stronger and stronger until in some way or other there develops the power to make it respected. But as yet it is only in the first formative period. As yet, as a rule, each nation is of necessity obliged to judge for itself in matters of vital importance between it and its neighbors and actions must of necessity, where this is the case, be different from what they are where, as among private citizens, there is an outside force whose action is all-powerful and must be invoked in any crisis of importance.

It is the duty of wise statesmen, gifted with the power of looking ahead, to try to encourage and build up every movement which will substitute or tend to substitute some other agency for force in the settlement of international disputes. It is the duty of every honest statesman to try to guide the nation so that it shall not wrong any other nation. But as yet the great civilized peoples, if they are to be true to themselves and to the cause of humanity and civilization, must keep ever in mind that in the last resort they must possess both the will and the power to resent wrongdoing from others. The men who sanely believe in a lofty morality preach righteousness; but they do not preach weakness, whether among private citizens or among nations. We believe that our ideals should be high, but not so high as to make it impossible measurably to realize them. We sincerely and earnestly believe in peace; but if peace and justice conflict, we scorn the man who would not stand for justice, tho the whole world came in arms against him.

And now, my hosts, a word in parting. You and I belong to the only two republics among the great Powers of the world. The ancient friendship between France and the United States has been, on the whole, a sincere and disinterested friendship. A calamity to you would be a sorrow to us. But it would be more than that. In the seething turmoil of the history of humanity certain nations stand out as possessing a peculiar power or charm, some special gift of beauty or wisdom or strength, which puts them among the immortals, which makes them rank forever with the leaders of mankind. France is one of these nations. For her to sink would be a loss to all the world. There are certain lessons of brilliance and of generous gallantry that she can teach better than any of her sister nations. When the French peasantry sang of Malbrook, it was to tell how the soul of this warrior foe took flight upward thru the laurels he had won.

Nearly seven centuries ago Froissart, writing of a time of dire disaster, said that the realm of France was never so stricken that there were not left men who would valiantly fight for it. You have had a great past. I believe that you will have a great future. Long may you carry yourselves proudly as citizens of a nation which bears a leading part in the teaching and uplifting of mankind!

PARIS, FRANCE.

The President and the Suffragists

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PRESS COMMITTEE.

IN Washington, on April 14, President Taft opened the baseball season and the National Woman Suffrage Convention. The papers said he made a "faultless delivery" of the ball; he was not so fortunate in the delivery of his speech. The latter occurrence, however, may now be regarded as a closed incident, and "Who hissed the President?" must take its place with those other historic conundrums, "Who killed Cock Robin?" and "Who struck Billy Patterson?" There are those that say it was a deep-laid scheme of the "antis," who, when their appeal to the President not to make this address of welcome was unsuccessful, distributed themselves among the audience and turned the suffragists' smiles of triumph into tears of mortification. Others declare that, when the President intimated that if women should get the ballot only the "undesirable classes" would use it, the delegates from the four Western States where women already have it made this slight sound as more polite than calling out a short and ugly word. Still others assert that women have submitted without bloodshed to be ranked with idiots, lunatics and felons, but when it came to being classed with Hottentots their forbearance gave way.

Whatever and whoever was the cause, the act was un-American and regrettable. Hissing by an audience in Great Britain is as common as applause, but we are noted in the United States for tolerance at public meetings. In all the long years of those working for woman suffrage, this is the first known instance of such an expression of disapproval, altho many times the provocation has been almost too much to bear in silence. The President of the United States, however, was entitled to the highest respect because of his unprecedented courtesy in welcoming the convention. This required a political courage and independence that no other President of the United States, that no member of the Cabinet, ever has possessed. The act stands out in splendid contrast to those of his predecessor regarding this question. Altho Mr. Roosevelt was on record, while a member of the Legislature and Governor of New York, as in favor of woman suffrage, he never could be persuaded to speak one word for it during the whole of his Presidency. Not even the personal appeals of Miss Anthony in the closing days of her life could obtain the slightest expression from him which would be of assistance to this struggle for political liberty, altho there was scarcely any other reform too insignificant to receive his approval.

The women of the whole country should be deeply appreciative of President Taft's action in giving the prestige of his welcome to the convention and in accepting in a friendly spirit the sincere apologies of its officers for the unexpected episode. Its most unfortunate feature he exprest in his letter: "I regret it because it may be used in an unfair way to embarrass the leaders of your movement." It will indeed give the opponents a year's ammunition and their stock was getting very low. Nothing, however, could better illustrate the progress that the suffrage movement has made than the moderate and judicial comment of the press on this incident. Not long ago it would have denounced the women in unqualified terms, but now it has carefully weighed both sides, and admitted that they at least had cause for resentment. The statements of Presi-

dent Taft which created the trouble demand a careful analysis, partly because they come from such high authority and partly because they embody the objections most commonly made to the enfranchisement of women.

Said Mr. Taft:

"Popular representative government we approve and support, because on the whole every class who are intelligent enough to know what their own interests are, are better qualified to determine how those interests shall be cared for and preserved than any other class, however altruistic. But I call your attention to two qualifications in this statement—one that the class should be intelligent enough to know their own interests. The theory that Hottentots or any uneducated or altogether unintelligent class are fitted for self-government at once, or to take part in government, is a theory I wholly dissent from—but this qualification is not applicable to the question here."

Then why talk about it in this connection? A very large body of admittedly the leading women in the United States have long asked for a voice in the Government, and the President answers that "Hottentots or any altogether unintelligent class are not fitted for self-government at once." Even at their worst what class of women in the United States correspond to Hottentots? As a matter of fact if any number of male Hottentots should decide to make this their home they could vote in a number of States within six months. A few weeks ago a large body of Indians in blankets and feathers came to Washington to implore the Government not to make voters out of them. Did the President talk to them about Hottentots? No; he urged them to go home, wash off the paint and accept the ballot as a gracious gift. When Mr. Taft was Governor of the Philippines he went before the United States Senate Commission in 1902, and after testifying to the superiority of the Filipino women over the men, said: "If you expect to confer political power on the Filipinos it ought to be given to the women." Archbishop Nozaleda, of the Philippines, testified still more strongly, saying:

"If any rights and privileges are to be granted to the natives, do not give them to the men but to the women. . . . Every law of justice demands that even in political life they should have the privilege over the men." (Senate document 190, page 109.)

Nevertheless, with the consent and assistance of Mr. Taft, and under the presidency of Mr. Roosevelt, Congress conferred the franchise on the Filipino men and made them rulers over the women. No qualifications of intelligence or fitness were imposed and their use of the ballot and their legislative sessions have been a travesty upon self-government.

Last autumn when President Taft was talking to a body of workingmen he emphasized the point that every class knew their own needs best and no class was wise enough to govern another. Not by a word did he qualify the statement to the effect that "the class must be intelligent enough to know their own interests." That kind of talk is reserved exclusively for women. Not a class of men have been enfranchised for the past seventy-five years on the ground of "intelligence and fitness for self-government." Every male immigrant who can answer the few inane questions necessary for naturalization is presented with a ballot, and so is every native-born man who can keep out of the penitentiary and the asylums for the insane and imbeciles. It is only when women ask for it that all the great and little men say as Mr. Taft did to the National Suffrage Convention:

"If I could be sure that all the intelligent women most desirable as political constituents would exercise the franchise I should be in favor of it, but at present there is considerable doubt upon this point."

By what right is a condition imposed upon women that has never been imposed upon men? And is it absolutely certain that even "the most intelligent and desirable class" of either men or women could be trusted implicitly to vote for the best interests of those not so intelligent and desirable? While Mr. Taft was on his recent Southern tour he was reported as saying that "when all women wanted the suffrage he would favor giving it to them." Now he has decided that it must be all "intelligent" women, but one stipulation is just as absurd as the other. When "all men" or "all intelligent men" unite on any one point then it will be in order to make this requirement of women. The indisputable facts ought to be sufficient that in all the history of our country the number of men who have demanded the suffrage is infinitesimal compared to the

number of women who have demanded it; that the women who have exprest themselves in favor of it outnumber those who have exprest themselves in opposition in the ratio of hundreds to one; that the advocates are in every community the representative women in its organized life—in the clubs, charities, philanthropies, civic reforms and educational work.

Thus far in the speech the members of the National Suffrage Convention exprest no outward disapproval, whatever may have been in their thoughts. The following sentence called forth the dissent:

"The danger is, if the power of the suffrage is conferred, that it may be exercised by that part of the class least desirable as political constituents and be neglected by many of those who are intelligent and patriotic and would be most desirable as members of the electorate."

It seems reasonable that the delegates from the States where women vote would resent this imputation. It was not very tactful in the President when all of those States gave a majority for him last year. The suffragists are getting pretty tired of these charges. There is abundant evidence which would be received in any court that in all those States the proportion of the women's vote is largest in those localities where the proportion of intelligence and morality is greatest. In Colorado, for instance, Colorado Springs, "The Athens of the State," leads in the ratio of the woman vote. In Denver it is highest in the best residence districts. The other States present the same facts—they are truisms, easily ascertained by any one, and they leave no room whatever for the "considerable doubt" the President exprest. At the last election the official count of the vote of the women in the "red-light" district of Denver showed one-third of one per cent. of the total. Every particle of authentic testimony from those States where women have been voting from seventeen to forty-one years is that the so-called "best element" among women never fails to go to the polls. The official records prove that they vote in quite as large proportion as the men and sometimes in a larger proportion. All of these facts are open to everybody. There is no foundation for doubts and fears, and when one whose words carry as much weight as those of the President of the United States is to express an opinion he should first thoroly inform himself. President Taft would not give utterance to such crude and superficial sentiments on any other public question.

The women who represent the suffrage movement are well informed and they have a great deal of self-respect and independence. They have been listening to such speeches as that of Mr. Taft—and much worse—for the last quarter of a century, until their endurance is near the breaking point. They have been patronizingly lectured from platform, pulpit and press; they have been held to conditions never imposed on any other class asking for the franchise; the evidence they have offered to sustain their claims has been smothered by wilful and persistent misstatements; their dignified, orderly methods have been barren of results. The protest which dared voice itself against the utterances of a President is a symptom of the new régime impending. The movement for woman suffrage is entering the "militant" stage; its leaders realize that conservatism has had its day and failed to win, and they are willing to recognize the modern spirit. Every opposing argument has been answered and the suffrage has not been gained; therefore it is time the methods were changed. This necessity has been imposed upon women thru no wish of their own. Men have made their last stand behind a barricade inscribed, "The majority of women do not want the franchise." Very well; men have forced the issue; "the majority of women" must demonstrate that they do want it. If in order to do this an army of women must leave their homes; if thousands of girls must go directly from the colleges into this contest; if the much-needed workers in life's many activities must forsake them all and enter this great struggle for the suffrage —let it be remembered that the situation is not one of woman's choosing. How "militant" the movement may become, to what extremes it may lead, men alone must determine. Women intend to have a voice in the Government and they will do whatever is necessary to obtain it.

New York City.

Regulation That Regulates

BY FREDERICK L. HOLMES

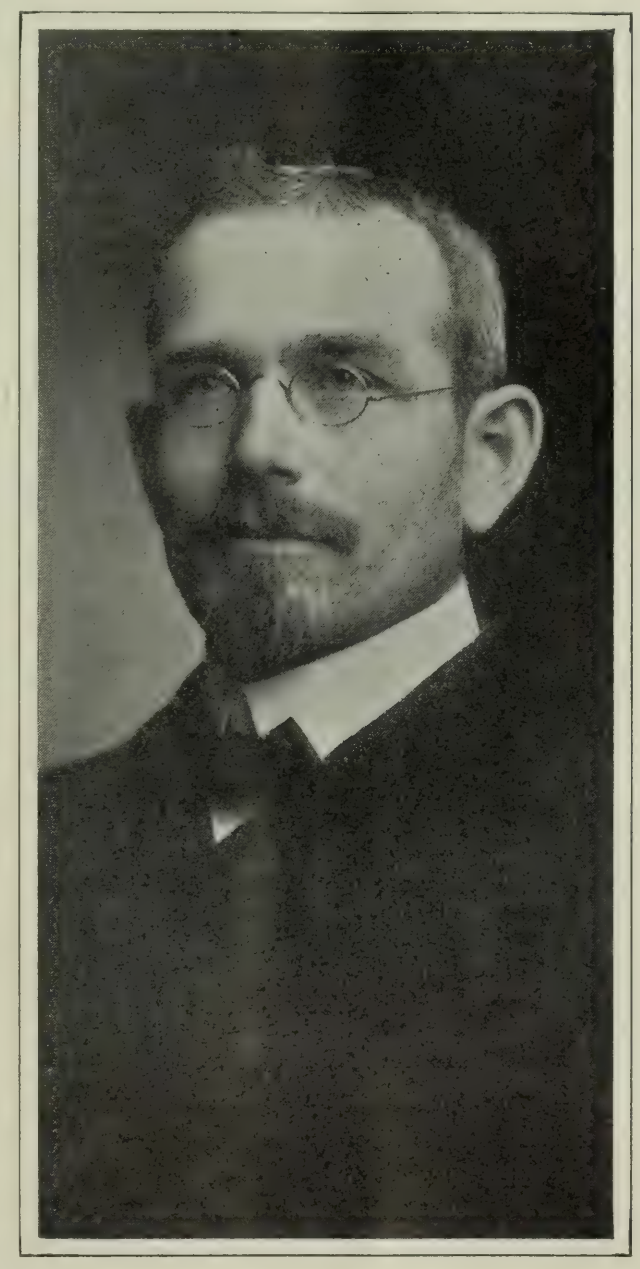
STATE regulation of railroads in Wisconsin is effective. Judged by results it is a practical success.

Reductions in freight and passenger tariffs already ordered by the commission, altho the real work has only begun, aggregate an annual saving to the people of $1,970,000.

But the regulation of railroads in Wisconsin is not confined to correction of rates. The service is increased and improved. New trains have been ordered; schedules have been changed to meet the conveniences of the people in the territory served, and trains on different lines make close connections at junction points. Dilapidated and unsanitary stations are being supplanted by modern structures.

This is not drastic regulation. The railroads continue to extend their lines; 218 miles of road have been built since the work of regulation was begun. More than this, in the past year the gross earnings show an increase of $5,392,086. Apparently no industry has suffered as a result. The agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests within the State are thriving.

Yet apart from the financial results, the physical comforts and conveniences, there are other important accomplishments. The railroads are out of politics. The disappearance of their vicious practices—the free pass, rebate and discrimination—has had a tendency to establish a new code of business ethics.



B. H. MEYER,
Chairman of Railroad Commission of Wisconsin.

Rate regulation permeates the very atmosphere in Wisconsin. People talk it. In two years shippers and citizens have made 1,134 complaints. Besides the consideration of these, the commission, on its own motion, has pursued general investigations, which have resulted in the reductions of rates on the shipments of many necessities of life. It now costs less to transport, for instance, grain, lumber, cheese and coal.

Effective results have been accomplished by the commission. Nearly one hundred and fifty orders have been issued, thousands of grievances have been settled, and only three appeals to the courts. The practical features of the Wisconsin commission law, requiring absolute and scientific rate making, has eliminated litigation.

Successful regulation of railroads resulted in the Legislature extending to the commission similar control over the 1,200 public utilities in the State. The granting of the power to regulate these monopolies has had a pronounced moral effect upon the service furnished in nearly every city. The quality of gas is bet-

ter; the electric lights burn more brightly and the local long distance telephone service is clearer. Widespread discriminations in rates, already discovered, have been abated. Empowering the commission to grant indeterminate privileges to public utility companies on "good behavior" has largely eliminated the field of municipal graft.

By further legislative enactments the commission is given other supervisory powers. It may endorse or restrict bond issues; grant or refuse certificates of public convenience, and necessity for building new plants or extensions of railroad lines.

The foregoing is but a summary of results and existing conditions. The pioneer work of Wisconsin in railroad regulation is a story of reverses, inactivity, public resentment, defeat and victory. For over thirty years it has been an underlying issue with which every Legislature grappled. Each defeat served only to impress more and more upon the people the vital need of regulation. Finally the people assumed control; the present effective commission law is the result.

Wisconsin is one of the four "Granger" States which, early in the seventies, subjected the railroads to a drastic form of State control by prescribing a definite schedule of rates and creating a commission of three members to administer the law. This regulation, however, was premature, and after eighteen months of trial the obnoxious features of the law were repealed. The commission was supplanted by a single commissioner, whose office was an empty title and whose powers were merely advisory and of little effect. Then the railroads met with little interference. Train schedules were not on file and no decisions were on record. Gradually the office became a bureau for the gathering of valueless statistics and the performance of perfunctory duties.

These conditions existed when Robert M. La Follette was elected Governor, in 1900, on a "reform platform." Altho bills providing for the regulation of railroad rates had been introduced at nearly every session of the Legislature since 1889, the issue did not become paramount, and dangerous from the standpoint of corporate interests, until Governor La Follette secured the passage of the ad valorem and primary election measures. The railroad commission bill, introduced in 1903 and backed by La Follette, was defeated. But the Legislature passed an inconspicuous and harmless little law, without knowing its real purpose, which enabled representatives of the State to inspect railroad companies' books. Consequently La Follette turned up at the next session, armed with facts and figures procured under this law by the best accountants and experts, which confounded the opposition and spiked the guns of the railroad lobbyists. In the meantime he had gained the support of the people by touring the State in an automobile, talking railroad regulation. After five months of contest with the lobbyists the present effective law went thru the Legislature of 1905, where State Senator William H. Hatten, by painstaking efforts, brought about agreements on vital points assailed.

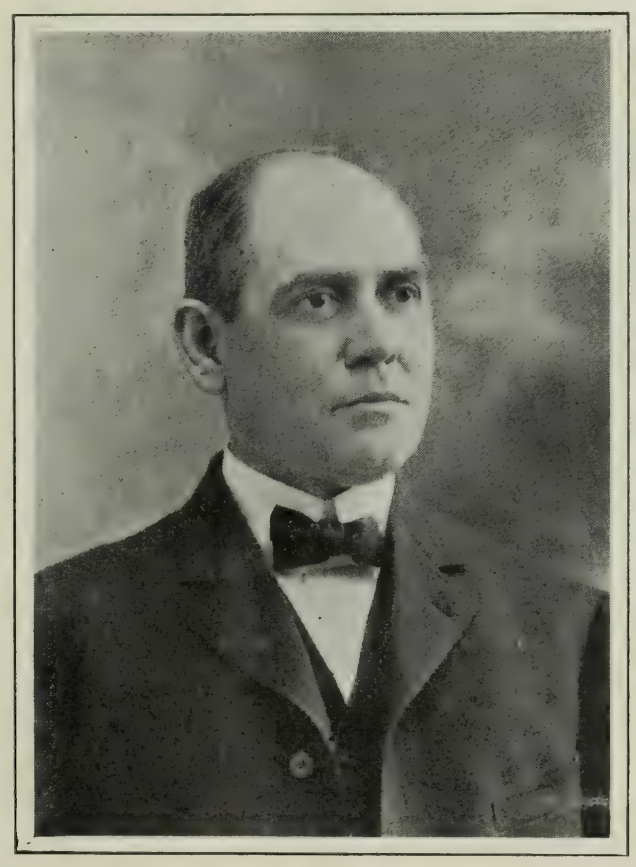
The results accomplished in Wisconsin, after two years of actual trial, demonstrate that State regulation is feasible, practical, comprehensive and effective. Now, besides the broad regulation—which implies everything in connection with the operation of railroads—water, heat, light, power, telegraph and telephone companies have been placed within the commission's control.

These measures were not accomplished in one session. Railroad regulation came first, and the extension of control to include all public utilities came two years later. Quite naturally, the success of railroad regulation proved the necessity of increasing the scope of such regulation. The trend of such legislation in Wisconsin is to accomplish the control of natural monopolies, however private in character, the theory being that no business affecting the popular pocketbook is above public scrutiny.

Any system of regulation, whether State or Federal, to be effective, must be prompt, accurate and just in the correction of corporation evils. This is axiomatic. The Wisconsin method, as exemplified in the results attained by a sane, conservative, but thoro commission, has fulfilled in letter and spirit this axiom and has united the support of all public interests.

The commission is composed of three unostentatious, hardworking men. They

are not captains of industry. Prof. Balthasar H. Meyer, the chairman, for six years prior to his appointment held the chair of commerce at the University of Wisconsin, lecturing primarily on railroad legislation. He has long been recognized as an expert on the questions of railroad science. Halford Erickson, the second member, received his early knowledge of railroads in the auditing department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road. Later he was Labor Commissioner of Wisconsin. He is the practical statistician of the commission, the man who settles largely the question of rates. The third member, John H. Roemer, is a lawyer in more than the name implies. He has a judicial temperament. At the time of his appointment he was acting as Wisconsin counsel for several large liability companies. These are the men who have made the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin a vital force.



JOHN H. ROEMER,
Member of Railroad Commission of Wisconsin.

They are not in politics. They are appointed by the Governor, with the confirmation of the Senate, to serve six years, on a salary of $5,000 annually and expenses. The law fixes the standard of merit. "One shall have a general knowledge of railroad law; each of the others shall have general understanding of matters relating to railroad transportation." The headquarters are in the Capitol building at Madison. The office is no sinecure. It is the most powerful active body in the State today.

To aid the commission in its work the best experts and statisticians of the University of Wisconsin are at its command. Such men as Prof. W. D. Pence, head of the department of railroad engineering, and J. G. D. Mack, professor of machine design, with a staff of assistants, each skilled in some particular line of engineering, carry out the work of valuing the railroads and making examinations as to service. Efficient accountants and statisticians are continually examining the books of the railroad companies. Reports, detailed and accurate in every branch, are made to the commission, which directs the general scope of the investigations. There is no guesswork. The data are classified and the three commissioners, working harmoniously, examine the results from practical, statistical and legal viewpoints. Decisions founded upon information and judgments of this character are unquestioned. The commission's achievements are in evidence everywhere in Wisconsin.

Fixing a reasonable rate is the kernel of the railroad problem. Even the question of service centers about it, for a tariff cannot be lowered that is not based on adequate service. The order of the commission reducing the freight rates on grain, including oats, corn, barley, rye and wheat affected over six hundred rates thruout the State. The investigation proved that the tariffs for the carriage of grain in Southern and Western Wisconsin were approximately 20 per cent. higher than the charges for similar service in Illinois, and nearly 30 per cent. higher than such rates in Iowa. The commission lowered the old schedules from 20 to 25 per cent., the reductions being largest in those counties which had suffered most from discriminations by the railroad companies. After allowing for local consumption, and applying the proportion of reduction to the crop re-

ports by counties, an aggregate saving to the people of $600,000 annually was thereby effected. This saving alone is over ten times what the commission has cost the State in two years. A profitable investment, truly! But this is not all.

The percentage of reductions in live-stock rates, applied in like manner, will aggregate an approximate minimum annual saving of $150,000; lumber rates, including pine clippings and slabwood, $30,000; pulpwood rates, $160,000; coal rates, $50,000; sugar beet rates, $15,000; cheese rates in Western Wisconsin, $15,000, and other numerous reductions on shipments of local importance, $100,000. The investigation of coal rates has only begun. In the meantime the railroads increased the minimum package freight charge from 25 cents to 50 cents. The commission ordered the companies to return to the old schedule of 25 cents in use in Wisconsin for over thirty-five years, but permitted a charge in addition of 25 cents where the package must be shipped over more than one line. This percentage of reduction, applied to statistics of shipments from this source in 1906, approximates an annual saving of $50,000. The total then of the annual saving to the people from freight rate reductions alone, directly resulting from this commission's work, is $1,170,000, and the strange and interesting thing about it is that not a protest from a railroad company, nor an appeal to the courts for relief, has been made. The commission has just begun its labors.



HALFORD ERICKSON,
Member of Railroad Commission of Wisconsin.

Passenger rates have been dealt with in like manner. With one stroke, after a year of investigation, the 3 cent fare was reduced to 2½ cents on the three principal railroad lines in the State. The same railroads acquiesced in the recommendation to sell a 500 mile book for $10—in reality a 2 cent fare. This decision saves the traveling public over $800,000 a year. Subsequently the Legislature passed a 2 cent fare law, which in practice already was in operation, altho railroad statisticians estimate an additional saving of $200,000 was realized. Apart from the benefits of this legislative enactment, in two years the commission's reductions on both freight and passenger rates aggregate an annual saving of $1,970,000—70 per cent. of the total amount of taxes to be paid by the railroads in 1908. These savings apply to increased earnings for all parties and interests. If they were capitalized on the basis of a 5 per cent. interest on investment, the principal represented would be $34,400,000—an amount equal to one-seventh of the assessed value of the fifty-one railroads in Wisconsin. And yet the railroads have not suffered.

The public profits more from better train accommodations. This commission tells the railroads what trains they are to run; where they shall stop; what kind of depots they shall supply—what not? The service is improved first; lowering of rates is secondary. Milwaukee wanted a 3 cent street car fare. The commission's answer was more cars, cleaner cars and regular schedules. The strap hangers took seats. Later the commission will adjust the fare problem.

Of the 158 requests for improved service brought informally before the commission, 105, or nearly 70 per cent., re-

sulted favorably to the complainant; sixteen were dropped by the petitioner, without explanation, but probably adjusted favorably, and in thirty-seven cases the contention of the railroad was sustained.

Train schedules are being revised to meet actual conditions everywhere. Residents of Southwestern Wisconsin no longer spend two days to travel 150 miles to the metropolis of the State. More trains, including a Sunday service, were ordered. Inconveniences are disappearing; trains on different lines make close connections at junction points. At summer resorts and fishing stations, of which there are hundreds in the State, passengers no longer wait in the rain for trains, or shiver in the cold. Dilapidated and unsanitary depots are being replaced by modern buildings. The erection and improvement of thirteen stations have been ordered, and additional facilities, including side tracks, given to scores of others.

The iniquities in the railroad business have vanished. Fifteen years ago the free pass was as common a weapon for molding favorable public sentiment as the distribution of free seeds is by Congressmen today. Annual passes were given freely to legislators, with the further right to distribute similar permits to friends. These were good on any line, anywhere in Wisconsin, during the session of the Legislature. One legislator boasted that during a short session of three months he had given over 800 to his constituents, adding he would like to see the man who could keep him from reelection. More than this, some of the Congressmen carried blank pass books, signed in facsimile by the president of the road, and all that was necessary was to fill in the name, to make it equal to first class mileage. Politicians sent passes for Christmas presents. Public officials, from Governor down to ward politician, acted as distributing agents. The letter files at the executive office reveal numberless unique requests. But public sentiment revolted. The anti-pass law of 1899 was enacted; a constitutional amendment prohibiting the further distribution was adopted, but these are only shadows when compared to the provisions embodied in the commission law of 1905. Only railroad employees are so privileged and the reports of their passes, including free trip tickets, must be made annually to the commission. It is still more drastic. Not even a railroad employee can hold a political office so insignificant as that of notary public and a railroad pass at the same time. Anything that looks like a gratuity is forbidden. Transportation worth $120,000, heretofore exchanged annually for newspaper advertising and "good will," is now sold for its face value. A smaller amount is now paid—and in cash. The people, the newspapers and the railroads are more independent.

The exposure of 1903, that the railroads of Wisconsin in ten years previous had given more than four and one-half millions of dollars in rebates, can never be repeated. Rebates, discriminations and political contributions are prohibited. The stumbling block of many other commissions, the lack of accurate knowledge of all facts, is removed by this commission law. Complete power to examine the books of account, vouchers and memoranda of the company is given. Even the general system of accounting is prescribed by the commission. Experts are continually examining these reports, tabulating data and always searching for rebates. If violations were discovered prosecutions would follow against both the railroad and the favored shipper. The penalty is high, so no chances are taken. The graft has ceased.

Matters for determination come before the commission in three ways. First is the formal complaint upon which there is a hearing, as in a court of equity. The second method, and aside from the original investigations of the commission by far the most profitable and important, is the bringing of the interested parties together in an informal conference. The shipper and the railroad official rub elbows together. The third function exercised is that of intermediary. The grievance never reaches the stage of an informal conference. The complainant, the railroad and the members of the commission, thru an interchange of letters, reach a satisfactory agreement. Friction is avoided. Scores of such cases are handled in every mail. Aside from these duties there are numerous requests for interpreting the law, investigation of claims

made for overcharges, inquiries for information about rates, classifications—no end to work.

Publicity keeps the commission from falling under the control of the corporations. The hearings are open to the public; citizens have access to the commission's records and data and its decisions are printed and circulated generally. There is no hiding behind closed doors. The methods used are frank, open and businesslike.

Sixteen other States have the same power of rate making as the Wisconsin commission. They have used it sparingly because of the insecure foundation upon which many of these commissions work. In Wisconsin the commission fixes an absolute rate. The law makes it a violation to charge more or less. Discriminations and excessive charges are prevented with one order. A majority of the other States in the Union gives the power to fix a general schedule of maximum rates (for all lines); an absurdity when one considers that three men, almost unfamiliar with the business, have to complete in a few months tasks it takes railroad experts years to solve, even approximately. It results in the railroads dictating the schedules.

Herein lies the strength of the Wisconsin commission, compared to similar commissions in other States. The first step is the physical valuation of the railroads to the minutest detail. Then the actual valuation is determined, when every other possible element regarding values is taken into consideration. This is necessary that the public and the courts may know how much in addition to the physical valuation is allowed for the other elements. Carrying this theory still further, the commission examines the railroad accounts, amount spent for construction, earnings, operating expenses, and every detail of the cost of service. The investigation involves the separation of expenses and earnings on freight and passenger business. Every item of expense is examined and classified; every possible bearing—cost of production of the article shipped, distance to market, bulk and competition with other sections and localities. Then a tariff is fixt, taking all elements into consideration, which will earn the railroad company a fair profit. The application to change one rate involves a complete analysis of the entire business of the company on that branch. But such a method is invulnerable.

MADISON, WIS.

Song of Blossom Time

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

WHAT is the song of the frog in the marshes?
What are the tidings the blithe robins teach?
"Let us be merry with the bloom of the cherry,
Let us be gay with the bloom of the peach!

"Let us go out where, on ripples of rapture,
All the sweet odors of earth are afloat,—
Glad in the gloaming, let us all be homing,
Back to the mate with a song in the throat!

"Back to the friends that have sued for our presence,
Back to the loves that have let us aspire,
Back to the dreaming, ay, and to the gleaming
Fair of the flashes of life's hidden fire!"

What is the gospel of Jack-in-the-pulpit?
What is the glory the orioles reach?
"Let us be merry with the bloom of the cherry,
Let us be gay with the bloom of the peach!"

BURLINGTON, IA.

Attacking the Rush-Bagot Treaty

BY HARRY E. HUNT

[Mr. Hunt is a member of the bar of Detroit who has long given attention to questions of international law and peace. Living on the shores of the Great Lakes, he has special opportunities to learn what is going on there. As the Rush-Bagot treaty is probably the most beneficent peace treaty ever entered into by two great Powers, we are very glad to call attention to a condition which we are sure the American and Canadian people do not fully realize.—EDITOR.]

WANTED: Men who will undertake to slay and skin the Rush-Bagot Treaty and tack its hide on the wall of the museum of international relics.

The source of this advertisement has not been made public, but we know that determined men are out, bent on their errand of destruction. We have long been aware of an effort to exterminate the scavengers of international affairs, but are surprised to learn that any one should turn a hand to kill our useful domestic pets.

The treaty which causes some one inconvenience was signed in 1817 by the United States and Great Britain. It placed a limit upon the number and equipment of war vessels which each nation was to maintain on the Great Lakes.

When word reached the administration at Washington, November, 1815, that the British Government had given orders for an increase of its naval force on the Lakes, Secretary of State Monroe dispatched a letter to Minister Adams at England asking that he endeavor to conclude an arrangement with the British Government looking to a limitation of armed vessels. Among other things, he wrote: "It is evident, if each party augments its force there with a view to obtain the ascendancy over the other, that vast expense will be incurred and the danger of collision augmented in like degree."

At first England refused to enter into negotiations, believing that the United States enjoyed an advantage of position.

Secretary Monroe's successor, Mr. Rush, continued to press the matter, and in 1817 the treaty, as we have it today, was signed by Mr. Bagot on behalf of the British Government. It allows each nation to maintain, in all, four vessels, armed, each, with one 18-pound cannon. The treaty was to remain in force until either contracting party served a six months' notice of its intention to terminate. It does not prevent or discourage the maintaining of cutters for revenue purposes, and the British Government has permitted the use of training ships by the State's naval militia.

Both countries have been compelled to disregard the treaty to protect themselves against threatened invasion of irresponsible bands of marauders; men who could not be held in check in any other way. We refer to the Canadian rebellion of 1838 and the work of Confederate agents along the Canadian border in 1864-5. No serious objection to an increase of war vessels was registered at such times because, under the law of national self-defense, when private parties in one state organize for the purpose of invading another and the government of the former either refuses, neglects or is unable to disband the force, the latter may take steps to defend itself, even tho it be forced to trespass the territory of the former state or contravene the terms of the treaty. When the cause of the temporary breach was removed each had willingly reduced the number of its ships to conform with the treaty.

Since 1817, the United States and Great Britain have three times arbitrated boundary disputes (1842, 1846 and 1904), and, altho feeling ran high along the border, especially during the northwest boundary dispute, the Rush-Bagot Treaty was not for a moment endangered. But now, tho we have no quarrel with our Canadian or English neighbors; tho 100,000 of America's red-blooded men emigrated to the Canadian Northwest during 1909; tho hundreds of thousands of Canadians have employment in the United States, and intermarriage and interrelations have almost obliterated the

international boundary, yet, in this age of peace, our attention is arrested by a call that the treaty be modified or abrogated.

It is not difficult to determine who are the interested parties. Lake conditions tell the whole story. The Federal Government exercised no jurisdiction over navigation on the Great Lakes until the decision of Genesee Chief vs. Fitzhugh, in 1851. Under that decision they were held to be inland seas, and, tho their waters were not affected by the tide, yet, as they were navigable and "suited to admiralty jurisdiction," they were held to be subject to the maritime jurisdiction of the United States. Until the Government undertook a system of improvements, a great fleet of small, light-draft vessels plied the lakes. Any man with a little capital and a mild ambition could build a ship and make money. The great forests produced an abundance of excellent timber, which was easily converted into boats and was very reasonable in price. Thousands of independent owners reaped the rewards of thrift from a great fleet of wooden vessels.

Why were not larger vessels constructed? Nature's avenues would not permit. Portions of the St. Clair River periodically filled with sand, and the bed of lower Detroit River was of rock formation just twelve feet below the water's surface. When the Federal Government was induced to build a ship canal at the St. Clair Flats, to take out the solid rock at the Lime Kiln Crossing, and to erect locks at the "Soo," the supremacy of nature ceased and the ascendancy of man was heralded. These improvements made possible the mammoth carriers drawing from 21 to 22 feet of water, running from Superior to Erie, and owned by the same interests that controlled the mines and mills. It was impossible for the independent owner with his small wooden ships to compete with the larger, longer, deeper freighters and the economies practised by a fleet united in ownership and purpose. Tho it took more money to construct the 600-feet steel freighters (about $275,000), the interests that had the carrying to do were also able to provide the money. The placing of the smaller vessels in a high premium class by the domestic insurance companies completed the overthrow of the independent owner which the deep waterways made possible. Unless he possessed "affiliations" his boat sulked in enforced idleness at some ruined mooring within view of its arena of past usefulness.

A trust fleet will carry coal up and ore down. The wheat, already pushing from Dakota into the Canadian Northwest, will reach the coast thru the Hudson Bay.

The Government improvements made possible both the large freighter and a community of interest. With competition defied, the number of vessels necessary to do the work of the lakes is greatly reduced.

It is deplorable, but doubtful, whether the shipbuilders will long continue to dictate the price of their output. A year of financial depression, a year of labor trouble and reduced freight rates, has already embarrassed many of the builders, and, while 47 vessels of 279,600 gross tons were constructed in 1907, 29 vessels of 130,900 tons were constructed in 1908. During 1909 the number fell to 17 bulk freighters of 157,300 tons capacity.

About 1898 the shipbuilders were confronted with similar conditions, and after three poor years an unsuccessful effort was made thru the Joint High Commission to allow war vessels of a certain type to be constructed in the lake yards and sent thru the Canadian canals to the Atlantic. The Navy Department has repeatedly refused to award contracts to the lake yards which might, by any stretch of reasoning, be held to contravene the agreement of 1817. The department even went so far as to refuse to construct a gunboat on the lakes, tho, in 1898, an appropriation of $260,000 was made by Congress for that purpose.

The problem of idle mills, or, at best, "short runs," confronts the lake shipbuilder. The evolution which dulled the adz now threatens the hammer. Many of these great industrial units, once the forum of life, made cheery with the noise of activity, must find common grave with the vessels which they built unless new fields of endeavor are open to them. In their struggle to survive, a simple treaty which has saved hundreds of millions of dollars to both countries should not be sacrificed. With the new-born desire of Canada for a navy, and the American yards eagerly waiting for orders, and tariff conditions

problematical, the abolition or modification of the treaty would throw the lakes open to a spirit entirely foreign to that which has heretofore prevailed.

The peace of the lakes is their delight. No one who has lived along their beautiful shores or spent vacation days upon their dancing waves but that has loved this peace. The treaty has operated to make shore defenses and submarine mines unnecessary. Why make this playground an arsenal? For nearly a century the lakes have been free from the friction incident to the parade of squadrons. The flags of both countries have been crossed in friendly feeling. Along no international boundary in the world has a better feeling been manifest than that which has existed along the lakes, made possible by a strict interpretation of the Treaty of 1817.

It is stated that the bids of the lake shipbuilders for war vessels are much lower than those of the builders on the Atlantic, but that they are "turned down" by the department because of the treaty. This is one of the reasons advanced for killing the treaty. The statement is superficial, because it intimates that the Government will profit by the transaction. The argument suggests that *real* competition will exist and continue to exist between two great interests engaged in the same line of work. It is also impossible to conceive that the powerful interests that have heretofore been awarded contracts would divide the business with the lake yards. Were the lake builders successful in securing contracts it would simply mean a greater navy appropriation with no gain to the Government.

Friends of the movement do not show a necessity for a navy, much less an increase. The near approach of the Powers at The Hague to the establishment and perfection of an international court of arbitral justice and the universal condemnation of war as a means of settling international disputes has caused Justice to turn her back upon armaments.

The work of the lake shipyards to get a finger in the Government pie has exposed the trick of the game, and thinking man finds that navy building is a soulless commercial enterprise, forced upon governments by gigantic combinations of capital. Some of the daily papers, also thoroly commercialized, play the game to perfection, and we are constantly told that we should dole out as much plunder to the contractors as do other countries. The action of one nation is made the excuse for appropriations in others. War scares hide the infamy of the deed.

The modification or abrogation of the treaty would result in a gain in two directions: 1. The naval militia along the lakes would be greatly increased and doubtless be treated to a more pleasant outing each year. 2. The shipbuilders would enjoy renewed prosperity, and this would have an influence upon all business in the lake region. The benefits, however, which are insured under the treaty to *all* business interests along the lakes greatly outweigh any that may be conceived as possible from its nullification.

James Monroe, by initiating the treaty, showed that he was greater than any one age. Because he was able to appreciate the effect upon the future of a decision concerning present day problems, he proved himself a statesman, broad between the eyes. He differed from the politician. The politician does not think of, work for, or dream of the future, but rests content when his constituency is satisfied for the day.

Now that politics and special interests have seized the treaty at one end and the people at the other, in a tug of war, it may not be surprising if it snap. If it does, the one treaty that has shown that nations can successfully limit armaments by agreement will have indeed been killed and skinned, and in passing thru the museum of international relics some people of the future may pause for a moment to read a brief tablet under a miniature bust of James Monroe.

DETROIT, MICH.



PANORAMA OF THE

The Anarchists at Home, Washington

BY J. W. GASKINE

[Mr. Gaskine has long been interested in experiments in social reform. From the time of the Russian Communistic Colony established in Kansas a generation ago and led by Tchaykovsky, the Russian patriot, down to the present day he has personally visited most of the colonies that have been started in this country. The following article is based on a long sojourn among the Anarchists at Home, Washington.—EDITOR.]

IT will surprise many readers to learn that there are anarchists who actually have homes, and in a Home City of their own; which rather inconsistently is incorporated, too, under the laws of the State of Washington, taking the title of the Mutual Home Association.

Where is Home? Home is on the frontage of one of the charming waterways of Puget Sound. You take a little steamer at the Commercial Dock, Tacoma. Home, in a straight line is thirteen miles west of Tacoma, but by water it is something more than twenty miles. The little steamer is pushed along by a great wheel behind and on the lower deck it is likely to be piled full of freight, baled hay, sacks of bran and meal, boxes of canned goods, furniture. The cabin is on the deck above and from there the passengers look out at the steep shore lines of the city for some five miles when Point Defiance with its high forest topped bluff is reached and the steamer sharply rounding the point shoots across to the other side, taking advantage of the swift current over there for some miles, and then turning into a strait called Hale's Passage.

Lovely views along this strait, which is little more than half a mile wide. Small farms along on either bank—homelike cottages—the hillsides, rising somewhat steeply, covered with the checkered rows of strawberries. The steamer stops along at small floats to deliver freight or mail; or it stops where there is no float and row boats come off to meet it. If the sun shines it is delightful: all is green and fresh along the shores, the fruit trees in the little orchards of plum and cherry and apples may be in bloom; and looking behind, there, far back over the land which has been left, shows Mt. Tacoma, its snow-



HOME SETTLEMENT.

covered top of a dazzling whiteness. You do not see far, for the waterway courses always between bluffs, but on top of those bluffs you see always green trees, the evergreen fir of the immense Puget Sound forest, which reaches beyond all to the ocean.

Leaving the Passage the steamer enters a broader reach of the Sound and makes its way straight across to a small bay which is indented into the land narrowly, for perhaps half a mile. This is Joe's Bay and here is the site of the Home City settlement. Really Joe's Bay is not a bay, but a hollow in the land into which the water flows at high tide, making up not very far to a head into which empties a small brook. At high tide it is very pretty, but at low tide (the tide rises and falls 16 feet), the upper part is no more than an unsightly mud flat, thru the center of which the small stream trickles its way out. However, most of the time the tide is in, and there is a good channel at all times up to the wharf of the settlement. As the steamer enters, a pretty milkmaid sort of cottage, painted white with blue trimmings, is first noticed on the right: other cottages follow, with gardens looking trim—then there is a small spot of the native forest, and then the bulk of the village built along the shore front up to the head of the bay.

The boat makes fast to a very substantial wharf which has a small warehouse on the end, and at the shore end are two white frame buildings—the two stores of the settlement. As you look at it from the deck of the steamer, the village makes a good show. It is all on the right side as you look—separate home dwellings on acre lots, and some of the dwellings comfortable looking structures.

The shore line is uneven, spots having been washed out by the waves, and the land, level only for a few feet back of the banks, rises some few hundred yards up a broken hillside, beyond which is a flat country. The first roadway is along the shore, fronting the lots which extend back, two acres deep, to a parallel road which has been chopped out along the face of the hillside. Three lines of such parallel roads reach the top and a number of houses have been built on these upper roadways and some even at the top of the hill, where there is a superb view of the bay, the sound and the mountain. Conspicuous, just back of the summit, is the schoolhouse, which is also the dance house, a two-story unpainted, rusty-looking structure with

footpaths trailing to it thru black stumps and brush, which have never been cleared away.

At present there are probably some 250 people, men, women and children in the village. It is said to have been the fastest growing settlement ever started on the Sound and to have the greatest mail delivery, all anarchists being fond of letter writing.

Twelve years ago the shores of this little waterway where a forest wilderness with the exception of one small clearing and orchard on the side opposite the present village. And it should be understood what this wilderness was. It was a dense forest of gigantic fir and cedar trees, such great trees as those whose trunks support the roof of the forestry building of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Anarchists have hewed down those trees, sawed them into logs, had them sawed into lumber for their dwellings, dug up the roots and planted in their stead vegetable and flower gardens.

How it all came about is naively and graphically told in a communication to the writer from one of the three men who were the founders of the settlement.

Regarding my going to Home, or how I came to go there, I will say that after several of us saw that the colony at Glennis, which was after the Bellamy plan, was a failure as regarding the establishing of individual freedom in connection with co-operation, we put our heads together to formulate some plan that would embody co-operation with the liberty of the individual to withdraw without a loss to himself, should he wish to direct his efforts in a channel he thought better. The desire of the many at Glennis to make by-laws restricting others from doing things that in reality were private matters, causing so many meetings which were noisy and bred inharmony from the diversified views of what should be done, not only made us lose interest in the meetings, but finally disgusted us at the wrangles and disputes over petty matters. So at last, when we saw that the end of the colony was near, a few of us, with our wives, held many talks at different times upon the best form in which to start a new association. Finally there were only three of us with our wives united, and we decided to find a new location. But our treasury was so low from meeting the claims of withdrawing members and we were in such a strait that we paid our only and last $20 as a first payment on twenty-four acres, which we decided to settle on, at Joe's Bay, making a contract with the owner, a banker in Tacoma, to pay $20 every sixty days until the land was paid for. Being then out of money we were compelled to ask Ed Lorenz, the captain of the steamer, to haul our goods from Tacoma and wait for his pay, which he did; and for which we afterward paid by cutting cordwood for the steamer. And by this means we also paid the greater part of our indebtedness on the land. [Probably about $10 an acre].

Before moving to the new site, however, we three, Allen, Odell and myself, had formulated the settlement agreement practically as it now stands. After many discussions upon principles, and the discarding of many of them, we agreed upon the necessity of retaining those that upheld the freedom of the individual from any or all coercive laws or methods, under conditions that made the possession of a home safe. For nearly two years we tried to find a way to avoid incorporating, as we desired to be free from all possibility of law interference. Finally, however, after consulting several of the best lawyers, and acting on their advice, we incorporated under the fraternal laws of the State of Washington.

As to its growth probably two very important factors in the evolution of the human race can be considered: First, the personal liberty to follow their own line of action, no matter how much it may differ from the custom of the past or present, without censure or ostracism from their neighbors; second, the placing of every individual on his or her own merits, thereby making them independent.

The first was accomplished by making our views quite public, thereby encouraging those imbued with our ideas to come, and, of course, discouraging those who were not liberal enough to let others alone. Fortunately, enough liberals came at first to establish the custom that each one attend strictly to their own affairs, and today that is practically the only requirement for good fellowship among the Home people.

The second feature was made easy by the absence of all laws, rules or regulations whereby either majority or minority could enforce any one against their will to aid in furthering any plan or scheme. No scheme could be sprung upon the members whereby future benefits were promised for aid in the present. Every person coming must build and maintain their own home, unless two or more mutually desired to build together, in which case perfect liberty was granted. One party writing to me asked if the association built the houses for people coming and had them ready on their arrival, and on being told in reply that we were poor and had all we could do to build our own houses and maintain them, wrote again "that lets me out." And we found after that he was an indolent fellow only anxious for others to do for him.

Thus it can be seen by the absence of all enforced rules we could soon rid ourselves of that class that have so often inflicted themselves upon socialistic colonies. As to the changes of feeling that may have developed, I do not know that they are very great. Of course with an increase of members there came a more diversified view of what would be the result of certain actions. For instance, the first coming were perhaps ideal-

istic and they thought by leaving all free to choose their one or two acre lots that future comers would do as they did, choose one acre to build on in front and the other back over the hill for a co-operative farm, thus leaving more acres along the water front, so all could live in the open. But others came who would not do this, but chose both acres in front, and two each, for their wives and children besides. This, of course, used up the front lots rapidly, and it prevented some from settling because of having to make their homes on the uncleared land behind the others. However, what effect this had on the development of Home none can tell, but it prevented a rush that might have brought minds that would have overthrown the vital principles on which Home had been founded. One interesting study is, however, exhibited in the fact that the majority of avowed free lovers and anarchists have built their houses and made their improvements upon the acres chosen by the wives and mothers, while the majority of those believing in government have built and improved on the acres of the husband. Whether this is a coincidence or the direct result of a more liberal mind and education I will leave for all to judge for themselves, expressing the personal opinion, however, that with lovers of liberty a strong sense of justice usually prevails.



THE COTTAGE OF THE PRETTY IVY.

The spirit of fairness in the foregoing (which was written some six years ago) is manifest. The writer is a Mr. Oliver B. Verity, an efficient working man and perhaps the most typical free-lover and anarchist of the settlement.

Verity and his two associates, Allen and Odell, were skilful men of the Western class, and above all lovers of liberty from the free environment of labor and change in which they had, as it were, been brought up. They were men to clear lands and build houses and make farms by their own labor, in their own way. This free exercise of their powers gave them happiness. Love, also, they felt should be free. In one of his writings, Verity puts it thus—"The love principle of our being is a natural one, and to deny it expression is to deny nature." And again—"Government is the only thing that can rob you from which there is no redress."

They hated government. Really it was a noble feeling, but misinformed as to the real character of love, which is something more than a natural feeling, being a very superior sentiment which has found its growth only in the midst of society, fostered and protected by laws. But these strong, free men, in-

capable of making this reflection, set out to make a settlement where love should have this natural expression. Leaving the Glennis Colony they built themselves



NINA, THE ASTROLOGER, IN HER GARDEN.

a small boat. Then, confident of themselves, they set out with oars and sail to find the site for a new kind of city, a city without government. In this boat they found Joe's Bay and landed on its narrow beach in the shade of the great fir trees to commence the building of Home on a land basis of 26 acres and a capital of $20.

It was an heroic effort, but they might have lived there obscurely, for some years, had they not somehow managed to print a little monthly paper which gave to anarchist and free-love seekers the news of there being a place where it would be possible to be fully free. Among the first to seek them was a farmer from Virginia, named Dadisman. Dadisman had been a thrifty man on his Southern farm and he was as skilful a man as the others and as firm a believer in freedom. Dadisman brought something more than faith, he brought money. The settlement was already incorporated. Dadisman bought some two hundred acres joining, which on the most liberal terms he added to the Home property—that is he opened settlement on it to applicants for membership on the terms of the incorporation and bound himself, when it was all taken up, to pass over the title to the association, which he did within a year or two.

Something else had also happened which had a great importance in furthering the growth of the free city. A printer, also from the South, arrived there —a fellow of equally confident belief in anarchistic society. A small, slender man, middle aged, his hair commencing to gray, looking, as some one said, like a Catholic priest of French stock from New Orleans, which, in fact, was his na-

tive city. This man who, from his own open confession, had spent most of his years in dissipation, seems curiously to have received a stimulus to a more sober life from the anarchistic philosophy, which he had adopted as a relief to the soul in its remorse, much indeed as a priest would have taken to religion. This delightful consolation he wished to convey to the world and having a practical talent he started a settlement paper which he called simply *Discontent?*

It was a great name; there are discontented ones everywhere and *Discontent* as the organ of a settlement touched them. It was true then that at last there was a place where everybody was happy because discontented with everything else in the world except right there, where every one could do as he or she pleased. *Discontent* was well edited, containing indeed many thoughtful articles; it quickly brought a support to the printer, it made a fame for Home to the whole world, it brought visitors, and the printer—Govan—must be thought of with Verity, Odell, Allen and Dadisman as one of the constructers of the city of freedom.

After the arrival of Govan and the outputting of *Discontent,* Home was really put on its feet in the way of growing. Still there were but half a dozen families. Some women arrived—rather nice women—one a widow from Minnesota, just passing middle age. Charming to see her trip about with a step like a young girl. And she had some money, too, and was besides, a good business manager. Best of all she had a good heart which was revealed in a lovely smile. She was kissed a little and flattered some—and that settled it: she decided to stop and make a home there—"to stop for keeps," as she called it. She bought a lot on which already were improvements, which she added to, and soon had a nice, comfortable looking white-painted cottage on the hillside. This was the first painted house and it gave an air of modernity to Home.

Then there was another arrival—another widow—a younger widow, from old Missouri. This woman had her charm—a tall slender creature with a face and brow exactly resembling the portraits of the actress Rachel. She too was kissed and flattered. It made her happy. She had some money, too. With her folks she camped for a summer in a shack at the head of the bay and then she bought two lots on the water front and put up a sightly house.

It must be considered on what a slender basis of cash the settlement had been started; the building of two houses by these women gave some work and probably distributed in the settlement a thousand dollars. This was an immense help. After this others arrived and before very long all the lots were taken up. None was rich, most had only the means to build simply, but the settlement had a population. And all was good feeling so far. It was the opening to the golden age of Home and I have otherwise described it in some pages under title of "Glances at Idyllic Anarchism."

Three years later. The city grows; not so very large yet, but some thirty households now, and near to a population of a hundred and fifty. The people are happy. They have labored hard these years with axe and saw and mattock, felling and sawing up the great trees and grubbing and burning the great stumps; and some nice homes have been built. The trail along the shore front has been smoothed some by the traffic and a plank sidewalk has been laid along part of it, and in places sightly picket fences protect fertile and well-kept gardens.

Of necessity some huge blackened stumps remain, having obstinately resisted the fires set about them; and in the background of the life of some of the folks must be felt at times an irksome struggle to make a living, and at the bottom of all is a conception of the world society, which is fallacious. But they love freedom above all things and they seem to have it here. Eugenia, who lately came from confinement to hours of duty as a telegrapher in a city, was surprised and delighted that here "people came and went and played or worked, just as they felt like." The New Hedonism of Grant Allen would be translated into reality by these people and you often hear from pretty lips "what is life for but enjoyment?" This

keeps the settlement idyllic. It has been called the City of the Discontents, but in reality it is the City of Happiness.

All the doors of all the houses are open and there is a very singular and pleasant air of all being of the same family, or at least such close friends that all each has in heart and house is at the using of all the others. It is store day, too; a day on which their little co-operative store is open for business some two hours of the afternoon. Along the water front you will see the men coming to trade, carrying buckets of eggs, or pushing handcarts or wheelbarrows to take back a sack of feed for the cow, or the family groceries. Others come rowing in boats, having more weighty stuff to fetch back.

I myself am in a boat and I row slowly along the shore front and then farther out and on to the outer bay where on this clear day I can so clearly see the mountain. And I feel how lovely it is—the summer weather here.

Rowing back and then walking to the shore myself I meet a group coming along friendly: the Jew—the woman Lorena and her close friend, Mattie of the House of Stillness. Mattie has fine blue eyes, a well featured thoughtful face and a mouth which shows nice teeth. This time she is becomingly dressed, which is uncommon, for usually she does not care.

By her side walked the other two in line—the Jew with slant, Mongol eyes, bareheaded as usual—barefooted as usual and wearing patched blue overalls and a coarse shirt. A burly fellow, yet being barefooted he slipped along as without effort, taking short steps while he held tightly the arm of Lorena, a nervous bronzed woman of thirty-five. Lorena's eyes are dark and deep set and her very dark, thick hair is cut short to the masculine large head. And what name shall we call her? I think Diana, for she has a free erectness in her carriage much as we think of in the fabled goddess. She leads by the hand sometimes a boy of four years, a noble, well grown boy with long curling fair hair and gray-blue eyes. And the mother who has borne this life feels still unrest. Storming in her is longing—the longing for doing—the passion sense of beauty. In an ecstasy of this feeling she writes thus:

Oh, I have not lived half enough!
Oh, I have not breathed half enough!
Oh, I have not climbed half enough!
I have not leaped and danced and strode the earth one-half enough.

And of beauty:

A tea rose drives me partly mad!
A bud three-quarters open;
With firm, voluptuous curves—
The tips of softest cream, all veined
And deepening to a tender golden bowl.
I hold it up and gaze far into it
And something rises in my head like fumes of wine;
I breathe deep breaths and do not know what I am doing.

Diana's hands are perfect: such perfect hands can have come molded only from some beauty in the soul. And she wears on one tapered finger a ring: but it is a ring for the beauty of it; it is not a ring to mark a bridal.

And why does such a woman come here to live, lodging alone with her boy in a cabin on the hillside? It is the atmosphere of freedom. She is a Seeker.

Nothing has been said so far of the labor question. How did these free people settle that and get along with their work? It will have been noticed that Home aimed to be a strictly individualistic association. But as things had to be done and these individuals had no Aladdin lamp to rub, it was necessary that they help each other. There was but the faintest disposition from the first to ordered, or to voluntary co-operation. When men helped each other clearing or building they preferred to be paid in cash for the time they spent, and it was settled that the rate should be fifteen cents an hour. Skilled and unskilled labor were paid alike at this rate, which continued the same for some years. It worked in fact very well, and this low wage perhaps, as much as the free love, helped to nourish the common happiness. It helped to preserve fraternal feeling by preserving the feeling of equality, it caused the more skilful to aid the less skilful, it kept down cost—the common life sustained itself at Home at a modicum of expense that all could accomplish. Greed, however, gradually crept in, the terrible greed of the world, the

wish to get as much as you can: then the price of labor was advanced to twenty cents an hour—again it was advanced to twenty-five cents an hour, which remains the ordinary charge today: and it costs as much to live at Home today as in any ordinary country village.

The association had troubles after the assassination of President McKinley. A hue and cry was raised against them in Tacoma and it was proposed to go out and raid the colony. Charges were trumped up against the paper *Discontent,* as printing immoral articles in favor of free love, and a United States marshal was sent out to arrest the publishers and bring them to trial before a Federal Court. The papers of Tacoma gloated over the likelihood of a terrific resistance by the anarchists. In fact they received the marshal with the greatest courtesy, gave him a good dinner, got up a dance for him at their hall and when he returned with three lamb-like prisoners he reported with effusion that he had found the slandered anarchists leading a life ideal in gentleness. The case came into court before Judge Handford, who luckily was a man of broad intelligence. He stopped the harangues of the lawyers for the defense, who had been hired at a considerable cost. He said it was not necessary to talk so much. He had looked thru the offending paper at his lunch and he took it out of his pocket and read the article to the jury. And then he requested the jury to sign a directed verdict of acquittal, which they did.

The limits of this article will not permit much more to be said of Home. Its history in its fullness would require a volume. It would call for an interpretation of the anarchistic philosophy, showing it to have its basis in illusion as to the nature of the human being and the society which he has so slowly built up in the passage of untold centuries. It cannot be denied that the people of Home greatly enjoyed themselves in the simple freedom of expression that they allowed to some noble and beautiful sentiments. They could not realize that those sentiments had been preserved from degenerating to primal brutality only by institutions protected by laws.

In the end Home itself did not prove superior to degeneration from human littleness. It is to be observed that the Act of Incorporation was singularly deficient in guarding against a monopolizing and speculation in the acre lots. The evil of this was very shortly felt. As Mr. Verity puts it the founders were idealists who were moved by a sense of justice. Others came in who were not, who were under the world conceptions of acquiring property for self and the family. They took up just as many lots as they could for their children and they did not improve these lots, they let them lie idle, waiting like any other speculator in land values, to sell out at an advance to others. And from year to year the price has grown with the growing cupidity and today at Home a hundred dollars an acre is asked for land that cost the sellers not more than two dollars and fifty cents.

Other changes have occurred. The founders were men and women of the pioneer class and with the restlessness of that class. Home attracted them because it was free; the woods were free and they would make love free, too, and be happy. Well, they worked it out; they chopped down the woods and built their homes and they enjoyed for some years their full of freedom. Then they were tired, they wanted change and they have mostly gone away. Odell has been gone for a long time: Verity, the most typical of the class, has been gone for three years. The widow who stopped "for keeps" has sold out at a good advance and will leave soon. The other widow has been gone some time.

Another class has come in—the Russian Jews. Some of these, emigrants from a tyranny, and having a socialistic streak, were attracted to Home and found that it was a good place to have homes in. At Home they could have little gardens and leave their children in fresh air while they carried on small businesses in Tacoma or Seattle. Largely the Home people pleased them because they were not Christians. The Russian Jews are buying up Home: the atheistic Russian Jews. And with the Jews have come some of another class, the class who are attracted by the grosser opportunities of freedom.

In conclusion it may be said that they

have had a happy time at Home. But in the end no higher form of living has come out of this trial of anarchism. On the contrary there appears a decline to a lower form. A larger treatment than this article permits would also show that its career has singularly illustrated the economic fallacies of the socialistic philosophy. At present the settlement seems nearing disruption as an organized body. The journal of the association has stopped for some two years. The elderly printer, reformed from dissipation by anarchy, seems to have reformed further—he has made a legal marriage with a blooming young girl and is anxious to have the association dissolved, so as to get a private title to his lots and have the security of an old-fashioned home at Home. And the drift of the feeling at Home seems largely that way—a return to freedom in the world way of order.

SEATTLE, WASH.

The Campanile of Venice

BY SALVATORE CORTESI

ALTHO the Italians have often been accused of not appreciating the antiquities with which their land is so greatly blessed, and while custom has undoubtedly staled the keen edge of their appreciation, it would be difficult for any American to understand what all Venetians felt when they entered the Piazza San Marco the day after the collapse of the Campanile and realized that it had disappeared. It was to them not a tower to be criticised or praised, and visited as a "sight," but an intimate part of their daily life, which habit had made as necessary as a bed to sleep in, or clothes to wear.

But altho it was all this, it was also something much more; it symbolized the greatness of the Venetian Republic. At first, in those dim ages even before the world panic in which people thought the end of all things was upon them, it was a watch tower, half the hight to which it later attained, where the fierce guardians of Venetian independence kept watch seaward for an insidious enemy, sticking to their posts when the rest of humanity went mad and scattered its property wildly in the year 1000, and even committed suicide not to be a witness to the end of the world. Those were the days in which physical prowess was worshiped; thus the tower was strong, an emblem of Venice and the Venetians; and so faithful was it to the designs of its builders that hostile ships never got a footing in the lagoons. By the year 1170 it had become a third taller, to match the buildings growing up about it; in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it was already a bell-tower, more of a safeguard than before, since, while the piercing eyes of the sturdy sailors still swept the sea from its summit, its bells rang at the first hint of danger to warn the citizens.

In the beginning the belfry was a replica of the one now surmounting the San Nicolò dei Mendicoli tower, but was replaced later by the elegant roof so distinctly seen in Bellini's picture, to find itself toward the end of the *cinquecento* with the form of a small temple, rich in marble, bronze, columns and sculpture, which adorned it from that time on. During these passing centuries the bells, the "Marangona" and its companions, rang out their messages to the Venetians, on successful occasions as well as in times of stress, until the sad days of the foreign invasion. They announced the taking of Constantinople by Dandolo to a waiting and expectant crowd; they clanged when the victory of Lepanto made Venice master of the East; they sang when she established her rights of sovereignty against Rome; they tolled when the Doge-traitor, Martin Faliero, lost his head; they played a dirge when the peace of Campoformio put an end forever to the Venetian Republic; they boomed when in 1866 the lagoons were united to the Italian Fatherland, and so expressive was their

music that the first note was sufficient to inform the citizens of the tenor of their message. Was the tower beautiful? Was it esthetically in the right place? Those were questions for outsiders; the Campanile just as it was had grown in the hearts of the people, and deprived of it, their lives were crippled. Thus are hoary buildings a part of the national life, and thus do the people read their own history and glory in them.



THE CAMPANILE BEFORE THE FALL,
Showing St. Mark's, the Doge's Palace, the Royal Palace and the Procuratic Vecchie.

The first shock of loss over, discussions as to the artistic value of the vanished Campanile arose, and as to whether the piazza and the surrounding buildings did not gain by its absence, and thus whether it should not stand in another place, but there was never any question or difference of opinion about the rebuilding of it. From the very first moment the majority of Italians, absent or at home, were determined that it should rise again, with either a new or old face. It was soon discovered that matters might have been much worse than they were; the Campanile, when its strength gave way, gallant gentleman as it was, collapsed in the very smallest space possible, and toward the north and the open piazza. Had it fallen backward, the Library of Sansovino, of 1537, the "superior to all envy," as Aretino says of it, would have been destroyed, while, as it was, a great rent was torn out of the side; had it inclined toward the east the glorious Doge's Palace and sumptuous St. Mark's Cathedral would have been defaced; and toward the west the royal palace would have suffered. So near did the *debris,* full as it was of great blocks of marble, come to St. Mark's, that it rippled about the columns like foam, but did not even chip or disfigure their seasoned whiteness.

The Campanile fell on the morning of

July 14, 1902. Somewhat less than a year later, in the spring of 1903, work on the old-new foundations was begun. In 1906 the building of the tower, which had risen 18 feet above the piazza, was suspended for over twelve months, while



THE PIAZZA WITHOUT THE CAMPANILE.

now, in the beginning of 1910, it has reached 195 feet, and on April 25, 1911, the fête day of St. Mark, the whole will be completed, nine years after the fall.

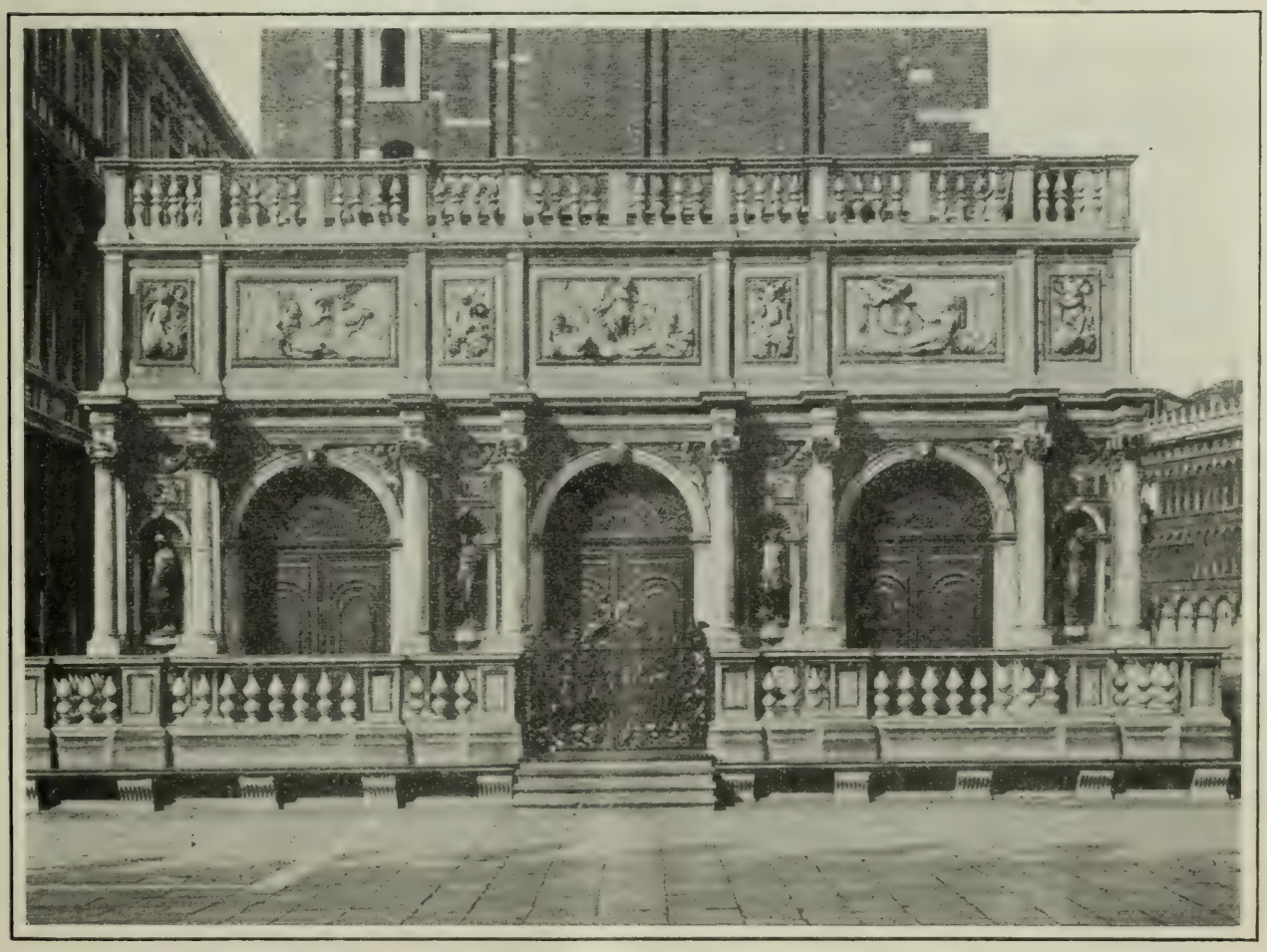
The first year was absorbed in technical discussions about the shape the new tower should take, the advisability of it being the best that modern architects could produce, or a reproduction of the old, whether to use the ancient foundations, how to raise money, etc. These points settled, the Count of Turin, cousin of the King of Italy, in the presence of Pius X, then Patriarch of Venice, and state and ecclesiastical and municipal authorities, laid the cornerstone of the reincarnation, in the center of the original foundations. At first it had been suggested to remove the old foundations, which were obviously too small for so heavy a structure, and had never been intended to carry such a weight. However, as they were seen to be absolutely perfect, as far as they went, they were used as a nucleus for the new. Round them were driven, over a surface of four yards, 3,076 fresh larchwood piles, from Cadore, the mountainous region below the Alps, the piles being about 9 inches in diameter and 12½ feet long. Oak was spoken of, but larch trees have the two superior qualities, that of being straight, and tending to harden, not decay, in the damp clay of Venice, into which they are driven. They averaged twelve to every three square feet, touching at the corners, making a total enlargement of 300 square yards. They were driven in by a 570-pound weight, raised 4 feet 6 inches, and were pounded down to absolute resistance.

While the driving was going on, the northwest angle showed a depression of half a foot, due to a sandy bed, which ran for a considerable distance, but was

eventually obviated by using longer and thinner piles, placed in greater proximity to each other, thru the sand to the clay below. On this old, renewed and enlarged foundation a platform of large blocks of stone, cemented together, was carefully laid, and on this firm base, estimated capable of bearing a weight of 90,000 tons, will stand the completed Campanile, which will only weigh 20,000 tons.

The most interesting controversy raged about the question of the number of steps from the piazza to the entrance of the tower, as the disputants were divided into two parties, each having precedent to back them up. At the time of the collapse the Campanile apparently had three steps, while, during the excavations about the foundations, two others came to light, covered during the various changes of level in the piazza in the course of a thousand years, due to repaving. These steps had already disappeared in the sixteenth century, when the great palaces of the Procuratie Vecchie and Nuove were erected, proved by the fact that these buildings are at the present level of the piazza. The party favorable to the five steps gained the day, putting them, however, into the same space as was before occupied by the three, so that, after all, they are less a replica of the old than the lesser number would have been.

The shaft outside is a perfect model of the old, but the inside has been so modified as to reduce the weight by some 20,000 tons. A feature of the work has been the completion of each detail as it came up. The only scaffolding was four slender but immensely strong steel rods, which ran to the top at the four corners, and supported a kind of platform, on which the men worked, and on which the building material necessary for the day's construction was put, carried aloft by an inside elevator, which will ultimately be used by visitors to the belfry. The shaft is of copper-colored bricks, each of which is hand made over a wood fire, according to ancient measurements, taken from bricks found in the *debris,* and



THE LOGGIA OF SANSOVINO.



THE TERRA-COTTA MADONNA.
Henceforth to be without the St. John at her feet.

which bore the names of all the Emperors from Nero to Theodosius. Each of the 1,200,000 new bricks was tested before being put in place, and if it proved to have even a small defect was rejected.

With the belfry at the top and the loggia of Sansovino at the bottom began the use of the ancient material, rescued with infinite patience from the chaotic mound of what appeared to be useless rubbish. And it is just here that the wonders of this reincarnation show. The belfry is entirely of the old stone, the bells have been recast, with the exception of the "Marangona," which was uninjured in spite of its fall, and the guardian angel of the tower, which crowned the summit and spread her copper wings, alighting so gently that she was practically unharmed, will return to her lofty position and again point the wind to the Venetians, and be the first sign of welcome to incoming sailors.

The part, however, which suffered most, and which was the most artistically precious, was the loggia of Sansovino, supposed at first to be hopelessly gone. Could that dust heap contain anything which would give the faintest idea of the lost gems of art? The pessimists said no, the optimists yes, and the latter have come out triumphantly in the struggle with terrible odds. The four historic bronze statues, which stood in the niches, have returned to their ancient perfect form; the famous gates have been put together, piece by piece, a work which required untold patience, and would have been absolutely impossible had it not been for the photographs and old prints available; the pillars are partly the old, and where pieces were actually missing, the required marble to mend them was taken from the inside of the larger blocks of the pillars; the doors are of wood, and are new, on the old model; but the most wonderful reconstruction of what is all wonderful

is the terra-cotta Madonna, with Christ and St. John, which stood inside. It has been estimated that the Madonna and Child alone were broken into nearly two thousand pieces, which now joined make so perfect a whole that the fact that it is a mosaic, so to speak, has to be pointed out. To give an idea of the ruin, the St. John was so reduced to dust that not one piece was found which could be recognized, and the group must remain without this figure.

Thus the Queen of the Adriatic has again her symbolical and gigantic flag-pole; showing in her new dress, that what has been can be, and that Venice may rise from the ashes of the past to be again a power on the seas.

ROME, ITALY.



THE CAMPANILE READY FOR THE BELFRY.

The Final Dread

BY WILLIAM H. HAYNE

WHY should the thought of Death affright our souls?
Why need we falter at his grim command?
Do we not hope his mighty current rolls
Thru sunless caverns to a radiant strand?

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Literature

McMaster's History

THREE years ago the colleagues of Prof. John Bach McMaster at the University of Pennsylvania celebrated with him the twenty-fifth anniversary of the appearance of the first volume of his *History of the People of the United States, from the Revolution to the Civil War.** The seventh of the massive volumes of this work is now before us, while we have the author's promise that the eighth and last will not be long delayed. For thirty years Professor McMaster has devoted his life to the completion of this work. He has grown with it from the inconspicuous instructorship in civil engineering from which the first volumes were produced to a position at the head of his profession. And he has kept to his furrow with an unswerving allegiance rare among men of letters and almost unknown among those who do full work in the classroom every week.

Every volume from the first to the seventh has marked an advance beyond the accepted frontier of historical research. When he began to write of the critical period and the formation of the Constitution, that decade of American history had not yet been exploited by the mass of general and special historians who have since supplemented his studies and enlarged upon the lines which he suggested. Each succeeding volume has kept ahead of "common knowledge." Even today, the detailed story of the forties, which is the theme of the new volume, has been so sadly neglected that it is still to be studied best in the partisan history of Von Holst or the brief sketches in Schouler or Professor Hart's "American Nation."

The significance of this leadership is to be seen in the fact that upon the earliest writer falls much of the burden of organization in a new field. Later students may enlarge, revise and improve upon the preliminary survey; yet they must in general accept it if it has been well done. No writer on the history of the United States since the Revolution has more successfully maintained his control and justified his insight than Professor McMaster. We have no doubt that in this decade, as in the earlier ones, his pioneer path marks the line of the future highway. With this volume, however, his peculiar leadership must necessarily end. Since he began to write, Mr. James Ford Rhodes has undertaken and completed his own history, which takes up the story in the year 1850. In Volume VIII Professor McMaster must either accept the guidance of Mr. Rhodes or invite critical comparison by departing from it. The forest is no longer chartless.

This volume covers a period of ten years. It opens with two chapters on the aftermath of the panic of 1837, treating of the currency famine, the bankrupt States, and the struggle for revenue which ended in the tariff of 1842. In these chapters is the most novel work of the volume, as the author relates the least savory and most humiliating period of our public finance. Following these are four descriptive chapters on the East, West and South in the forties. They are based upon the works of travelers and the writings of contemporary newspapers, and contain few startling conclusions. Their view of slavery is distinctly more harsh than that which is gaining favor at the hands of the new Southern economic historians. They reach the conclusion that in 1850 "the North and the South were now two distinct peoples." With this introduction the writer plunges into the period of expansion and the Mexican War, to which he devotes the rest of his space. Most of the materials which he uses here are already well known, but in clear arrangement and sane judgment his narrative is likely to be relied upon as standard.

In its philosophy and arrangement this volume resembles its predecessors and invites the same praise and blame as they. No other important historian has placed upon the newspapers so much

*A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR. *By John Bach McMaster.* In Eight Volumes. Volume VII, 1841-1850. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. 1910.

reliance as has Mr. McMaster. His materials are public documents and contemporary newspapers. From them his pages reflect the atmosphere of their day. It appears to be his belief that when the public are moved, by whatever cause, their movement becomes an historic fact, which the historian must recount in photographic fashion. But he does not hold himself bound to show as well whether the motive was honest or fabricated, whether the people saw the truth or rushed after a mirage. He rarely relies upon the lesser detailed works which treat of episodes of his period, tho these might often add to his information and correct his judgment. In the Middle and further West he has made almost no use of the abundance of recollection and antiquarian research which the local historical societies have accumulated.

Yet, after all, Professor McMaster is writing a history of the people, who can be no wiser than their guides and who rarely show judicial poise in their action. It is a defensible proposition that the press which they support is the index of their civilization. Certainly it is this aspect which the author has elected to describe and upon which he has been ready to stake his professional reputation. That he is right in his view of the importance of the social and economic factors in history no one who is in touch with the trend of present historical writing can doubt.

Studies in Theology

THEOLOGY is doubtless a subject of vital and enduring interest, when it is approached thru the channels of history, literature, psychology, and social science. But the old dogmatic, *a priori* method, however skilfully pursued, is capable of awakening but little response in the modern mind. Good evidence of this is furnished by the four volumes already published in the new series of *Studies in Theology*,* issued under the imprimature of "A. M. F.," presumably the veteran scholar who recently retired from the principalship of Mansfield College, Oxford. The only volume of the four which lacks interest is that by Professor Orr, who fills his pages with arguments designed to fortify positions which are no longer worth assailing, meanwhile confessing that he cannot undertake to defend the reality of revelation and inspiration on the basis of modern critical knowledge, the very basis on which the thoughtful mind of today demands that the defense be made. It is not surprising that under such limitations the author's laborious reasoning seems little more than a floundering around in a confused mixture of "things new and old," resulting in no clear ideas of the essence and evidences of revelation and inspiration.

In strong contrast to this in both interest and effectiveness is the short discussion of revelation given by Dr. Rashdall in his volume composed of lectures on *Philosophy and Religion*. If one accepts the idealistic philosophy so attractively and persuasively set forth in the first four lectures, nothing could be more natural than the view of revelation maintained in the fifth. But with this background the doctrine loses its old dogmatic harshness and formalism and assumes a new and vital meaning. Dr. Rashdall holds that "there is a sense in which all truth is revealed truth," and revelation in religion differs from that in poetry and science only in content and degree. Biblical revelation is not guaranteed by miracle or authority, but together with other Christian doctrines must be submitted to the examination of reason, and their final valuation will rest mainly on their appeal to the moral and religious consciousness of the age. The presentation of idealism and its implications in this book is so clear and intelligible that even the "tough-minded" realist in Professor James's classification ought to find pleasure in its perusal.

Written from a different philosophical viewpoint, but with equal freshness and vigor, is the volume on *Faith and Its Psychology* by Professor Inge, of Cambridge. This book also is an expansion of a course of lectures given by the author in London. In some parts of the

*STUDIES IN THEOLOGY. A New Series of Handbooks for the Use of Ministers, Thelogical Students and General Readers. A Critical Introduction to the New Testament, by A. S. Peake, D. D. Philosophy and Religion, by Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D. C. L. Faith and Its Psychology, by Rev. W. R. Inge, D. D. Revelation and Inspiration, by Rev. James Orr, D. D. 75 cents each, net: New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

work there is a needless quantity of untranslated Greek and Latin, but perhaps this is permissible in a series designed mainly for students and professional readers. Professor Inge believes that faith is a constituent element in human nature, developing and operating thru the natural faculties. At first it is no more than a vague feeling or instinct which assures us that behind the world of phenomena there is a world of eternal values, attracting us toward itself. When faith becomes conscious of its aims, he holds, these spiritual values become classified under the ideas of truth, goodness, and beauty, which can only be fully realized in the life of God, who thus becomes the true object of faith. Finding the primary basis of faith in the very nature of man and the universe, Professor Inge sees in authority only a secondary ground which should be treated as entirely ancillary to the first, rightly contending that the only office that authority can have in religion is essentially educational, and that like every good teacher it should labor to make itself superfluous.

In Professor Peake's *Critical Introduction to the New Testament* one finds on the whole a very satisfactory piece of work. The style is not all that could be wished and sometimes makes very heavy reading on topics that might easily have been treated otherwise, but the temper of the book is judicious and fair. The author gives the prominent divergent views held in regard to the authorship, date, and place of writing of the several New Testament books, with the reasons usually adduced in the support of each view, adding his own preference in every case. Professor Peake regards II Cor. 10-13 as a separate letter, and the latter part of chapter six as a misplaced fragment, but contends that Rom. 16 is an integral part of that letter. In the Pastoral Epistles he finds only fragments from the hand of Paul. It is to be regretted that Professor Scott's thoro discussion of the Pauline literature did not come to the author's attention in time for him to make use of it in his work. We believe that many of his conclusions, such as those in regard to the Thessalonian letters, would in the light of Professor Scott's investigations have been somewhat modified. In his discussion of the Synoptics, Professor Peake adopts the two-document hypothesis, but he refers to "extremely suggestive discussions" recently published on the subject of Luke's use of other documents. The reference is doubtless to Professor Burton's work, and this certainly should have received some consideration in any careful survey of the present status of the Synoptic problem. Another notable omission from both the books of reference and the discussion is the valuable contribution of Prof. E. F. Scott to the study of the Fourth Gospel, which our author thinks must have been written by the Apostle John, altho he recognizes that the primary interest of the Gospel is apologetic and polemical, and that the stages of the historical movement described in it "have not been distinguished in all their original sharpness." In no other book on the New Testament can so much critical material be found in so small a compass, and "a desire to be loyal to the facts" is everywhere in evidence.

The volumes as a whole bear out the judgment of Professor Inge, exprest in his preface, that the time has not yet come for "any ambitious construction" in theological thought. At present the site for the new building is being cleared and the materials for its erection are being made ready. The wise master-builder is still to come. In the meantime the crucial question is "whether Christianity can come to terms with the awakening self-consciousness of modern civilization, equipped as it is with a vast mass of new scientific knowledge, and animated for the first time by ideals which are not borrowed from classical and Hebrew antiquity." We believe that the progressive and open-minded discussions in this series will help to answer this question in the affirmative.

The Kingdom of Slender Swords. By Hallie Erminie Rives. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Let us hope that this book owes its proud position as a "best seller" to the colorful and properly sympathetic depictions of Japanese life that constitute its redeeming feature; otherwise, the success of a work of fiction in which sensa-

tionalism, physical absurdities, wretched taste and dubious morality are so conspicuous raises the suspicion that the public which has accepted it was educated largely on the old-fashioned yellow-backed novel. The plot turns on the villainy of the sinister Doctor Bersonin, an expert in explosives, who has mastered a mysterious force by which matter may be instantaneously resolved into its component atoms. Mainly to further the success of his speculations in stocks that would be affected by a Japanese war, the wicked doctor, with the aid of a dissolute accomplice, trains his infernal contrivance upon the Dreadnoughts of a friendly navy lying in the harbor of Yokohama. Naturally, the diabolical scheme is frustrated at the last moment by the hero in an aeroplane, while the unspeakable doctor inexplicably explodes himself in a burst of hysterical laughter. All this is perhaps harmless enough. The tolerant mind may even sanction the clearing up of a murder mystery by an obliging phonograph which, when the victim is knocked on the head and falls down a bluff, somehow or other manages to record his dying words. But the author's taste in making her American heroine's shadowy father Lafcadio Hearn in nearly all but name is at least questionable. And she might have spared us the disgusting chapter in which her Japanese heroine, in order to learn a secret that concerns the welfare of her beloved Nippon, sells herself to the dissolute deputy villain. While this incident is approved by the Japanese Baron Makino in his "Foreword" to the book as in accordance with "the dominant idea of duty and sacrifice with the Japanese," it behooves authors of novels for Occidental readers to show some regard for our possibly immature Western standards of taste and morality.

The Printers. A Study in American Trade Unionism. By George E. Barnett. Cambridge, Mass.: The American Economic Association. Paper, $1.50; cloth, $2.

Dr. Barnett's study of *The Printers* is one of the most exhaustive monographs on a trade union that has come to our notice. The historical part is somewhat limited, but everything relating to government, jurisdiction and trade regulations is treated in detail. The author has done a prodigious amount of work and has done it well. The printers have had a checkered history. The first organization recorded is the Typographical Society of New York (1795-97). The Franklin Typographical Society succeeded this body in 1799. The Philadelphia Typographical Society was organized in 1802, tho it seems probable that an earlier society existed. Until about 1848 the organization movement among printers was spasmodic, and at two periods (between 1820 and 1830, and about 1840) the number of unions dwindled almost to the zero point. The first national society was formed in 1836, but it lasted only two years. The present national union was founded in a preliminary way in 1850, and formally in 1852. In 1869 it became the International Typographical Union. In 1908 it was composed of 618 local unions, with 43,740 members. High-water mark was reached in 1905, when 46,734 members were recorded. The great eight-hour strike of the following year caused a considerable loss, largely thru the collapse or withdrawal of the smaller unions; but the hold of the union in the larger cities has been, on the whole, maintained. One must be a printer to appreciate the skill and care with which the author has treated such (to the lay mind) abstruse matters as the disposition of the "phat" and the workings of the priority law.

The Immigrant Tide: Its Ebb and Flow. By Edward A. Steiner. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

With his attractive style, his sympathetic point of view in regard to the immigrant, and his knowledge of the immigrant populations in many of their native places as well as those of their adoption in this country, Professor Steiner is enabled to present a vivid panorama full of pictures of life that should be of interest to Americans who are watching this incoming immigrant tide with fear and pessimism. For Professor Steiner believes in the present-day immigrants—the Slavs, the Italians, the Jews—in the qualities which they

bring to us, and in their adaptability to American conditions and ideals. But the people of the United States have a great responsibility. "What we teach the immigrant by precept or by example he will become." Perhaps that is almost too strong a statement of the author; yet it has a great element of truth. And where the immigrant is blamed, we should often blame the people here. Professor Steiner rightly points out that we are least efficient in interpreting the rights of citizenship to the immigrant. Those who know the several immigrant populations well have learned their faults as well as their virtues. They merely ask for a just appreciation, without that prejudice which the native and the adopted of some generations are prone to conceive.

Terry's Mexico. Handbook for Travelers. By T. Philip Terry. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

One would take this thick little volume, at first glance, to be a Baedeker. It turns out not to be a Baedeker, and a footnote under the foreword explains. "The author considers the Baedeker form of guidebook the best in existence," it is there explained, "and having followed that model in the physical make-up of the present volume, he desires to acknowledge most gratefully his indebtedness." The book has 584 pages crammed full of the most detailed information about routes and places and rates, about geography, history and customs. One could travel much farther with such a book than with a big stick.

The Romance of Northumberland. By A. G. Bradley. With 16 Illustrations in Color by Frank Southgate Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Pp. x, 400. $4.

Northumberland, perhaps more than any other English country, brings home to the visitor the fact that within the borders of what, from one point of view, is a single homogeneous kingdom there are in its various sections wide diversities of race, language and character. The American who visits London and the south coast, and then passes to the northwest thru the midlands to Chester, and perhaps on to the lake district, misses entirely the wild, rugged, picturesque county of Northumberland, with its myriad historical associations. It is of war—border warfare between members of closely similar races, if not of the identical race—that Mr. Bradley's pages are full. Northumberland was the scene of incessant fighting from the days of the Picts and Scots, until the accession of James Stuart put an end to the internecine struggle, and Northumbrians at last were at liberty to settle down to cultivate their somewhat bleak and barren land in peace. Mr. Bradley has been most persevering and most successful in his search after stories. His pages are a rich mine for the lover of anecdotes, and no doubt some of the best of these will soon begin a pilgrimage of quotation which will only end when they become so travel stained and so familiar as to make necessary a well-earned rest.

The Passion Play of Oberammergau. Translated by Montrose J. Moses. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

With all eyes turned to the little town of Oberammergau in Bavaria, where the Passion Play is to be given this summer, as has been the custom every ten years for nearly three centuries, as it dates from the pestilence in 1633, a good translation of the religious drama is welcome. Mr. Moses's translation is authoritative; his historical introduction careful and scholarly; the reader of the sincere and naïve play gets a new impression of the earnestness of its authors and actors. Generations of men and women have believed as well as repeated these words, until, heavy with historical associations, they have become a somber litany. The translator has preserved much of the simple charm as well as the essential dignity of this peasant play; a great tragedy of the spirit of man triumphant over treachery, agony and death. It is not grotesque or irreverent even to the most sophisticated reader; its very homeliness of diction is its best defense. What men have felt so deeply and exprest so sincerely has human value for those who may not share their artless faith, as well as for believers in it everywhere.

Literary Notes

....Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, D. D., of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, defines a volume of sermons on *The Mind of Christ* as "An Attempt to Answer the Question, What did Jesus Believe?" (Crowell, $1.25 net).

....The Bishop Paddock Lectures for 1909-10, delivered by Prof. Francis J. Hall, are published under the title *Evolution and the Fall* (Longmans, $1.50 net). The rise and content of the scientific doctrine of evolution are discussed in a clear and interesting way, and their important bearing on theological thought duly emphasized, but the attempt to find a place in the evolutionary scheme for the "Catholic" doctrine of the fall of man ends in complete failure. Considering the earnestness and erudition of the author, the result well nigh demonstrates the futility of such efforts.

....*War on the White Slave Trade* (Chicago: The Charles C. Thompson Co., $1.50) is hardy what one could wish it to be. It is made of a large number of papers, some good, some bad and some indifferent, by various writers. The contributions of United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims are on the whole commendable, but the need of making up a somewhat sensational book has prompted the editor, E. A. Bell, to fill in with all sorts of heterogeneous matter. Nothing approaching a scientific study of the traffic, or even an adequate statement of the problem, appears between the covers. There is some valuable material scattered through the pages, but the lack of methodical treatment lessens its value.

....The world's attention has been repeatedly fixt on the unrest in British India and its occasional manifestations during the last few years, wherefore the publication of Lord Morley's *Indian Speeches* (1907-1909) may well be termed timely. These eight addresses give a vivid idea of the complexity and multiplicity of the problems and conditions that face the British Government in the Indian Empire, and of the difficulties which beset their solution, and which will grow in number and strength with the passing of time and the increasing enlightenment of the natives. The book contains also three appendices, among them being Queen Victoria's Proclamation in Council to the Princes, Chiefs and People of India (1858), which has been called the Magna Charta of India. (Macmillan, 8vo, $1 net.)

....A new magazine entitled *The Cosmopolitan Student*, devoted to the interests of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs and the prime object of that body, the furtherance of the peace movement, has just made its first appearance. The Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs now has chapters in twenty-four universities. These chapters are "Clubs of all nations." Over sixty countries are represented, and the number of nationalities in a single chapter is sometimes as high as twenty-five. During the past two years, since the movement started, the following articles have appeared relative to the work: "Cosmopolitan Clubs in American Universities," by Louis P. Lochner, in the *Review of Reviews*, March, 1907; "A Cosmopolitan Convention," by L. P. Lochner, in THE INDEPENDENT, January 28, 1909; "Peace Among the Nations," by L. P. Lochner, in *LaFollette's Magazine*, October 23, 1909; "The Peace Movement in Colleges," by George W. Nasmyth, in THE INDEPENDENT, February 17, 1910, and "The Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs," by W. L. Schwartz, in the *American College*, March, 1910.

Pebbles

THE Sunday school teacher asked the class: "What kind of boys go to heaven?" And one little urchin yelled out, "Dead boys!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

"MY friends," said the campaign orator, "beware of the unscrupulous heeler. (Applause.) There are men so lost to shame that they will offer you a dollar for your vote. (Hisses.) Do not listen to them. Spurn them. Be on your dignity. Demand more." (Continued applause.)—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE following appeared in an Irish newspaper:

"Whereas, John Hall has fraudulently taken away several articles of wearing apparel without my knowledge, this is therefore to inform him that if he does not forthwith return the same his name shall be made public."—*Tatler.*

RECIPES.

Little drops of scandal,
Little grains of rot,
Makes a famous novel
Out of what is not.
—*Puck.*

Little tints of yellow,
Little flecks of froth,
Weave a risky drama,
Out of thinnest cloth.
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Husky prima-donnas,
Raucous sounds that rasp,
Built a lurid op'ra
That made people gasp.
—*Lynchburg News.*

"YOU'D better subscribe for McSwat's Magazine, madam," said the agent, as he slipped his toe inside the door so "madam" could not close it. "Costs you only fifty cents per year; and every new subscriber gets a life-insurance policy, a bicycle, a mushroom hat, a bottle of Finnigan's Oil of Joy, and a copy of Nicholson Meredith's 'House of a Thousand Cradles.'"

"Not me," said the madam. "I've just subscribed for McSquirt's Monthly, and they gave me a 'God Bless Our Home' motto, a kitchen range, some fly paper, a rainy-day skirt, an ice pick, a picture of Edward Bok crossing the Delaware in a gilt frame, and send me to the next exposition throwed in."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

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Mark Twain

His voting name was Clemens, but to the world that admired and loved him he was Mark Twain. Yet how many of them knew what the two words *Mark Twain* mean, and what they come from? For a while in early life he was a pilot on the Mississippi. Those flat sternwheelers had to pick their way thru clear or muddy waters, and the man on the bow was kept constantly dropping the line and calling out the depth. At six or seven feet his voice would sound out slowly, for that was safe water, but at four feet it would come quick and sharp, and at three and a half the boat would back, or, if it had grounded on a shoal, the two long beams, like two legs, would be dropped down upright, one each side of the bow, and the engine would puff and the bow would be lifted from the mud, and the boat would back out of danger, and try another course. At twelve feet, if the present writer's memory of the tedious passage in the late fifties from St. Louis to Kansas City does not deceive him, the man with the line called "Mark twain," and all was peace. So "Mark" was not a name, only a knot in the sounding line; but it was deflected, as a joke, into a name, like "Mark, the perfect man," or "Lo, the poor Indian." It was after the boy, with almost no schooling, had tried the printer's trade, and had satisfied his ambition as a pilot, and had done some newspaper editing, and had begun to be known as a humorist, and then had written his second book, "Innocents Abroad," which gave him worldwide fame, that Mark Twain settled down to literary life in Hartford, Conn.

At that time Boston had not quite ceased to be the literary center of the country, and Hartford now became a worthy second. They were a choice circle of men among whom Mark Twain was the most distinguished; and a very beautiful affection there was among them, such as had earlier marked the fellowship of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and the Dante circle in Cambridge. They were such men and women as Charles Dudley Warner, who collaborated with Twain in "The Gilded Age"; Harriet Beecher Stowe and her learned husband, and her sister, Mrs. Hooker, with the latter's husband, Judge Hooker; Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of the Watkinson Library, the one man in the world who had read Eliot's Indian Bible thru, and who, for one of Mark Twain's books, provided that astounding set of opening mottos for the chapters in the most unknown languages, but all pertinent; his brother, Henry Clay Trumbull, himself traveler and author; Dr. Burton, whose son, Richard, is poet, editor and teacher, and E. P. Parker and the much loved "Joe" Twitchell, both of whom still survive and are still pastors of Hartford churches. Catherine Beecher and Rose Terry (Cooke) had left Hartford before Mark Twain made it his home. It was a most congenial fellowship into which he was welcomed.

The book which gave him fame the world over was "Innocents Abroad." That announced that a new supreme American humorist had arisen, far superior to the Josh Billingses and Artemus Wards, with whose broad wit he yet had a certain relation. But his later works were to prove the tender fiber of his genius, while such works as his "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," and his articles on Christian Science showed him to be a great master of English style,

a creator of new characters in fiction, and one of those authors who are not to be forgotten. Even so nice a critic as Tennyson declared him one of the great writers of English prose, and in this country such professional critics as Brander Matthews and Professor Phelps have called him our greatest master of style.

He had his trials, as when the property he had acquired was all swept away in the failure of the publishing house which he had backed; but refusing a popular subscription in his behalf, like Sir Walter Scott, he assumed the task of paying his creditors by the product of his brain, and for several years he worked furiously in writing and lecturing, and with the whole world's sympathy. Again, in his later years, the sudden death of his daughter was a very great blow to him. And yet even to the very last years of his life he maintained his literary productiveness. Meanwhile he was the dean of our literary fellowship, grand and gray, honored and loved, the most distinguished figure in the American and perhaps in all the English-speaking world of letters.

It will be the task of another generation to give him his permanent place among the world's great writers. Perhaps in literature, as in politics, the fame of wit and humor forbids the highest rank. They tell us—but we doubt it—that Dickens is sinking in popular esteem. Mark Twain's fun was riotous, grotesque, bizarre, and it could be coarse. But it hovered about serious themes, and his spirit was sane and sober. We have had other great humorous writers, yet those who kept their humor under control, and used it more delicately and occasionally. Such men were Washington Irving and Oliver Wendell Holmes, and we may add George William Curtis. To the older men these writers will still seem supreme, while the younger generation will give their loyalty to Stockton and Mark Twain. Only Stockton can compare with Twain, and he was less *outré*, and his loss was a very sad one for American letters. But after all, the fun that thumps you in the ribs and forces you to a guffaw is of a less permanent and satisfying character, we suspect, than that which is more delicate and suggestive, has in it more of the elusive, and which we read with smiles of quiet satisfaction. But all this is a matter of taste, and which the world will choose we cannot decide. Probably in the future, as in the past, each generation will give its homage to its own popular writers of the day, while the next will put their collected works on the shelf for occasional reference, and only three or four of a century will compel familiarity as well as lessening homage. Whether Mark Twain will be one of these few the next century will decide. Sufficient for the day is its fame.

The Judicial Arbitration Court

It is announced from Washington that Secretary Knox's plan for the establishment of the Judicial Arbitration Court or Court of Arbitral Justice, created but not completed at the Second Hague Conference, is likely to succeed. The identic note sent to eighteen of our sister nations is said to be meeting with general favor, and already France, Great Britain and Germany have acceded to the principles involved.

The details of Mr. Knox's note have not yet been given to the public, but it is understood that as soon as a sufficient number of nations agree to the plan, indicating the support of fifteen or thereabouts, a conference of them will be called at The Hague to draft a convention for the establishment of the court.

To understand the momentous importance of this announcement it is necessary to go back to the Second Hague Conference of 1907. At that conference the American delegation proposed to establish for the world a court modeled on the greatest court of any nation in the world—the United States Supreme Court. It was not to supersede the world court created at the first conference, but to be added to it so that whichever proved to be the most useful to mankind would eventually survive. This daring and far-visioned plan was conceived by Elihu Root, then Secretary of State. He rightly felt that the Permanent Court of Arbitration of 1899 was neither "permanent" nor a "court." It was not permanent because it was

only in session when especially constituted, and it was not a court to make and apply the rules of international law, but rather a panel of arbitrators chosen and paid by the litigants for a single case only.

As Mr. Root said at the New York Arbitration and Peace Conference in May, 1907:

"What we need for the further development of arbitration is the substitution of judicial action for diplomatic action. . . . We need not distinguished public men concerned in all international questions of the day, but judges who will be interested only in the question appearing on the record before them. Plainly this end is to be attained by the establishment of a court of permanent judges who will have no other occupation and no other interest but the exercise of the judicial faculty under the sanction of that high sense of responsibility which has made the courts of justice in the civilized nations of the world exponents of all that is best and noblest in modern civilization."

Accordingly the United States delegation introduced a bill into the conference looking to the establishment of this court, to be composed of about fifteen judges, representing the different judicial systems of the world. As it was universally agreed that a court composed of much more than fifteen judges would be too unwieldy, the problem was how to apportion fifteen judges among 46 nations. The first plan proposed was to give England, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Japan and the United States a judge apiece, and divide the remaining judges among the thirty-eight lesser powers. Instantly Señor Barbosa, of Brazil, the Calhoun of the conference, rallied all these thirty-eight nations under his leadership and fought that proposition tooth and nail, ending up his victorious parliamentary battle with a speech on "The Equality of Sovereign States," which we published in THE INDEPENDENT of January 9, 1908, and characterized as the most lofty and notable oration emanating from the Second Hague Conference. Señor Barbosa's proposition was that as every nation present was there in its sovereign capacity, it followed that each had an equal right to a judge on the court, otherwise there was a difference of degree in sovereignty, and that was a backward step in international law. Finding that the opposition of the thirty-eight lesser powers could not be overcome, the United States delegation capitulated and then came forward with the proposition that each nation should have an equal vote in choosing the judges; that each one should nominate a judge and then all vote for fifteen on the list, those fifteen receiving the highest number of votes to constitute the court. But thereupon all the eight great powers backed down with the exception of the great Republic of France. There was a deadlock. The delegates saw it might take months to solve the difficulty. So what did they do? They created the court, but left the detail of the method of selecting the judges to be determined thereafter by diplomacy or otherwise as the nations might determine. The problem of the method of the selection of the judges therefor is the detail, which Secretary Knox now assures us is in process of solution.

It will be noticed, however, that the Secretary is not proposing any new solution of the problem of how to divide fifteen judges among forty-six nations. He has thrown that aside as apparently insoluble. The final act of the Second Hague Conference in advising the signatory powers to establish the Judicial Arbitration Court does not specify the number of powers necessary. Therefor he proposes—at least so we surmise—that the new court shall be not a court for the forty-six sovereign nations of the world, but only for those few powers which he has invited to confer with him. He proposes, it is true, to let any other nation adhere to the court who wishes, but it is quite clear that the majority of the fifteen judges will be chosen by the great world powers and the other nations can take them or leave them and be thankful.

Now THE INDEPENDENT is the last journal in the United States to belittle any advance in the peace movement simply because something else might be better. We shall consider it a master stroke of diplomacy if Mr. Knox can bring England, France, and especially Germany to agree to settle their differences in a real court of justice. The adherence of the great powers of the world to such a court would well-nigh

inaugurate the reign of universal peace. Nevertheless, we are disappointed that Secretary Knox has apparently given up the problem of how to make the court universal instead of international. The debates at the Second Hague Conference clearly show that the smaller states will probably never come in on any other basis. Would Rhode Island and Delaware ever have joined the American union if they had been told by the great States of Massachusetts, New York and Virginia that they could not have an equal right to a judge on our Supreme Court; yet that is precisely now what Secretary Knox tells the small powers they must expect in this world court. As a matter of fact, Rhode Island and Delaware have never had a judge on our Supreme Court, but they have the equal right to have one, and they send two representatives to the Senate who have an equal vote with those of the great States in confirming or rejecting judicial nominations by the executive. Probably the big nations, as a matter of fact, would get most of the judges if the new court were universal, and the small nations would willingly acquiesce, but we can hardly expect the latter to adhere to a proposal that contemplates the possession of a *permanent* majority of the judges by the so-called eight great powers of *today*.

And this brings us to an even greater objection to Secretary Knox's plan. It assumes that the great powers of today are also to be the great powers of tomorrow. All history shows the fallacy of this supposition. If any thing is sure in the future it would seem to be a fact that within a century Brazil, Argentina and Mexico will outrank Austria. Africa will advance in power, prestige and wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and China will wake up from her age-long slumber and dominate Asia, if not the world.

Even at the present moment England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Japan and the United States, the world powers who at the Second Hague Conference, claimed the right to have a judge on the court all the time and who are now expected to participate in Secretary Knox's plan and dominate his court—all these powers have only about one-half the population of the globe, including the disfranchised millions of Russia and England, and only one-sixth of the population when those who enjoy the voting franchise are reckoned.

As Señor Barbosa said on the floor of the Second Hague Conference:

> "The same delegates who have voted against the small and great States equal rights for the selection of judges represent governments which not very long ago were rated among the despised petty states. . . . But how long will that last? The great empires appear and disappear; they pass like shadows on the wall, without leaving any trace. Today these great Powers seem to be almighty, but the next stage on their way to maturity will be corruption; for as soon as an empire reaches the summit it begins to fall."

So we wish well to Secretary Knox and his great peace plan. If successfully carried out it will be a long advance in that movement for the substitution of law for war. Nevertheless the whole foundation of the court will have to be modified before all the nations of the earth will enter it. The inspiring spectacle of the two Hague Conferences composed of the sovereign nations of the world so fired the hearts and minds of men that no smaller gathering of the powers in the name of the world will ever again be tolerated. The whole is bigger than any of the parts, mathematically, psychologically and internationally. We now have a world conference; we shall yet have a world court.

Meaning of the Defeat of Aldridge

THERE was an interesting election on the 19th in that Congressional District of New York which includes the city of Rochester, where a vacancy had been made by the death of Representative James Breck Perkins. Continuously for twenty years this district had sent a Republican to Washington. This time a Democrat was elected by a plurality of 5,440, altho Mr. Perkins's Republican plurality only sixteen months ago was 10,167. It will be recalled that a similar change was shown in the Fourteenth District of Massachusetts, on March 22, where a plurality of 5,640 for Eugene N. Foss, Democrat, displaced a Republican plurality of 14,250 for his predecessor, the late Mr. Lovering. And that

district had never before had a Democratic Representative. Prominent Democrats who said they saw then "the handwriting on the wall" are now gazing at it again.

The returns of last week in the Rochester district, when compared with those of the election in 1908, show that the total was reduced by 12,000, and that the Republican loss was 14,000, while the Democrats gained 2,000. It is reasonably plain that about one-third of the Republicans declined to vote, and that a considerable number of those who went to the polls voted for the Democratic candidate.

Democrats say that this election foreshadows a great revolt against Republican rule in November next, because it indicates conditions prevailing thruout the country. On the other hand, Republican leaders assert that the result was due to influences purely local and personal. The facts, so far as they can be ascertained, are as follows:

Republican defeat was invited by the nomination of George W. Aldridge, who had been boss of his party in the city and the district for twenty years. This nomination was procured by means of his control of the party machine. It was an affront to the best people of the party in Rochester and the outlying towns. Aldridge was tainted some years ago by a memorable scandal relating to the expenditure of $9,000,000 for canal improvements. A few weeks ago it became known—owing to an investigation made by Insurance Superintendent Hotchkiss—that $1,000 of the fund raised by certain fire insurance companies, to be used in connection with legislation at Albany, had been given to him by the companies' "legislative agent," E. R. Kennedy. Aldridge admitted that he had received the money, but said he has used it for the benefit of the party. The facts came out at about the time when the Senate was voting that Senator Allds had taken a bribe. Like Allds, Aldridge had been prominent and influential while holding legislative or executive offices.

Against Aldridge, the Democrats nominated James S. Havens, a lawyer of excellent reputation and a Yale graduate, who had been the partner of the late Representative Perkins. Twenty clergymen publicly favored his election; seven of them in a signed statement asked the people to express their disapproval of Aldridge's conduct; the moral issues of the campaign were discussed in pastors' sermons.

These were the local and personal influences which affected the election. They should have been sufficient to elect Mr. Havens. Whether they alone would have wiped out the normal Republican plurality we do not know. To them was added the popular protest against the high cost of living, and voters were asked to believe that the increased cost was due to the recent Republican revision of the tariff. For obvious reasons, prominent Republicans living outside of the district did not care to assist Aldridge by making speeches for him, but Havens had help from abroad. One of those who aided him was Mr. Foss, of whose victory in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district we have spoken, and the subject of his addresses was the tariff revision. Havens himself discussed this question, and the campaign literature issued in his interest virtually asserted, or suggested the inference, that the burdensome increase in the cost of living was due to the revision which bears the names of Representative Payne and Senator Aldrich.

Undoubtedly the action of the voters was affected by this treatment of the tariff question. Mr. Foss says that the defeat of Aldridge was due to the tariff discussion, and that the main issue was the tariff and Canadian reciprocity. We do not think it was, but there is evidence that tariff revision was one of the issues. Probably a considerable number of voters believed that the recent revision had raised the prices of food and other commodities. But if Mr. Foss errs in ascribing the great change at the polls exclusively to public sentiment concerning the issues which he discussed in his Rochester speeches, as he had discussed them in his own successful campaign, Representative Payne also errs, and inexcusably, when he asserts that the tariff had nothing to do with it.

These two elections, one in Massachusetts and the other in New York (while

in each case the result was determined in part by local and personal considerations), show that by many the revisers of the tariff are held responsible for the increased cost of living, and that there are men in public life who encourage and promote a popular conviction to this effect. We are speaking of the revision, not of the tariff as it existed before the revision was enacted. The effect of that tariff upon prices is one thing; the effect upon them of the revision is another. In some recent political addresses the distinction has virtually been ignored. The revisers should have taken action that would tend to reduce the prices of certain products. While on the whole they gave no relief, the general level of prices has not been raised by the changes they made. But there are a great many people who cannot now be convinced that this is so. Among them are thousands of voters who will turn from the Republican to the Democratic party when they are called to the polls. There are others who will take the same course because, while they do not think revision has raised prices, they resent the Republican leaders' failure to revise downward.

These leaders ought to see that a popular movement which promises to make many Democratic pluralities where Republican pluralities were shown in 1908 should suggest an attempt on their part to correct what was badly done. Leaders of the type of Messrs. Aldrich, Cannon, Hale and Payne cannot be led to see this. But their day is passing. We still hope that Mr. Taft will see it. The assertion that the new law is the best of all tariffs yet known has no weight with those who are leaving the party because they believe it is worse—or, at least, no better—than the tariff which preceded it. If the President should now insist upon the creation of a well equipped and strongly supported commission, empowered and directed to ascertain without delay, so far as possible, the difference in cost of production here and the cost abroad, and to report promptly what changes are needed for an adjustment of the tariff to meet the requirements of the party platform, many voters who are preparing to cross the line might be restrained.

The Institutional Parent

THE natural parent has abdicated. This is the conclusion set forth in a thoughtful article recently contributed to *Unity* by W. C. Gannett. For the training of the mind the child is turned over to the week day school. For religious training he is committed to the Sunday school and the instruction of "an earnest-hearted girl of twenty, with almost all of life's lessons yet to learn herself." For the choice of companions and the employment of time in sports, party going, theater going, and all the rest, the child is turned over to himself —or practically so, since his insistence that he must be allowed to do "what all the others are doing" is allowed to settle the matter.

Paradoxically, with this abdication of parental responsibility we are furiously cultivating fads of "child study," "child science," "child protection," "child legislation," and "child welfare" in general. We have "child conferences," and there are bills in Congress to create a "Children's Bureau" as a department of the Federal Government. All this is in keeping, however, with the well recognized habits of what Mr. Muirhead has well called "the land of contrasts." It all "goes" in an age of ready-made clothes, predigested foods, and five feet, more or less, of selected readings. We assure ourselves that experts can do all sorts of things for us better than we can do them for ourselves. So we assume that kindergartners, teachers, club organizers and summer camp caretakers can bring up our children also much better than we ourselves could look after them.

Mr. Gannett does not think that we shall thus produce a superior race of men and women. But not everybody takes his distrustful view. For example, a few days ago a Sunday newspaper contained an interview with Prof. Simon N. Patten on domestic art and philosophy, the servant question, child science and allied subjects, in which the distinguished economist rejoiced over the prospect that children are henceforth to be trained in the way they should go by properly equipped institutions. We suppose that some such disposition of "the kids" is arranged for also in the regen-

erated and reconstructed society which Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman contemplates.

Far be it from us to decide where the authorities thus disagree. Yet we confess to an old-fashioned prejudice in favor of that view of the matter which Mr. Gannett takes. We don't quite like the idea that it is desirable to get the children "out of the house," along with spinning, shoemaking, baking and the laundry business. We admit that plausible reasons can be urged for ejecting the industries, but we have a certain shrinking from disposing of children in the same way. It occurs to us that we have seen of late some sobering confessions in the medical journals that, notwithstanding all their science, their aseptic and antiseptic precautions, their expert nursing and costly devices, the doctors have not been able greatly to reduce the high death rates in foundling and orphan asylums, and that they see no prospect of being able to reduce them even to the level of the death rates in the wretched homes of crowded tenement districts, where there is at least some mother-care and miscellaneous family attention. We can't help thinking that "the start in life" that a child got in an old-time group of brothers and sisters quickened its perceptive faculties and its motor centers quite as well as a kindergarten awakens them and we venture to doubt whether any real substitute has yet been found for the moral training which a child gets from even an "ordinary" father or mother. There are, of course, vicious, indecent, altogether impossible parents, from whom any child were better separated, but leaving such out of account, we think that commonplace, more or less stupid, well-meaning, instinctive fathers and mothers generally bring up their children with sounder notions of right and wrong, and of decent living in general, than children usually get from even very good institutional training.

We are strengthened in this view by the fact that the material commodities once produced by household industry have not all in all been improved in quality, however much they may have been "cheapened," since their production was turned over to factory enterprise. In thousands of American families articles of linen and of woolen, spun and woven in ancestral households, and now cherished as heirlooms, are unanswerable evidence that the fabrics of today are frauds and abominations by comparison.

Getting things done by other people is all very well when it is a matter of necessity or when one is himself actually well employed in really expert service for his fellow-men. But most human beings are not experts in any line whatever, and it is preposterous to suppose that they ever will be. On the whole, they probably come as near to competency in domestic industry and the rearing of children as in anything. In any case the number of experts in the art of rearing other people's children is not yet sufficiently large to reassure us when we view the extending abdication of the parent.

Cardinal Del Val and His Father

THE father of the Cardinal Secretary of State, Del Val, was in Rome during the Roosevelt episode. Whether that fact was of any importance as to the *impasse* we do not know, but Roman gossip insists that it was. The father is charged with being at the bottom of the whole trouble, his object being in some way to even up the harm done Spain by the colonel of the Rough Riders. The world knows that the Roman Curia sympathized with Spain; hence it took no action when the senior Del Val, who was then the Spanish ambassador at the Vatican, undertook to raise a fund with which to buy, or build, a man-of-war to be named after the Spanish Queen-Mother, and to be used by Spain against the United States. Among the contributors to that fund was an American archbishop, now dead, who gave quite a large sum. We do not dare to give credence to the story told in Rome that another American prelate, when the news of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay reached Rome, called on Signora Del Val and, while presenting her with a bouquet, exprest his regrets at his country's crime. It would be hazardous to credit Cardinal Del Val's father with inspiring the Vatican so unhappily, for the son seems himself quite equal to the

error. His period of office has been most unfortunate for the Papal Court.

The other European journals, as well as those of Italy, we observe, put the blame of the Roosevelt incident not on the Pope but on his Secretary of State. It is regarded among Catholics as well as Protestants as his crowning folly. The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna says that he has added a new link to the chain of his blunders. Millions of Catholics are praying that the Pope's eyes may be opened, and that this disturber of the world's peace may be sent to an out-of-the-way monastery, where he may spend the rest of his days in sackcloth and ashes for the evil he has done. But as yet he is in power, and it is the Dominican Abbot Janssens, who ventured to call on Mr. Roosevelt, that has been sent into seclusion, and deprived of all his official positions, except that of membership in the Biblican Commission, all of whose decisions are signed by him and the French scholar Vigouroux as consultors. This last action seems to authenticate the reported insulting publication from the Vatican, which we were so slow to accept as genuine, and which not only disavowed the courtesy of Janssens, but also sneered at Mr. Roosevelt.

From all that our correspondents report affairs in the Catholic Church of Italy are rushing to a climax which is likely to show some important changes. The very activity of the proselyting work of the Methodist, Baptist and Waldensian Churches is less indicative than the fear of them shown by the Vatican. Our readers know that we much disapprove the bitterness of some of these men, whether shown in the outbreak of Dr. Tipple or the editorial attacks of the *Evangelista,* but the Vatican has no right to complain of proselytism. Every one who has been in Rome knows that the Roman Catholics, directed by the highest clergy, are always carrying on a vigorous propaganda, especially to gain over rich American and English men and women. It is perfectly correct for them to be fiercely anti-Protestant, but for Methodists and Baptists to be similarly anti-Catholic is the worst of crimes. On both sides this does more harm than good, but what one side does it cannot blame the other for doing.

In fact, the Methodists, Baptists and Waldensians are making more converts than ever before. The profound dissatisfaction with the present policy of the Vatican impels multitudes of priests and laymen to seek a refuge in some other Christian Church. A venerable and wise clergymen, not belonging to any of the proselyting bodies, reports to us that it is a hard problem to know what to say to many priests who are inclined to leave the Church of Rome, and could be received into the Protestant churches, but could then find no means of subsistence. He is inclined to tell them to remain where they are and lie low waiting for a better time. But the present activity against them renders such a course impossible to a large number of priests and laymen who are practically put under the ban and deprived of religious privileges, and who really need some place of refuge. This situation is probably a temporary one, but it is a real and terrible one to many priests who really do not know what to do. For this unhappy situation the Cardinal Secretary of State is chiefly responsible. The great mass of men in Italy, France and Spain are anti-clerical, and the tendency among them is to become anti-Catholic and anti-Christian. The Papacy in its present attitude is multiplying these men and intensifying their tendency. If they cannot stand the strain it is better that they find Churches of refuge where they can remain Christian, even if anti-clerical or even anti-Catholic.

Hetch-Hetchy Again

Secretary Ballinger has called upon the municipal authorities of San Francisco to show cause why the Hetch-Hetchy Valley and reservoir site should not be eliminated from the grant obtained by them two years ago. This grant conferred upon San Francisco, conditionally, the right to flood Hetch-Hetchy Valley as a source of water supply and of electric energy for the municipality. It was seen very soon that this use of this wonderful valley would not only destroy its scenic features, but involve the sequestration of the best half of the Yosemite National Park to protect the purity of a water supply which could be obtained from *fourteen other sources.* Now the

director and engineers of the Geological Survey, after careful examination, have reported that the Lake Eleanor project alone is amply sufficient to meet the present and prospective needs of the city, and that, therefore, the permit should be modified as relates to Hetch-Hetchy. Disinterested opponents of the scheme long ago called attention to the fact that the enormously valuable water power rights which the grant included were the real object of the promoters. The city engineer promised the city a relief from taxation amounting to $300,000 annually. What moral right has any community to demand such a benefit from the nation under cover of a spurious necessity and of local quarrel with a water company? It seems preposterous that we should thus lightly endanger the perpetuity of our national parks at a time when at least two European nations commending our wisdom and foresight, are seeking to establish them. It seems incredible that a project so inherently selfish should ever have been urged upon the notice of Congress for ratification. No less than a dozen great civic organizations, and nearly the entire press of the country have registered their emphatic protest against the grant. We commend the action of Secretary Ballinger in reopening the case, and hope it will be settled by placing Hetch-Hetchy finally beyond the reach of local politics.

Disarmament on the Great Lakes

In connection with Mr. Hunt's article on the threatened danger to the Rush-Bagot treaty, published elsewhere in this issue, it is of interest to call attention to three bills that Representative Boutell, of Illinois, has recently introduced into Congress asking the Secretary of the Navy to report why the appropriation for the building of a gunboat on the Great Lakes, authorized eleven years ago, had not been expended, and also what bids have ever been received from ship builders on the Great Lakes for the construction of warships and how these bids compare with bids for the same work from seaboard shipyards. These bills would seem to indicate that the Great Lakes ship concerns are already "putting out feelers" in Washington as Mr. Hunt charges. Happily Secretary Meyer has reported back to the House that the construction of naval vessels on the Great Lakes would constitute a violation of the Rush-Bagot convention of 1817. That seems to settle the matter. Nevertheless we urge, especially in view of the fact that Canada is about to build a navy that "may" help Great Britain in time of war, that Canada and the United States totally disarm on the Great Lakes. This matter was considered by the joint commission in 1900 and altho Great Britain was prepared to accept absolute disarmament the commission adjourned without action in the matter. The whole question should therefore be taken up anew and in the meantime a sharp lookout kept on Representative Boutell and the Great Lakes ship builders.

Governor Hughes and the Supreme Court

It is not strange that President Taft should have turned to Governor Hughes as a suitable man to be placed in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is known as a superior jurist as well as a brave and wise Governor. He is the kind of man whose sane judgment and learning would fit him for either judicial or executive station. It is well known that it was against his will that he consented to be a candidate a second time as Governor. It is understood that his four years as Governor have made a heavy inroad on the fortune of $40,000 which he had acquired, and he feels it necessary to retire to private life in order to make suitable provisions for his family. We doubt if he would accept the position on the Supreme Bench, for the salary there was fixt in earlier days, and is scarce half what is paid to municipal judges in this city. We might say, and we believe, that when the public service needs a man he should be willing to sacrifice both himself and his family, but the public has no right to ask the sacrifice. We think of Governor Hughes as again a possible candidate for the Presidency, but President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt will also be surely in the public mind. We wish Governor Hughes might be willing to accept an appointment to the Supreme Court, particularly as his selection would not be imagined to be an attempt to pack

the court in the interest of corporations; but we would have Congress suitably increase the salaries of its Federal judges.

Special Pension Bills

We have mentioned the fact that this year, as might be expected in the course of nature, the pension appropriations show a considerable reduction. By far the great bulk of these pensions come under a general law. But there are special cases in which there ought to be a pension given, for the support of a soldier or officer, or his widow and young children, which will not come under the general law. They are not numerous; we notice that there are but about twenty-five in the bill now presented to Congress, and they include all ranks from the highest to the lowest in the service. One of them must interest the people at large, that asking a pension for the widow of Gen. O. O. Howard. In this case no one would ask for less than a generous grant, for it is a case that does not come under any ordinary rules. The widow is aged and infirm, left without means of support. Her son, Captain Howard, was killed in the Philippines. General Howard was the last officer of the Civil War to survive that ever commanded an entire army, that of the Cumberland. There were many major-generals during the war, for no higher rank was given even to General Grant or General Sherman until after peace was declared. The major-general in command of an entire army might have three corps under him, and in each corps three divisions, all commanded by officers of the same rank with himself. In no officer did General Grant or General Sherman feel more confidence than in General Howard, who, as the war was ending, commanded a corps in General Sherman's march to the sea. General Howard was before his retirement in command of the entire army, and up to his death gave his free labor not to his personal fortune, for he left none, but to the service of his country so that no other officer was so well known to the people. No one would grudge a worthy pension which would give her the modest comfort to which she has been accustomed during the few remaining years of her life, something worthy of her husband's exceptional services, and not limited by the cost of her constant nurse.

Conversion En Masse

A very interesting and even important question of missionary strategy is briefly discussed by Prof. E. D. Burton, of Chicago University, in the *American Journal of Theology* for April. During his visit to the East, with a view to the study of educational openings in China, he spent some weeks in India, and among other matters in this article he raises the question whether conversions to Christianity of whole villages or communities in the mass should be welcomed. They are, he says, not to be objected to, but even welcomed:

> "The objection that converts are in this case won by non-religious motives, by desire to better themselves socially and educationally and to give their children a better chance in the world, and that by coming whole villages at a time they escape the persecution that falls on the individual convert, is without force. Why should they not wish to better themselves and their children, and why should we wish it to be as hard as possible for them to tage the first step. It does not indeed transform them into cultured Christian gentlemen, but the Christian education that follows it does gradually make them and their children a different sort of people."

It is by this wholesale way, following their rulers, that Europe was Christianized. We presume that it is in good part in this way that it is hoped to add a million adherents this year in Korea to the Christian community. It is a method much to be followed in low-caste or non-caste India, but it requires most careful and persistent subsequent education and religious culture to bring these adherents into fit actual membership.

The English Sparrow

The Government proposes radical measures for the extermination of the English sparrow. If it succeeds it will deserve the thanks of every farmer in the United States, and will get the co-operation of most of them. This sparrow has proved to be an almost unmitigated nuisance. Careful observations carried on for many years by the

Government and by private parties show that it eats caterpillars only when driven to them from the scarcity of other food. Its preference is for our cereals in the field, and they consort by millions in all the grain fields of the West. Charles V. Riley, when entomologist at Washington, announced that, after examining the stomachs of hundreds of these birds, the evidence was wholly against them. The charge that they drive other birds away from our grounds is true; altho it is equally true that some birds, taken singly, can defy them. The trouble is that this sparrow fights in masses, and pounces down by the dozens or hundreds to tear up or destroy. A mean-spirited bird at best, it in no way compares with our native sparrows and thrushes and catbirds from any standpoint of valuation. It is also insufferably dirty. A number of them will stuff a hollow limb with horse manure or any other refuse at hand, till it becomes a menace, not only to the tree but to the neighborhood. All other birds hate them, and will put up a good fight against them with our help, to keep them out of our grounds. If you will fight them continuously and fiercely for several years, they will quit your property, understanding that it is not a safe place. The English Government employs poison to get rid of the multitudes that infest the villages and grain fields of Great Britain. The American people will do well to respond to the Government, very cordially, in its present efforts to greatly reduce, if it cannot exterminate this pest.

A new and highly intellectual diversion has recently sprung up at Cornell University. It consists in smoking a cigar as slowly as may be. One of the Cornell professors succeeded not long since in establishing a world's record of eighty-five minutes in this new field of competition. No sooner had this been done than our American desire to smash records made itself felt and a telegraph operator has now gone the Cornell professor nine and one-half minutes better and has snatched the laurels from Cornell, since he has smoked a mild cigar of standard size for ninety-four minutes and thirty seconds without relighting it. This notable achievement marks an epoch among thinking men, as it requires the exercise of far more than ordinary intellectuality to smoke and yet not to smoke too fast.

Perhaps it will be well to let the controversy now rest as to the new Flood tablet, as enough has been said about it. The last article is a long one in the Philadelphia papers by Dr. Hilprecht, in reply to his critics. It is particularly directed against a communication by his associate, Dr. Clay, who was particularly careful in his remarks at the meeting of the American Oriental Society to avoid anything personally offensive. Yet Dr. Hilprecht now goes beyond bounds of courtesy in charging him with "extraordinary inexcusable ignorance," and accuses him of "either an intentional misrepresentation of facts or a blissful ignorance of the first principles of Assyrian cuneiform writing"! *"Hæc olim oblivisci juvabit."*

We are sorry that Mrs. Harper, in her article this week, speaks of the President as having classed women with Hottentots. This is hardly fair. The reports of his address to the suffragists distinctly say that he definitely declared that the objection to giving the suffrage to ignorant Hottentots could not apply to American women. We further doubt the correctness of Mrs. Harper's statement that the use of the ballot by the Filipino men has been "a travesty on self-government."

Think of the benefits to the country if tuberculosis could be utterly eradicated! In response to a request by their Governors, the pastors of a number of States made a united appeal to the people to join the medical profession in this effort. The Governor of Kansas in his proclamation quoted the best medical authority of the State that thru the influence of the permanent temperance policy and the healthfulness of the climate, consumption could be there checked at once, and eradicated entirely in a few years.

Insurance

Victory for the Union Central Life Insurance Company

In 1908 the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, of which Jesse R. Clark is president, declared a stock dividend of $400,000 out of the profits which the company claimed had been realized from stock or nonparticipating policies. Upon the announcement of this stock dividend a suit was instituted against the company by the State of Ohio thru Wade H. Ellis, then Attorney-General, the charge being that the company had misused the franchise privilege and right conferred upon it by its incorporation and that it had attempted to exercise a franchise privilege and right in contravention of law in claiming to be a joint stock life insurance company, with a fully paid-up capital stock of $500,000, and because of this the relator prayed that the defendant might be ousted from the claim of franchise right and privilege above complained of, and for all other and proper relief. It was also charged in the Attorney-General's action that the profits represented by the stock dividend had not been realized, and the claim was set up that the company should be estopped from declaring such a stock dividend, on the ground that the surplus belonged to the policyholders. The correctness of the computations made by the company which formed the basis of the stock dividend were fiercely challenged and a special investigation of the company's computation was made by a special investigation undertaken by Consulting Actuary S. H. Wolfe, on behalf of several insurance departments. Mr. Wolfe's investigations, covering a few years only, cast some doubt upon the accuracy of the assumptions made by the actuary of the Union Central in his computations. The company's actuary acknowledged his computations to be approximate. The fight regarding the stock dividend has been long and bitter, but a decision has now been reached in the company's favor by the Circuit Court of Hamilton County, Ohio, and the case dismissed. The decision sets forth that the defendant company was not a mutual company. It has a surplus of $2,400,000. This undoubtedly belonged to the company. The company is made up of the stockholders. Not a penny of the surplus belongs to the policyholders. This surplus was not there for the benefit of the policyholders. It was not so intended and could not be so understood. There was no law that compelled the company to create the surplus. The State, not the policyholders, objected. The surplus could never be returned to the policyholders who created it, for most of the contracts under which the surplus came into being, have been terminated. No rights of the public have been invaded, therefore the relief asked for must be denied and the petition dismissed. When the directors declared the stock dividend it took nothing away from the company and added nothing to what it already had. If it had any effect at all, it was to increase the stability of the company and add to the security of the policyholders. Looking at it in any light, if we are correct in our conclusion that the evidence shows that there is at the present time $1,000,000 in the surplus, placed there from the nonparticipating business, the excess over the $400,000 represented by the stock dividend would pay the dividends for twenty years to come, and there could be no possible injury to the public.

President Clark, of the Union Central, and his associates are receiving the congratulations of underwriters upon the favorable outcome of the harassing litigation which resulted from the action of the board of directors in declaring the stock dividend. It has been a matter of much surprise among insurance men that any such issue as the one now decided by the Circuit Court should ever have been raised. It does not appear that any appeal has been made from the decision and it is to be hoped that the entire dispute is now at an end.

Financial

A Cotton Pool Inquiry

LAST year's cotton crop was about 10,350,000 bales. There were 13,850,000 in the crop that immediately preceded it. This decrease of 25 per cent. caused an advance in prices. The market favored those who bought for a rise. Shorts, or those who sell for future delivery at a decline, have been at a disadvantage. Many sold for delivery in May. Their reckoning day is near at hand. They find it difficult to obtain the cotton which they need (and which they never possessed), and they have already brought back from Liverpool 40,000 bales, at considerable expense. Naturally, they regard with much interest the inquiry begun last week in this city, before a Federal grand jury, by order of Attorney General Wickersham, to ascertain whether the anti-Trust law has been violated by certain cotton brokers or speculators, who, it is alleged, agreed in February to obtain control of the visible supply (2,500,000 bales) by purchasing and holding 150,000 bales. It is denied by the accused brokers that any such agreement was made. They assert that they have been buying cotton contracts legitimately, that they want the cotton delivered by the shorts and others who agreed to deliver it, that they have been selling the cotton to manufacturers, and that it is their purpose thus to sell it as fast as it comes into their possession.

On the other hand, the Department of Justice says it has information indicating that these brokers combined "to buy up all the remaining unused raw cotton" in the country; and that the prevailing high price, "largely in excess of the normal," is due to their operations, which have caused a reduction of manufactured output, thrown many employees out of work and resulted in "the monopolization of the entire visible supply of raw cotton."

If it can be proved that the accused brokers combined thus to monopolize the supply, have monopolized it, and have caused the high prices, together with the curtailment of factory output, the people will gladly see the Sherman act enforced against them. In view of the many published statements and explanations of interested persons, however, the success of the Government in this undertaking cannot now be predicted with confidence. The assumptions and assertions in the Department's preliminary statement are not wholly warranted by the known facts. Again, what is the "normal price" and how is it determined? Does not the serious deficiency in the crop account for substantially all of the advance? If the proceedings, which are related, of course, to indictments and criminal prosecutions, fail because the allegations in the Department's statement cannot be sustained, the charge, already made, will be repeated, that the Government was in some way led to act, unintentionally, in the interest of bears or shorts who were in danger. But if it can be shown that the accused persons did conspire to monopolize and to hold the visible supply, and that the condition of the cotton mills and cotton goods trade is due to them, we shall be glad to see them prosecuted to conviction.

....Bids for $5,000,000 of 4 per cent. fifty year Highway Improvement bonds offered last week by the State of New York amounted to five times that sum. They ranged from par to 109.15, and the average of those which were successful was 105.376.

....The Central Trust Company, of which J. N. Wallace is president, has declared an extra dividend of 9 per cent., which makes the entire dividend for the year 45 per cent., on a capital of $3,000,000. Prior to the increase of capital stock, last year, from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 (the added amount having been taken from earned surplus), the dividends for several years were 15 per cent. quarterly, with an extra dividend of 20 per cent., or 80 per cent. annually. This year's dividend is equivalent to 135 per cent. upon the old capital. Altho the dividends have been so large, the company's surplus and undivided profits amount to $16,166,229.

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Survey of the World

Governor Hughes Goes to the Supreme Court

President Taft sent to the Senate, last week, the nomination of Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in the place left vacant by the death of Justice Brewer. This nomination was formally offered to the Governor on the 22d ult. and accepted on the 24th, the understanding being that he should not qualify and assume the duties of his new office until the beginning of the next term of the court, on October 10. Until that date he will be Governor, and his successor during the remainder of the term, nearly three months, will be Lieutenant-Governor Horace White, of Syracuse. It was already known that the Governor would not consider a nomination for a third term. He is not a rich man. His expenses in office have largely exceeded his salary of $10,000, and he felt that he ought to resume the practice of law. The salary of an Associate Justice is $12,500, a bill to increase it to $17,500 is pending in Congress, and the necessary expenses of the office are less than those of the Governor of a great State. The President was greatly pleased when he learned that the Governor had accepted the offered nomination. His choice of the Governor, and the Governor himself, were commended thruout the country. In Congress there was praise from Republican regulars, insurgents and many Democrats. "I am delighted," said Chief Justice Fuller, and the Associate Justices exprest great satisfaction. The only discordant notes heard by the general public were the opinions of William Barnes, Jr. (a Republican opponent of Governor Hughes at Albany), Mr. Hearst's papers and Mr. Bryan. Mr. Barnes said the Governor was a party wrecker and a deserter and was not judicially minded. Mr. Hearst's papers found in his record proof of much leaning toward corporations. Mr. Bryan gave to the press the following comment:

"The appointment of Governor Hughes to the Supreme bench will be regarded by many as a popular appointment. He has been put forward as a reformer, and seems to be considered one by a great many good people, but his reputation as a reformer rests upon a few official acts which show him opposed to grafting and to the individual vices. But no one who will examine his record can doubt that he is in close sympathy with the exploiting corporations.

"It will be remembered that he vetoed the bill for the reduction of railroad rates after a New York Legislature, and a Republican Legislature at that, had passed the reduction bill. This measure gave the congested population of New York the two-cent rate now enjoyed by the more scattered populations of the Western States, and his veto of it is conclusive proof that he obeys the dictates of the railway managers instead of listening to the voice of the public.

"He is understood to be a close personal friend of Rockefeller, and the published reports show that the Trust magnates have contributed liberally to his campaign funds. He has not hesitated to show that he acknowledges his indebtedness. In 1908 he was the chief defender of the inaction of the Republican party on the Trust question.

"It will be remembered also that he was the first prominent man to oppose the income tax, and his opposition came after Mr. Rockefeller had announced hostility to the income tax amendment. The corporation attorneys who filed an argument against the income tax with the Albany Legislature presented the same argument that Governor Hughes did and these corporation attorneys with Governor Hughes's powerful aid barely succeeded in preventing the ratification of the amendment by the State of New York. What would he do on the Supreme bench if any question arose affecting the income tax? His speeches show that he feels no hostility tow-

ard private monopolies, and there is no reason to doubt that his decisions would be in line with his speeches.

"Governor Hughes exemplifies the individual virtues and naturally demands honesty in the public service, but he is a shining illustration of that peculiar type of citizen developed in this country during the present generation—the citizen who personally opposes vice and is a punisher of small crimes, but shows no indignation at the larger forms of legalized robbery."

Certain newspapers printed an extract from one of the Governor's speeches, in which he said:

"I am for the Anti-Trust act. I am against the unfair combinations by which people are deprived of their chance to get to markets and by which independents have a hard time getting along. I believe in the policy of making it impossible for secret agreements to put down the independent competitor."

President Taft said, in a speech at Buffalo, on the 30th ult., that he would be entirely willing to submit to the Governor, on the bench, the constitutionality of an income tax, being confident that he would consider the question judicially, without regard to previously exprest opinion. It is thought that his retirement from political life will be a considerable loss to the Republican party in New York. Lieutenant-Governor White has generally been with those in opposition to the Governor's reform legislative program. Among those mentioned as possible candidates for Governor is President Schurman, of Cornell University. It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt would not accept a nomination, altho some think he would consent to be made Senator.

The Pittsburg Graft Cases

At the trial, in Pittsburg, of ex-Councilman Maurice S. Coffey, for accepting bribes, the jury disagreed (standing 7 to 5 for conviction) and was discharged. Judge Fraser dismissed the entire panel of sixty jurors drawn for the graft cases. This indicated, it is thought, that his opinion as to the quality of those on the jury lists agreed with District-Attorney Blakely's, which was quite unfavorable. At Coffey's trial, the leading witness, ex-Councilman Klein, said the bribe money paid by the German National Bank was received by one Bolger from President Ramsey, who had procured it from Cashier Vilsack. Bolger gave it to Klein, who paid Coffey $150. Ramsey is in prison. Vilsack and Bolger are awaiting sentence.——There was an election in seven wards of Pittsburg last week, to fill Council vacancies. The voters rejected George H. Riley, a member in 1908 and one of the few (according to Klein's confession) who could not be bribed.——Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia, architect of the new capitol at Harrisburg, was found guilty last week of conspiracy to defraud the State. Four men indicted with him were convicted some time ago. Two of these, Treasurer Mathues and Contractor Sanderson, are dead. The other two, Auditor General Snyder and Superintendent Shumaker, are in the penitentiary. The jury at first insisted upon a verdict that Huston was guilty of fraud, saying there had been no conspiracy, but finally a verdict in conformity with the indictment was rendered. This may give Huston a new trial. But he is accused in thirty-four more indictments and is a defendant in the civil suit of the State for the recovery of $5,000,000.

Higher Wages

There was additional evidence last week of the upward movement in wages on the railroads, and also of a coming increase of freight rates, to be made on account of the higher pay. Tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Western trunk lines showed an average increase of about 18 per cent. in commodity freight rates. The arbitration proceedings in the case of the New York Central (the result of which will determine the wage increases on several other Eastern roads) were not finished. The Seaboard Air Line and Southern Pacific asked for mediation under the Erdman act. The following increases were announced:

Erie Railroad, firemen, 8 per cent.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, 6 per cent. for 10,000 men; Baltimore & Ohio, 6 per cent. for 60,000 not included in the recent agreement; Atlantic Coast Line, 6 per cent.; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 3 cents an hour for machinists, or about 8 per cent.; Kansas City Southern and Texas & Pacific, the same for machinists.

Jones & Laughlin, one of the largest of the independent steel companies, and the

Republic Iron and Steel Company have followed the Steel Corporation in granting an increase of 6 per cent. Trolley companies in Lehigh, Wilkesbarre and Hazleton, Pa., have given an unsolicited addition of 10 per cent. Trolley men in Springfield and Worcester, Mass., are preparing to strike for higher pay. The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company gives notice of an approaching increase ranging from 5 to 25 per cent., to be measured according to merit, ability and length of service. It is still expected that all the bituminous miners will gain higher wages. Those in Central Pennsylvania, and 40,000 in the Pittsburg district, have already obtained an addition of 5½ per cent. and have resumed work. The strike at the works of the Pressed Steel Car Company ended on the 26th ult. Nothing was gained by the strikers. The cost of the street railway strike in Philadelphia was nearly $8,000,000 in wages, cost of additional police, and loss of the car company's receipts. This total does not include the losses in retail trade.

Mayor Gaynor and Mr. Hearst

A bitter controversy between the Mayor of New York and William R. Hearst excites interest in political circles, owing to the prominence of Mayor Gaynor as a possible candidate for high office and the relation of Mr. Hearst to the Democratic party. Judge Gaynor was the guest of honor and the first speaker at the annual dinner, in New York, on the 28th ult., of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. In his address on "The Press in Its Relation to Public Officials," he denounced Mr. Hearst's morning newspaper in New York for its course with respect to the payment by the city of a bill for $48,000, presented by Daniel F. Cohalan (the legal adviser of Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany), who had been employed as counsel in franchise tax cases. The paper had published a fac-simile of the check or warrant, but without a date, altho the date (December 31, 1909) was mentioned in the accompanying text. This date was that of the last day of the administration of Mayor Gaynor's predecessor, Mayor McClellan. The Mayor said he had been assured that the date had been cut out of the plate before the printing. He asserted that the publisher and editor was guilty of a criminal offense. One of Mr. Hearst's associates attempted to answer the Mayor, and there was some disturbance. Mr. Hearst's paper, holding that the bill was excessive, had contended that Mayor Gaynor should and could have prevented payment. The Mayor asserts that the claim had been audited and the warrant signed and completed before he took up the duties of his office. As to this matter, much testimony has been published, and there are conflicting statements. Mr. Hearst has begun libel suits against the New York *Times* for $100,000, the Brooklyn *Eagle* for $100,000, and the Associated Press for $500,000.

Testimony of Secretary Ballinger

Secretary Ballinger began last week to testify in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation. He frequently denounced Glavis as a liar. The dismissed agent's assertion that he had asked for a postponement of action with respect to the Cunningham coal claims until after election, in order that campaign contributions might be obtained from claimants, he said, was false. Glavis's reports of the conversations with him, he added, were deliberate lies. Ex-Secretary Garfield's assertion that he had not authorized him to appear before a Congressional committee was not true. He would now clear-list the Cunningham claims again on the same record that was laid before him when his favorable action was taken. Much of the Secretary's testimony related to the reclamation service, and was not connected directly with the charges under consideration. His counsel, Mr. Vertrees, asserted that the movement against him was a conspiracy against the Taft Administration, inspired by the resentment of ex-Secretary Garfield because he was not retained in the Cabinet, and by Forester Pinchot's anger on account of his dismissal. The Secretary will continue his testimony this week.

Cuba and Other Islands

Eighty of the negroes recently arrested in Cuba have been indicted for inciting rebellion. Among those arrested last week were several members of the Rural Guard. The Government asserts that it has evidence proving that Estenoz and his followers had planned an armed uprising against the whites, which was to take place on the 24th inst. On the other hand, General Freyre Andrade, who is counsel for the indicted men, says that the affair is merely "a trick of the Government," designed to prevent the organization of an independent political party by the negroes. Andrade was President Palma's secretary and afterward was Speaker of the House. Following his advice, the indicted men have refused to give bail.——Morua Delgado, the foremost negro politician of Cuba, and a member of the Cabinet, died on the 29th ult. He had been in poor health for several months.——The Cuban Government has accepted the offer of our Government to supply rifles of the latest model for the Cuban army at the cost of manufacture.——Governor Colton, of Porto Rico, says the island's crops have been abundant and that the progress of education among the masses is shown by the new schools springing up in many places. Henry M. Hoyt, recently Attorney-General, denies that his resignation was due to his testimony in support of Glavis in the Ballinger investigation. He desired, he says, to resume the practice of law.——Several hundred Russians, recently brought to Hawaii by the immigration authorities, have refused to work for the wages offered. They attempted, last week, to rescue four of their number who had been arrested, and were with difficulty subdued by the police and firemen of Honolulu.——The House, at Washington, has adopted, by unanimous vote, a resolution calling upon the War Department for complete information concerning the recent sale of Friar lands in the Philippines to persons representing Sugar Trust interests, and any negotiations relating to additional sales. President Taft has asked the appropriate committee to report an amendment to the Philippine laws which will subject the Friar lands to the limitations which prevent the sale of more than 2,500 acres of other lands in the islands to one corporation. Representative Martin, of Colorado, has published a statement criticising the Government for negotiating for the sale of 55,000 acres to representatives of Sugar Trust interests while it was prosecuting the same Trust for customs frauds. The negotiations were begun by the law firm of which the Attorney-General was formerly a member, and in which the President's brother is a partner; and the sale was permitted by an opinion which the Attorney-General prepared. Mr. Martin holds that this explains the failure to indict high officers of the Trust, and also the Government's opposition to an investigation of the Trust's frauds by Congress.

Countries South of Us

In Nicaragua, the Government's army has begun an attack upon the revolutionists near Bluefields. The Government has 2,000 men, and it is said Estrada has 2,500. The Nicaraguan consul at New York says that a party of prominent Nicaraguans will soon go to Washington and ask our Government to intervene by sending a commission, appointing a Governor (as in the case of Cuba) or establishing a permanent protectorate. He asserts that the country is in a deplorable condition, owing to the war. The crops have been destroyed and the cattle are gone. Altho he does not represent the revolutionists, he severely criticises President Madriz, saying that the latter has caused many residents to be tortured for the purpose of extorting money from them. This consul was appointed by Zelaya several years ago.——Juan Vicente Gomez (who succeeded Castro) was elected President of Venezuela for four years by Congress, last week, without any opposition. All political prisoners were released.——Altho the President of Ecuador issued a warlike proclamation on the 27th ult., dispatches from Lima, two days later, said there was good reason to expect that a settlement of the controversy between Ecuador and Peru would soon be reached.——The last of Brazil's boundary disputes have been settled by

treaties which were ratified last week. Brazil concedes territory to Uruguay, without pressure or demand. As a result of the negotiations with Peru, Brazil obtains title to 200,000 kilometers of the richest rubber territory on the continent.——There is trouble in Hayti, owing to a concession, granted by President Simon to James McDonald, of New York, which involves a monopoly of the exportation of bananas and permits the construction of 300 miles of railroad. The ratification of this concession by Congress is opposed by a minority, aided by the German element. General Frederique, leader of the Firminist party and proprietor of a newspaper, has been arrested (with others) for threatening rebellion if Congress ratifies the President's grant.

Roosevelt's Triumphant Tour

Following his lecture in Paris Mr. Roosevelt, on Monday, the 25th, was received by the Municipality of Paris with great honor, and replied in French to the welcome given him. Here he inscribed his name in the "Book of Gold," reserved for the signatures of kings and the most distinguished guests. He had previously visited the National Library, where he was shown the earliest books printed in France and Cabot's map of Manhattan. The afternoon was given to visits and dinner, and in the evening he received an ovation at the Opera and heard "Samson and Delilah," which at his request had been substituted for "Salome." On Tuesday he took luncheon with Premier Briand, after which a delegation of the Interparliamentary Union called on him, led by M. Bourgeois. When M. Bourgeois in his speech reminded the former President of the part he had taken in securing the second Hague Peace Conference, and added, "Now we want some one to move for a third conference," the Colonel interrupted and said: "Remember, I am only a private citizen." "So am I," replied M. Bourgeois, "but every one must do his best." The next delegation was headed by M. Hanotaux, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs. The subject discussed was the friendship between France and America. In the evening Ambassador Bacon gave him a large reception, at which all the Ambassadors in Paris were present. In the afternoon, at an odd hour, Mr. Roosevelt had visited the aviation grounds at Issy, five miles from Paris, and saw a short flight, as the high wind made a serious flight impossible. Wednesday was again crowded with sightseeing, of which the chief was a military review of 5,000 picked soldiers, which he greatly enjoyed and praised, declaring it the finest thing he had seen in Paris. He also visited the Salon and saw particularly J. P. Laurens's painting of the "Surrender of Yorktown," intended for the Baltimore Court House, and G. G. Barnard's marble groups for the Capitol at Harrisburg, entitled "The Life of Humanity." On Thursday noon he reached Brussels. He was met by the King's automobile, took luncheon at our legation, then visited the Exposition and made an address of forty minutes. Then the King took him to the Palace, where he had dinner, and afterward to a reception by the Burgomaster. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt wore black, as all were in mourning for King Leopold. Friday morning was given to Holland. First they reached Amsterdam, where they were met by the Burgomaster. A public meeting had been arranged for him at a church, where he spoke to the audience. He started off by saying he was proud of his Dutch ancestry, which he traced back for three centuries, when the names of Rembrandt and Admiral De Ruyter were unknown. He was proud of the good Dutch blood running in his veins and hoped it would run strong in the veins of his children and their children, and help to make them such people as those of Holland. He added: "I am sorry I cannot speak Dutch, but to show that I am not altogether bad I will say some words in Dutch I have never forgotten. It is a little rhyme my grandparents taught me." He then recited a nursery jingle, a translation of which is: "Little pigs stand to their throats in the beans, horses are in the oat field, cows are in the clover, ducks are in the water. Splash! So great is my little Hanschen." The audience lis-

tened with evident delight as Colonel Roosevelt recited the words to a movement of his arms as tho he was tossing a baby. Then he broke away into a characteristic discourse. The party then took the train for The Hague, where they received every courtesy from Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort, and the Queen regretted that she could not show them the royal baby, which had been vaccinated. Saturday was a holiday in honor of Baby Juliana's first birthday. Mr. Roosevelt was wildly greeted everywhere. He first visited the House in the Woods, which was the scene of the first peace conference, made a formal call on the Foreign Minister, visited the picture gallery to see the famous works by Rembrandt and Rubens, then was presented to the Queen Dowager, and spent the rest of the day in visits and a grand reception in the evening. On May 1 he visited the great tulip gardens in Haarlem, where the president of the Tulip Show told him that 200,000 pounds of bulbs are shipped to America yearly, and ventured to suggest that America would be more beautiful if they were imported free. It is announced that on his visit to Copenhagen, the grandchildren of the late M. de Scholten, sometime Governor of the Danish West Indies, will present to him a rare and interesting gift consisting of a collection of Washington relics, including an eyeglass, stick and snuffbox, which M. de Scholten bought at an auction at St. Croix some hundred years ago.

A Victory for Mr. Asquith

The Budget, after a year's delay, owing to the refusal of the House of Lords to accept it, has at last become a law and received the King's signature, altho it has cost a new election and not less than $6,500,000 to the treasury. It passed the Commons by a vote of 324 to 231, a majority of 93, a few less than in previous important votes. It was then sent to the House of Lords and was passed very quietly, and without a division, it being understood that the Lords were pledged to accept it if the appeal to the country gave it a majority. It immediately received the King's assent, and on Thursday night Parliament adjourned until May 26. Then will come up a bill announced to deny the right of the Lords to veto the Commons on any financial bill, and to limit the control of the Lords on any other bill, which shall become a law after it has, within two years, passed the Commons. The bill will also limit the length of any Parliament to five years. A bill will also be presented to reform the second house on a basis which will eliminate the hereditary principle. It is not expected that the Lords will accept such a bill, which will compel a second appeal to the people. There is general desire that the new election shall not take place in the summer, but it seems to be the general expectation that it will not be delayed. As much has been said about the likelihood of the King's making a wholesale appointment of lords to coerce the present majority, the King has published a request that his name be not introduced into political discussions. The Unionists are very bitter over conditions, and Lord Lansdowne denounced the Government's asserted capitulation to the Irish members as worthy of Morocco or Somaliland. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, in an address, talked of revolution as the purpose and effect of the new legislation. He argued that the United States and France, both republics, allowed a strong second chamber, which safeguarded their constitutions. The Government holds that it does not object to such a second chamber, based on the popular choice, as is possessed by the two republics, but that a hereditary second chamber is a lingering relic of the Dark Ages, such as no other country in the world has. There is the usual Irish quarrel, in which Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy have taken every opportunity to revile the majority of the Irish members, led by Mr. Redmond; and they declare that the Budget has already done great injury to Ireland, particularly, as we understand it, in its heavy taxation on alcoholic liquors. King Edward and Queen Alexandra had both paid their income tax of 14 pence on the pound before he signed the Budget bill. The law does not require this of the Sovereign, but Queen Victoria set the example, so as to share the burdens with the people.

The Albanian Revolt A very serious rebellion against the Turkish Government has broken out in Northern Albania. Albania is a general term for all the western district of European Turkey bordering on the Adriatic and extending from Montenegro to Greece. The fighting seems to be mainly in the villayet of Kossovo and in the region of the two larger towns, Prisrend and Prishtina. It is mainly about the mountain passes. It is asserted that the Christians, both Greeks and Roman Catholics, have joined the Mohammedans. The Albanians were warm supporters of the Young Turkey movement, but have for some reason not yet very clear become dissatisfied and even bitter. The whole of northern Albania is in arms, the insurgents being said to number 30,000, but probably not as well armed or disciplined as the Turkish army sent against them. The Turkish army of forty battalions is led by General Shevket, Minister of War, and Turgud Pasha. There has been severe fighting with heavy losses on both sides, and in the bombardment of one town 500 men, women and children were killed. The railroad and telegraph north of Uskub have been cut, so that news from Prisrend and Prishtina is held up. According to such news as is sent the Turkish troops would appear to be generally gaining, but they are in the midst of a hostile community, in a very difficult mountainous country, and the result is very doubtful. It will try the strength of the new Government. Some of the Albanian leaders were in the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid's bodyguard. He is in confinement at a villa in Salonika, and some think he has a hand in this new rebellion.

German Affairs The troubles in the building trades which led to the lockout of many thousands of men have been settled for three years. The unions have accepted the Berlin industrial court's arbitral award. The agreement gives a small increase in wages August 13 and a further increase October 1.——Much talk has been made by the operations of the so called "Princes' Trust" controlled by Prince Egon von Fürstenberg and Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen. At the election of stockholders they surprised financial circles by taking control of the Berlin Omnibus Company, in which they had quietly bought up a major interest, against the former control by the S. Bleichröder banking house. Since they began operations two years ago they have invested about $50,000,000 in city property and transportation companies. Prince von Fürstenberg is the richest man in the two empires of Austria and Germany, and has immense properties in both countries. He is said to be the most intimate friend of Emperor William. ——The restrictions in regard to the admission of American pork products into German markets have been abolished. For the past few years they have been subjected to a costly and troublesome inspection despite the fact that they bore American certificates of health. Hereafter these certificates will be regarded as adequate. But the prices in this country will not at present render exportation profitable. ——The German Socialist executive committee decided to have no outdoor demonstrations by the party on May Day, but meetings were held in the largest halls on behalf of universal suffrage. "Prussian reaction," said the *Vorwärts* in announcing the program, "continues to weigh like an incubus on the whole of Germany. The voice of the people is ignored by the throne and altar, while the parliamentary bloc of junkers and priests treats the outlawed citizen with contumely." May Day passed quietly in all the European capitals.——The great airship Zeppelin II was wrecked by a high wind, altho it was thought to be safely anchored, besides being held by 300 soldiers. But the ropes snapped and it was forced from the hands of the soldiers. It flew off 13 miles and fell on a house and a tree. This probably seals the fate of this type, at least, of an airship. At the same time the latest British military airship was taken out for a trial in a gale, when it turned turtle and was wrecked.——We have not heard much lately of *lèse majesté* in Germany, but there may be occasion for a trial on account of a book by Herr Ilgenstein,

"A Mirror of Prussia," which censures and ridicules the Kaiser's speeches and deeds. He says the Kaiser is praised only by sycophants as a statesman, that he has failed in everything he has undertaken, that his religious intolerance is such that he would have created a civil war if he had lived in earlier times; that he does not know the German leaders of thought or wish to know them, but only those who slavishly serve him and worship his particular gods; and that he reads only the productions of rhyming decoration hunters and crawling Byzantines.

Italy

The visit of the Prince of Monaco to Rome gave a great deal of talk and unfounded rumors were given out, this being the first time that a Catholic ruler has visited Rome since the Pope became a "prisoner." It was believed that the Pope would make a protest against the visit of the Prince to Victor Emmanuel. But nothing of the sort has taken place, as it is made clear that the Prince of Monaco visited Rome not as a ruler but as a private scientist to lecture on oceanography.——The program presented by Prime Minister Luzzatti was favorably received by the Chamber of Deputies, and the new Cabinet has the support of the popular ex-Premier Giolotti. A notable incident of the session was the speech by Signor Murri, the ex-priest, in priestly garments, urging a cleaner anti-clerical policy, while supporting the Cabinet.——The budget appears to be based on that of Lloyd-George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Ministry promises to lighten the burden of taxation borne by the poor by transferring a substantial portion to the wealthier classes. The taxation of food and other necessaries of life is to be substantially reduced. An attempt will be made to reform the upper house of the Parliament. The King has already consented to relinquish his sovereign right of nominating the president and the chief officials. Premier Luzzatti has also promised electoral reforms with a view to prohibiting intimidation and bribery at the polls besides the extension of the franchise to all male citizens over twenty years of age who can read and write.——The Italian Government is about to sign contracts for building three Dreadnaughts.

Minor Items

The new Chinese Governor sent from Peking has restored order at Chang-sha. The missionaries and foreigners are returning. The cause of the riot was not the growth of an anti-foreign feeling, but anger at the Governor, who had twice deferred the distribution of rice for the poor, on the persuasion of the merchants who manipulated the markets. Some of the native agitators attacked the government on the matter of the railroad loan, but this was a comparatively unimportant influence, altho the outbreak once started fell on the foreign residents. French, German and British gunboats are in the river and command the situation. There are, however, reports of other riots on account of the scarcity of food in several cities.——There was an attempt made to assassinate the Prince Regent of China. A bomb was exploded, killing two attendants walking in advance.——The great aviation race from London to Manchester, with a distance of 186 miles and a prize of $50,000, was won by the French aviator, Louis Paulhan.——Count Albert Apponyi, ex-Hungarian Minister of Education, whose guest Mr. Roosevelt was on his trip to Budapest, was attacked at a political meeting at Temesvar on Sunday night by a crowd of Socialists. They bombarded his carriage with stones and eggs, and cudgeled the Count severely. After desperate efforts, the coachman forced the horses thru the mob, and the Count took refuge in the Bishop's palace. He was followed by the rioters, who broke practically every window in the palace. The Count's face was badly injured, and he has been obliged to keep to his room since the attack. He is one of the leaders of the Opposition party.——Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister of Australia, has resigned. In the general elections about a week ago there was a great labor upheaval and the Deakin Government was defeated. Mr. Deakin himself had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of a Laborite. The Deakin Government was a Free Trade, Protectionist and Anti-Socialist coalition which overthrew the Labor Ministry about a year ago.

To One Expected from Rome

BY ALFRED AUSTIN

Poet-Laureate of England.

Come back, now the swallow
  Announces the spring,
And from hazel and sallow
  The storm-thrushes fling
Over garden and cover
  Their amorous notes,
And the rough-nesting plover
  Sweeps, circles and floats;
All the choristers vernal
  Hail the sun-shining air,
And to the Eternal
  Chant hymnals of prayer!

To the domed Empyrean
  The laverocks soar,
And victorious pæan
  Winged woodlanders pour
To the green-golden glory
  Of daffodilled March,
And branching oaks hoary
  Seem young as the larch.
Hope no more is tortured
  By lingering gloom,
And in border and orchard
  The cherry-boughs bloom.

In Egeria's Fountain
  Dip curved palm or shell
Ere to Tusculan mountain
  You gaze your farewell,
To keep your heart yearning
  In fair Western home,
To be some day returning
  To seven-hilled Rome,
Where altar and column
  Lie prone from their seat,
And memories solemn
  Encompass one's feet.

For my heart has ne'er wavered
  While you were afar,
Tho no nightingale quavered
  To moonlight or star.
But now sounds the bleating
  Of lambs in the garth,
I long for our meeting
  At portal and hearth,
To see you beholding
  The love-smile that charms,
And I feel the folding
  Of life in your arms.

Ashford, Kent, England.

Some Notes on Mark Twain

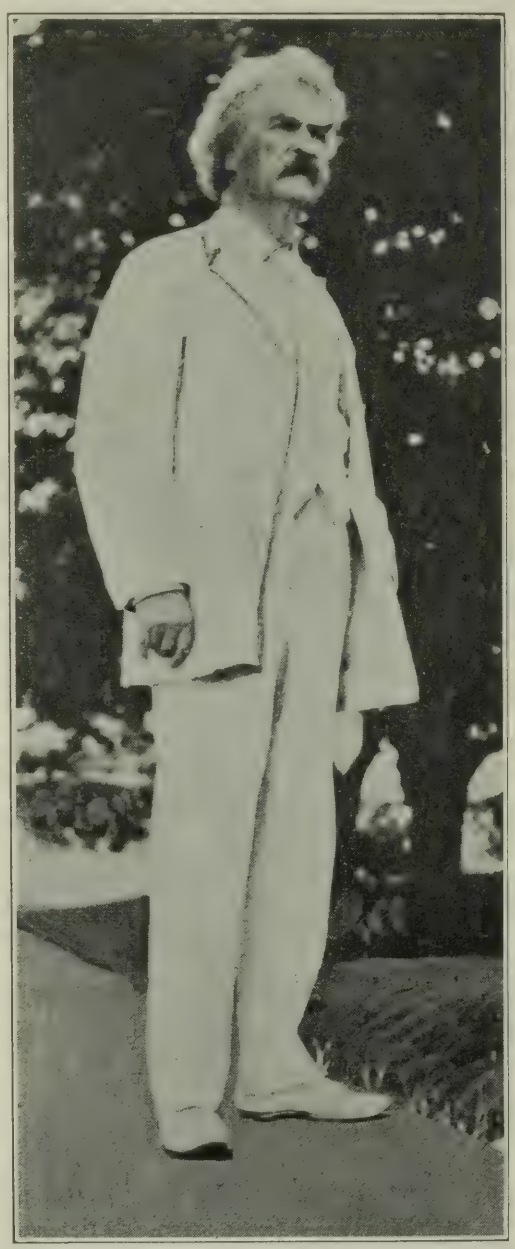
With Some Unpublished Letters

BY WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, Ph.D.

LAMPSON PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AT YALE UNIVERSITY.

I.

ONE does not naturally associate the names of Sir Thomas Browne (1605-1682) and Mark Twain, and yet there is a curious parallel between a section of the "Religio Medici" (1642) and "Some Rambling Notes of an Idle Excursion,"* by the American humorist. The latter sketch gives an amusing dialog between a profane old sea captain, Hurricane Jones, and a well-known New England clergyman, who figures in the story as "Peters." The captain did not know that Peters was a minister, so he undertook to explain the Bible miracles to his passenger, and "wove a glittering streak of profanity thru his garrulous fabric that was refreshing to a spirit weary of the dull neutralities of undecorated speech." In particular the captain gave a delightful exegesis of the discomfiture of the prophets of Baal by Elijah, which, it is rather surprising, has thus far escaped the notice of the higher critics. The fact that the captain called Elijah "Isaac" is merely an unimportant detail, and does not in any way vitiate the value of his interesting commentary.



MARK TWAIN.
From a photograph taken at Redding a year ago.

"Well, the prophets of Baal prayed along the best they knew how all the afternoon, and never raised a spark. At last, about sundown, they were all tuckered out, and they owned up and quit.

"What does Isaac do, now? He steps up and says to some friends of his, there, 'Pour four barrels of water on the altar!' Everybody was astonished, for the other side had prayed at it dry, you know, and got whitewashed. They poured it on. Says he, 'Heave on four more barrels.' Then he says, 'Heave on four more.' Twelve barrels, you see, altogether. The water ran all over the altar, and all down the sides, and filled up a trench around it that would hold a couple of hogsheads,—measures,' it says; I reckon it means about a hogshead. Some of the people were going to put on their things and go, for they allowed he was crazy. They didn't know Isaac. Isaac knelt down and began to pray; he strung along, and strung along, about the heathen in distant lands, and about the sister churches, and about the State and the country at large, and about those that's in authority in the Government, and all the usual program, you know, till everybody had got tired and gone to thinking about something else, and then all of a sudden, when nobody was

*Published in "Tom Sawyer Abroad," etc.

noticing, he outs with a match and rakes it on the under side of his leg, and pff! up the whole thing blazes like a house afire! Twelve barrels of *water? Petroleum,* sir. PETROLEUM! That's what it was!"

"Petroleum, captain?"

"Yes, sir; the country was full of it. Isaac knew all about that. You read the Bible. Don't you worry about the tough places. They ain't tough when you come to think them out and throw light on them. There ain't a thing in the Bible but what is true; all you want is to go prayerfully to work and sipher out how't was done."

Now in the nineteenth section of Browne's "Religio Medici," the author is talking gravely of his religious doubts and thinks that they are whispered in the ears of believers by no less a personage than the devil.

"For our endeavours are not only to combat with doubts, but always to dispute with the Devil: the villany of that Spirit takes a hint of Infidelity from our Studies, and by demonstrating a naturality in one way, makes us mistrust a miracle in another. Thus having perused the *Archidoxes,* and read the secret Sympathies of things, he would disswade my belief from the miracle of the Brazen Serpent, make me conceit that Image worked by Sympathy, and was but an *Ægyptian* trick to cure their Diseases without a miracle. Again, having seen some experiments of *Bitumen,* and having read far more of *Naptha,* he whispered to my curiosity the fire of the Altar might be natural; and bid me mistrust a miracle in *Elias,* when he entrenched the Altar round with Water; for that inflamable substance yields not easily unto Water, but flames in the Arms of its Antagonist."

Some ten years ago I observed this rather interesting parallel, and finally I wrote to Mark Twain on the subject. I immediately received this characteristic reply:

NEW YORK, April 24, 1901.

I was not aware that old Sir Thomas had anticipated that story, and I am much obliged to you for furnishing me the paragraph. It is curious that the same idea should have entered two heads so unlike as the head of that wise old philosopher and that of Captain Ned Wakeman, a splendidly uncultured old sailor, but in his own opinion a thinker by divine right. He was an old friend of mine of many years' standing; I made two or three voyages with him, and found him a darling in many ways. The petroleum story was not told to me; he told it to Joe Twichell, who ran across him by accident on a sea voyage where I think the two were the only passengers. A delicious pair, and admirably mated, they took to each other at once and became as thick as thieves. Joe was passing under a fictitious name, and old Wakeman didn't suspect that he was a parson; so he gave his profanity full swing, and he was a master of that great art. You probably know Twichell, and will know that that is a kind of refreshment which he is very capable of enjoying.

Sincerely your,
S. L. CLEMENS.



MARK TWAIN.
From a sketch by Poultney Bigelow in 1900.

II.

Mark Twain's first book, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," was published on the 1st of May, 1867. On the very day of its appearance in print, the author wrote a highly interesting letter to his friend, Bret Harte, in which he comments on the new publication, and announces his departure for the Old World. This was the voyage that made him famous, for it resulted in the composition of "Innocents Abroad," the work that gave him the world-wide reputation that he was to enjoy for forty years. The year 1867 marks also the date of Bret Harte's first book, "Condensed Novels"; his great contribution to literature, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," had not yet appeared. It is interesting to note the signature, "Mark," for in later years he almost invariably signed his epistles with his own name. It was only a short time before this that he had adopted the pseudonym. The original autograph of this letter, already yellow with years, was kindly

given to me in 1908 by Bret Harte's sister, Mrs. Wyman, of Oakland, Cal.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, May 1, 1867.

Dear Bret—I take my pen in hand to inform you that I am well and hope these few line [*sic*] will find you enjoying the same God's blessing.

The book is out, and is handsome. It is full of damnable errors of grammar and deadly inconsistencies of spelling in the Frog sketch because I was away and did not read the proofs—but be a friend and say nothing about these things. When my hurry is over I will send you an autograph copy to pisen the children with.

I am to lecture in Cooper Institute next Monday night. Pray for me.

We sail for the Holy Land June 8. Try and write me (to this hotel), and it will be forwarded to Paris, where we remain 10 to 15 days.

Regards and best wishes to Mrs. Bret and the family.

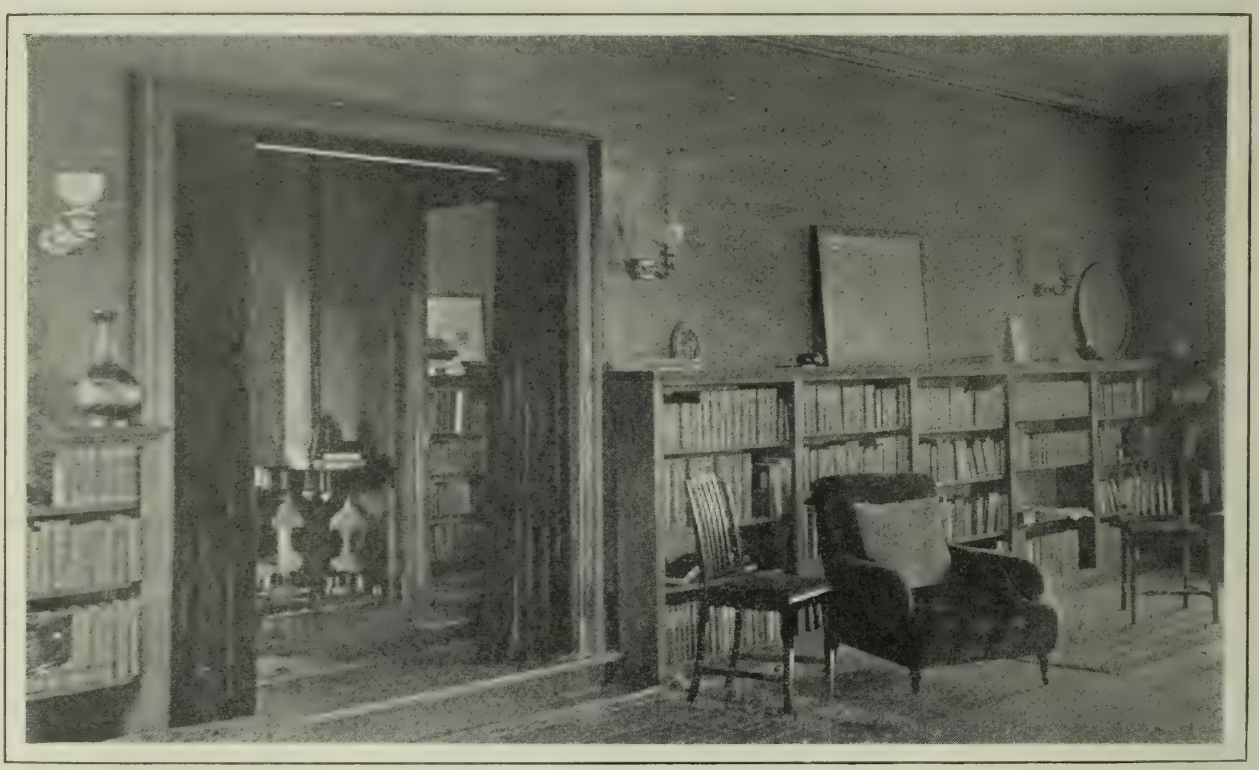
Truly Yr Friend

MARK

III.

On the 8th of April, 1904, I had the pleasure of hearing a song recital in Florence given by Miss Clara Clemens, now Mrs. Gabrilowitsch. She has, as everybody knows, a splendid deep contralto voice, and that evening she sang beautifully. Mark Twain was in the audience, and, in spite of himself, was forced to hold an informal reception before the Italians and foreigners in the room would let him depart to his villa on the hill. On a fine afternoon in the following week, the 14th of April, I had an hour's conversation with him and his accomplished daughter, Miss Jean Clemens, in their Florentine home. Miss Clemens, whose sudden death in December was the last terrible shock that Mark Twain had to endure in the steady tragedy of his old age, was one of the most charming women I have ever known; charming in her natural and wholly unaffected grace of manner. She acted as her father's secretary, and during the last year of his life she, with his devoted friend and literary executor, the novelist, Albert Bigelow Paine, made up the little family circle at Redding. In a letter that I received from Mark Twain only a few weeks before his death, and which cannot be printed now, he said of his daughter Jean: "I shall not have so dear and sweet a secretary again."

When I entered the room in Florence where Mark Twain and his daughter were sitting, I found him wholly absorbed in reading the latest news of the Japanese-Russian War, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could induce him to talk on any other theme. He was



INTERIOR OF MARK TWAIN'S VILLA, REDDING, CONN.

a tremendous partisan of the Japanese, and rejoiced greatly in their victories. "The real reason," said he dryly, "why the Russians are getting licked is because of their niggardly policy. Look at General Kurapotkin! I read in the papers that he has taken out with him only *eighty* holy images! Just like the Russians! They never make adequate preparation for battle. Why, eighty ikons are not half enough; they ought to have two or three for every private soldier if they expect to beat those clever Japs. But that's just the way the Russians do business; they are economical with their holy images when they ought to order them out by the carload." I remarked that I had just read in a New York newspaper (the *Sun,* I think it was) a poem by the well-known American poet, Miss Edith Thomas, in which she hotly defended the Russians because they were Christians, and earnestly hoped that they would triumph over the heathen Japanese. He impatiently replied: "Edith doesn't know what she's talking about."



Photograph by Helen S. Graef.

LOOKING WEST FROM "STORMFIELD," MR. CLEMENS' CONNECTICUT HOME.

I finally persuaded him to talk a little about himself. I asked him which of all his works he thought was the best. In Yankee fashion he asked which I put first, and I said "Huckleberry Finn." After a moment's hesitation he remarked: "That is undoubtedly my best book." Then I asked if, leaving aside the pleasure of artistic creation, it was not a source of great happiness to him to think that from a river pilot on the Mississippi he had risen to be an honored and welcome guest at royal courts, and that this tremendous change in his circumstances had been wrought not by the accidental acquisition of a great fortune or by success in war, but wholly by the power of his own mind. (For from this point of view Mark Twain's career is absolutely unique in the history of America.) He drawled out very slowly: "I do look back on my life with considerable satisfaction."

The truth about his selection of the name Mark Twain has, I think, appeared in print before, but nine out of every ten times it is stated falsely, and has so been published since his death. He did not adopt the pen name directly from his experience on the river. On this occasion he said:

> "There was a man, Captain Isaiah Sellers, who furnished river news for the New Orleans *Picayune,* still one of the best papers in the South. He used to sign his articles, *Mark Twain.* He died in 1863—I liked the name, and stole it. I think I have done him no wrong, for I seem to have made this name somewhat generally known."

I had seen Mark Twain many times since 1876, but this was the first occasion when he looked like an old man. He was tormented with anxiety about his wife's health, for he knew her illness was fatal. The muscles in his right cheek were beyond his control, twitching constantly during the hour I spent with him, and there was something wrong with his right eye. He had not, however,

cut short his allowance of tobacco, for he smoked three cigars while I was there.

Altho he was an optimist concerning the present age, believing in human progress and the general moral advancement of mankind, he was a profound pessimist in his attitude toward the happiness of the individual, and he by no means agreed with Rabbi Ben Ezra that old age was best. This was perhaps partly owing to the steady accumulation of blow on blow that he was forced to suffer in his later years. There can be no doubt that he looked on death as a release. In a public interview that he gave to the press last October he said:

"There are two or three tragically solemn things in this life, and a happy marriage is one of them, for the terrors of life are all to come. A funeral is a solemn office, but I go to them with a spiritual uplift, thankful the dead friend has been set free."

IV.

It is, of course, impossible to foretell Mark Twain's place in future literary history. At present his fame seems permanently secure, for he has apparently contributed some things to world literature, and his books represent the spirit of America as no others have ever done. On the occasion of his receiving the Oxford degree in 1907, which he regarded as the greatest honor of his life, he was the central figure in a notable gathering. A prominent French journal, mentioning the names of all who received academic distinction on that day, said that France was justly proud of the honors paid to her, but that it would be foolish to be blind to the fact that the brightest star in the whole international constellation was the great American, Mark Twain. In Germany his reputation is steadily growing. It is true that the oldest and one of the most distinguished of living German novelists once told me that the much vaunted humor of Mark Twain was to him nil. "I read carefully thru every page of one of his longest books without being able to laugh once." This dictum was psychologically interesting. But Young Germany sees him with different eyes. In a recent criticism in *Die Schöne Literatur,* the writer observed: "Altho Mark Twain's humor moves us to irresistible laughter, this is not the main point in his books; like all true humorists, *ist der Witz mit dem Weltschmerz verbunden,* he is a witness to higher thoughts and higher emotions, and his purpose is to expose bad morals and evil circumstances, in order to improve and ennoble mankind." This I firmly believe to be the true view. So long as cruelty, snobbism, affectation and the tyranny of convention endure, so long will his powerful attacks on such things be wholesome and helpful. For in his wildest exaggerations and most incongruous mirth one can see that what he loved best from first to last was the living truth.

New Haven, Conn.

Twainiana

BY ALEXANDER McD. STODDART

[We give here a little sheaf of sayings and anecdotes of Mark Twain current among his friends. Mr. Stoddart, who collects them, is an editorial writer on the New York *Press.* —Editor.]

WHEN Mark Twain was leaving the San Francisco *Call* he sauntered along the street with a cigar box under his arm.

"I am sorry," said a woman acquaintance, stopping him, "to see that you are smoking again."

"You are mistaken, my dear madam," he drawled, "I am only moving again."

He opened the box. It contained a pair of socks, a pipe and two paper collars.

* * *

Said Mark Twain to Speaker Cannon, when he was in Washington in the interest of the present copyright law, "I would like to become better acquainted with you and wish you would take lunch with me tomorrow."

"But I don't eat lunch," replied the Speaker.

"So much the better; neither do I," retorted the humorist; "we'll let George Harvey eat the lunch while we smoke and talk."

* * *

A reporter came to learn the truth of the report that the celebrated author was dead.

"Say that the report is very much exaggerated," the humorist answered.

* * *

At a recent public dinner he remarked: "An old saying of mine has been misquoted. I didn't say: 'When in doubt, tell the truth.' What I did say was: 'When you are in doubt, tell the truth.' When I am in doubt, I use more sagacity."



POSTER USED BY MARK TWAIN FOR A BROOKLYN LECTURE, 1866-67.
From the Lenox Library Collection.

One of the pressmen, whose duty it was after that work was completed to sweep up the floor, contributes this: "Every day Mark would give me a nickel to get away from him. He never wanted to uncross his legs."

* * *

The office boy on the same paper adds this: "One day he gave me a nickel to dot an 'i' in his copy. He certainly did enjoy life, that man."

* * *

Hartford did not know quite how to take the humorist. After listening to a sermon by Bishop Doane, then Doctor, Twain remarked: "I enjoyed your sermon this morning very much. I have a book at home which contains every word of it."

To the implied charge of plagiarism the Bishop protested.

Finally the lover of fun showed the clergyman an unabridged dictionary and said he "stood ready to prove it."

* * *

A friend once asked him about the cost of building his Redding residence. The architect's estimates, he said, had been so many thousands of dollars.

"Did it cost that much?" asked the friend.

"Well, half of it did," replied Mark Twain.

* * *

One Christmas Robert Collier wired that he was sending to the humorist to his Redding home, as a gift, a sacred elephant. The day before the arrival of the elephant a carload of hay was received, which Collier paid to have carted over to the Stormfield stables. For one whole day Mark Twain stormed against this freakish idea. Finally the pachyderm arrived. It was a handsomely carved imitation, two feet high.

* * *

Walking up Fifth avenue one day a little girl slipped her hand in his and tried to get his stride.

"I'm awful glad to see you," she said.

"Are you?" he said.

"Yes," she prattled on, "I knew you right away."

When they reached the corner he stopped.

"Who am I?" asked the man with the shaggy eyebrows and mussed up hair.

"Why," answered the little miss, "Buffalo Bill, of course."

* * *

The day following the visit of burglars to Stormfield, Mark Twain put up this notice at the main entrance to the grounds:

"Notice:

"To the Next Burglar:

"There is nothing in the house but plated ware—now and henceforth. You will find it in the brass thing in the dining room over in the corner by the basket of kittens. If you want the basket, put the kittens in the brass thing. Do not make a noise, it disturbs the family. You will find rubbers in the front hall by that thing that has umbrellas in it—chiffonier, I think they call it, or pergola, or something like that.

"Yours truly,

"S. L. Clemens."

* * *

To the reporters who met him in October, 1900, when he came home from a nine years' exile, having paid his debts, Mark Twain remarked: "Some people lie when they tell the truth; I tell the truth lying."

* * *

T. Max Smith, musical critic of the New York *Press*, relates this: "The talents of an actor were pronounced in Mark Twain. He loved to assume a pose. Frequently in his own home in Hartford he took part in tableaux, charades and buffooneries arranged by his daughters and friends. One of the most side-spliting mummeries in which he ever figured was a pantomimic prank in which he impersonated an enamored youth on one side of a raging river, his daughter Susy being the beloved maiden on the other. A Turkish rug represented the stream. With laughably exaggerated movements and gestures Mark Twain conveyed to the onlooker the distress of the lover so cruelly separated from his sweetheart, his passionate longing, his horror as he looked into the rushing torrent, his determination to brave death in order to reach the coveted prize. With hands outstretched for the dangerous leap, Mark Twain flung him-

self into the water and swam bravely to the other shore, or, to be more explicit, threw himself face down on the rug and by flopping and squirming, wriggled his way across the carpet. Up, then, he bounded into the arms of his best beloved, and as the pair embraced, ardent, exultant, their voices broke forth ecstatically into the Pilgrim's chant from 'Tannhäuser,' now a hymn of triumph."

It was at an evening of charades in Guilford, Conn., that Mark Twain broke in with the announcement "Warner and I will give you a charade. It is one scene, a kind of a tree with four syllables." Thereupon Mark Twain got down on his hands and feet and grunted and squealed, while Charles Dudley Warner pulled him by the ear. The company could not guess it and he had to tell them. "Ma-hog-an-I" (mahogany).

NEW YORK CITY.

Fishing in Newfoundland

BY ARCHIE M. REID

AS a field for sportsman or camper the rugged coast of Western Newfoundland and Upper Labrador affords opportunity for unlimited exploration during the summer months.

From among the mountains, which rise sheer from either side of the straits, pour out innumerable streams, each with its own charming individuality. Nine out of every ten of these rivers have scarcely, if ever, heard the click of a fisher's reel or had a fly cast upon their clear waters. For the natives are deep-sea fishermen from time immemorial and



ENTRANCE TO ST. JOHN'S HARBOR.

scorn the light and flimsy tackle, which gives the fish better than an even chance.

It can be readily imagined with what expectations a fisherman starts up one of these unknown waterways for the first time, with the big bleak hills rising abruptly from the river's edge on both sides and the roar of rapids ahead.

As the first worry whether the canoe can live wears off, he begins to take note of the strange and beautiful nature of this land.

The snow-capped hills seem mighty peaks, so abruptly do they rise, tho in reality they seldom reach higher than a thousand feet.

So steep and rugged are the mountain sides that traveling inland, except by the rivers, which have cut their way thru the solid rock to the sea, would be almost impossible.

Vegetation is very limited on account of the shortness of the season and the scarcity of the soil. There are few big trees and fewer wild flowers.

Small firs, birches and a tangle of undergrowth take root and try to thrive wherever they can secure a foothold. Back among the hills the explorer will usually find extensive and treacherous marshes, collecting the frequent rains and fogs, like a huge sponge, and acting as a constant storage reservoir for the rivers.

The marshes are at times quite passable if one knows the good spots, but woe to the greenhorn who starts to cross without a guide or marked trail, for the crust of thick moss which supports the traveler may at any minute let the unwary one thru into bottomless pits of peat mud.

Lakes also are very numerous, of great depth and extreme clearness. The natives say that the depth of a lake is the same as the hight of the surrounding hills; and in many cases they are not far from correct, for some few which have been sounded by men-o'-warsmen have been found to be almost two hundred fathoms deep.

In the very bleakness of the country lies much of its charm. The feeling of being in the real wilderness, where a man



KILBRIDE FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND.



A CATCH OF NEWFOUNDLAND TROUT.

must depend on himself, gives a feeling of self-efficiency and independence which is highly stimulating.

There is little chance of meeting any one after leaving the immediate seashore, for the few inhabitants gain their livelihood from the sea and are seldom found far from it.

Animal life is comparatively scarce. The caribou, which abound in the more southerly parts of the island, cannot find food enough in this barren section, and are not often seen.

On the Labrador side many black bear are to be found, but in Newfoundland very seldom. Even the birds are extremely limited in variety, consisting mostly of water fowl, who swarm to the marshes and lakes for the breeding season and then hurry away, leaving the fresh water deserted again.

But in the water life abounds. Every one knows of the great quantities of cod, herring and mackerel taken from Newfoundland waters every year, but few know of the great army of fine Atlantic salmon which yearly comes to this island and makes a dash up some river to spawn. If one happens to be camped on a river when the "run" is in full swing, he enjoys for a couple of weeks the finest sport in the world.

If the camp be near the mouth of the river, one can interrupt his salmon fishing now and then with a session among the sea trout, those fierce and sturdy fighters, who come by thousands to the mouths of the rivers, schooling in and out with the tides. These fine fish are at their best in this cold water, and a glistening three or four pounder furnishes fine fun on a fairly light rod.

Seals are also to be seen wherever the fish are, for these pirates follow the salmon and trout relentlessly, even far up the rivers, and are always proper game for a fisherman to bag with a rifle if he is quick enough to catch this swift and alert beast when he comes to the surface for his bearings and fresh air.

These, of course, are not the fur-bearing seals found on the Pacific islands,

but are the common "strait seal," whose hide is fit only for leather.

After the first great run of salmon, lasting for, perhaps, two or three weeks, the trout start on their upward journey. Their run is much more concerted and of shorter duration, lasting, perhaps, only a few days at a time. After waiting at the mouth for weeks they will suddenly make up their minds to go, and will scoot up the river with amazing speed.

I have known an instance where a large trout has carried away a cast at one place and twenty-four hours later been landed, with the fly still in his mouth, seven miles up the river.

The ideal way to make a trip is to move along the coast from river to river, never stopping at any one long enough to tire of the surroundings or the fishing, pitching camp on a new site continually and always having the delicious uncertainty of what you may find at each place.

The little trips from place to place often afford novelty and excitement. Frequent squalls must be avoided; no easy task where harbors are scarce and the gales so fierce and sudden, springing out of a comparatively smooth sea and in a few minutes carrying the scud like a cloud.

Traveling should be done by day if possible, but oftentimes wind or gasoline, upon which you must always depend for power, may fail, and then night work is necessary, feeling along the shore until a haven is reached. After dark there is no way of knowing your whereabouts.

Once I remember moving along on a very dark night, when our engine had stubbornly refused to respond to all kinds of persuasion; we finally rowed into a little canal, running about three hundred yards into a sandy beach. Here we pitched a tent, and, worn out with the day's work, rolled up in our blankets and went to sleep without exploring our surroundings. What was our surprise on awakening in the morning to find ourselves camped in the very center of a good-sized fishing village, left high and dry by the tides.

We must have been an odd sight, camping on the village green with a big launch and five canoes, but no water in sight.

We were, on this occasion, probably ten miles beyond the point we had thought we were, owing to a favoring tide running at the great speed it does there.

The flies and punkies are a fearful plague, and must be well guarded against. Of course the first step of an experienced camper is to place his camp in as free and open a place as possible, where the winds have a fairly clean sweep.

Next, the sleeping tents must be provided with canvas floors sewed to the walls and a netting with a drawing string protecting the entrance.

This arrangement is very efficient in keeping out mosquitoes and flies, but if the sand nudge or "punky," as he is familiarly termed, appears, there is nothing left but to pull up stakes and run, for they will get thru the stoutest canvas and the thickest blankets or sleeping bag for a taste of human flesh.

They come without noise or warning, and first make their presence known when they have reached the skin and begin to burn like millions of red-hot needle points. An attack of these pests is probably the best test of disposition there is. But, fortunately, they are very local in their tastes, and often can be entirely shaken off by moving camp a few hundred yards.

There is no object in trying to "rough it" too much. As all the traveling is done in boats, many comforts, such as food and extra tents, can be taken along without much additional trouble.

And it is certainly worth a good deal during a dripping day to have dry things to put on. And if the rain lasts for several days, as it often does, a nice drying tent is indispensable. The evenings and nights are too cold to risk wet clothing.

As most of the salmon fishing is done on foot, waders are necessary, for it would be impossible to stand waist deep in the ice cold water for any length of time.

Even with the waders, wettings are frequent enough, for following a lively fish down a swift running river, over slippery and rolling boulders, trying to play your fish with one eye and pick your way with the other, is not the easiest thing I know of. Oftentimes it ends with the battle in favor of the fish.

But such accidents only go to make the final conquest, when a fish has at last been gaffed and lies gasping on the shore, seem the greater. And little wonder that the successful angler will guess the weight of his first fish at twenty pounds, until the unimaginative scales show him to be but ten.

The fish along the upper straits do not run to great size, twenty pounds being considered a large fish, and the average about twelve to fifteen.

The days are, of course, very long, and on clear evenings fishing is good until nine o'clock and even later. Many times have we sat down to supper at eleven o'clock, having fished till the last sun ray was extinguished and seen the northern lights streak the sky until the surrounding hills were clearly outlined in the silver light, not realizing the lateness of the hour.

And so also in the morning before we had fairly gotten to sleep the sun would be beating on the tent, telling the weary man that he was missing some fine morning light for a bright fly.

The change of life for a man who is accustomed to work indoors is complete. Not only his own method of living, but the character of the people and country furnish an exhilarating novelty and experience. He feels that he is absolutely free, and that the worries of business and society are no longer part of his life.

NEW YORK CITY.

Björnson and His Woman Types

BY BERNARD STAHL

[Mr. Stahl is the author of "Björnson and His Plays" and the translator of Björnson's "Wise Knut." He has long known Björnson personally. Recent references in THE INDEPENDENT to Björnson include "The Novels of Björnson," by William Lyon Phelps, September 30, 1909, and "Björnson," an editorial, February 10, 1910.—EDITOR.]

BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON, fondly called by Norwegians the "uncrowned king of Norway," who died last week in Paris, was born December 8, 1832, in the parish of Kvikne, Osterdalen, Norway. There were four years between the birth of Ibsen and Björnson and also four years between the deaths of these two Norwegian men of letters, Ibsen being born in 1828 and having passed away in May, 1906.

If one may estimate the morality of a country from the standpoint of its women one is quite justified in judging a writer's ethics by the moral force of his woman types. Surely few modern authors, if any, have placed their woman characters in such shining positions as has Björnson. It is a significant fact that not a single book, hardly an essay even, left Björnson's desk for publication without first having been neatly copied by his clever secretary—his faithful and lovable wife—Karoline Björnson. Surely it is only fair to the woman who has stood by his side in rain and in shine to draw the conclusion that Björnson's remarkable insight into a woman's life, his understanding and true interpretation of her, are due to the wise influence of his wife.



BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON.

It is an open secret that his gay little comedy, "Geography and Love," is a humorous study of himself and his home-life, and in this work he has indeed erected to his wife an enduring monument.

"God defend every woman from those crazy people who write books!" exclaims an old aunt of the household in a dispute with the learned Professor Tyggesen, who wants the spinster's room for his books and maps. He had already driven his daughter from her room and his wife from hers, his books and maps having crept even into the kitchen in spite of the cook's furious protest. Karen, the wife, implores him to think a little bit of her, too, and of his children. But to no avail. He considers nobody but himself and his dusty old books. At last she is driven out of the house and accepts the invitation of a friend to take a trip up the coast with her. Tyggesen rejoices in the thought of having the whole big house to himself, and asks her to make the trip a long one.

"I'll make it a very long one, indeed," she replies as she leaves the house and slams the door behind her.

"Hurrah!" he exclaims, "no womenfolks in the house! Hurrah! How I shall work, oh joy!"

But what happens? With the departure of Karen his vitality vanishes. His brain becomes dull and inactive. All his former strength and working power are gone. After a protracted struggle he writes Karen:

"Come back from the country! I surrender at discretion and unconditionally!" But, strange enough, his wife has a few conditions to make, a fact that surprises him greatly and puts him back again on his high horse. He soon gives in, however, and writes: "You shall have every room back again without any geography, but filled to overflowing with love." Karen returns and with her his vitality and creative power, and then the sun shines brighter than ever.

Altho farseeing as a philosopher, Björnson was limited as a writer, because he confined himself exclusively to the healthful in life and always tried to find the best in his fellowmen, believing strongly that the good predominates the evil and triumphs in the end. Frequently this belief is set forth by his woman characters, especially in the closing lines of a drama or novel, as tho he would make women the torch-bearers of the future. When a man gives up entirely and can see no opening at all, a woman often sees several, and to this faith in her possibilities Björnson adheres.

Valborg, the heroine in "A Bankruptcy" and Ragna, the bright young heroine of "The Dagestate," tell us that everything should be done in the name of the home. They both teach that the home is the center of life—a center to which all that is best is drawn and from which radiate the influences that, next to Christianity, keep the world pure and sweet. The common utterance, "A girl is so soon to marry that it isn't worth while spending much money in educating her," is one of the fallacies that Björnson especially tried to do away with. There is no station in life, he urges, that demands more knowledge, a higher culture, or a better understanding than does the enviable one of wife, the creator of a home. And to those women who think it impossible to become home-makers without marrying he says: "Open your heart to all the possibilities you see about you. If you let the sun shine freely into your heart the home will build itself and children, the offspring of beautiful thoughts, sacrifices and goodness, will abide at your hearth and brighten your life with sweetness, even tho they are but dream children."

"Your wife must come to you now," says the advocate in "A Bankruptcy" to the ruined merchant. "Call your wife!" is Björnson's advice to the husbands of his country. Be honest to the woman by your side is his philosophy in this play. A man has no better friend than a faithful wife, no one that understands him better or is so ready to forgive and help.

Another beautiful woman character is Rachel in "Beyond Human Power." To take care of others and see their happiness grow is her only joy in life and the only happiness she finds worth while. She closes the drama by saying to the leader of a great strike:

"Somebody must be the *first* to forgive." If peace and good will are to survive on earth she means.

Thora Parsberg is a strong, clever woman ("Paul Lange and Thora Parsberg"), who instinctively understands

that something must be wrong in her community, since culture and justice make no progress. She is the representative of the courageous women who have grown tired of silent hopes and silent tears, and so she steps out of her inactive life, and, holding out her white but willing hands toward the brave men who battle for progress, cries: "Take us women with you! We will fight with you and for you! Your ideas are ours!" She is a born fighter, but loses because the man by her side is not brave and strong enough.

In "At Storhove" the woman who is the dramatist's mouthpiece in the play closes the drama by a brave defense of a poor led-astray girl with a few lines to this effect:

"Yes, she can still be saved. Every woman can be. If I only had her here alone with me and had the time."

Björnson's unwearied warfare against the evils of his country has undoubtedly been the secret of his strength and eternal youth. It probably pays well to see the best in one's fellowmen.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Income Tax Amendment

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AT HAMILTON COLLEGE AND SENATOR FROM THE THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NOTHING could be clearer than the line of cleavage between the legal opinions of United States Senator Root and Governor Hughes upon the proposed income tax amendment, when they are read separately or when they are placed side by side. The thought and expression of each man are admirable and unmistakable. The Governor believes that the power to tax incomes would be granted by the proposed amendment in such terms as to place the borrowing capacity of the State and of its governmental agencies at the mercy of the Federal nation. He speaks from the standpoint of a strict guardian of the interests of the State. He believes that the way should certainly be left open for the exemption from taxation not only of State and municipal bonds but of the income from these bonds. He regards it as important that there should be for these securities a particularly favorable market in time of stress or emergency. He calls attention to the emphatic words, "from whatever source derived." He believes that this phraseology of the proposed amendment, giving to Congress power to lay and collect taxes on incomes "from whatever source derived," threatens to destroy the inviolability of the instrumentalities of State government, threatens to uproot the rule of judicial construction which has hitherto been a bulwark against the encroachment of the nation upon the State or the State upon the nation.

Mr. Root does not find in the proposed amendment any such meaning or effect. He holds that there is no new grant of power, that the National Government has always had unlimited power of taxation, except that taxes on exports were prohibited and that the method of exercising the power was subjected to the limitations of uniformity and apportionment. Aside from these restrictions and one other, the nation has always had the power to levy taxes upon incomes "from whatever source derived." That one other restriction is the rule of judicial construction which has its foundations in the very warp, woof and texture of the Federal instrument and which could not by any manner of means be uprooted or overturned without permanent injury to our whole constitutional system. That rule is that no language of the Constitution, no matter how wide its seeming scope, shall be interpreted in such a way as to do violence to the principles which are inextricably interwoven with the Federal instrument, namely the great principles of separate and distinct State and national sovereignty and an indestructible union of indestructible States. The Senator has no fear that the phraseology of the proposed amendment will

change the rule of construction hallowed by a century of judicial history and experience. He is as earnest a champion as the Governor of the doctrine of the inviolability of the instrumentalities of credit of the State government. He believes that the amendment, if adopted, will not be construed by a critical examination of words but in accordance with a century of judicial and political development. This rule of construction represents the clarified common sense of the nation. There is no danger of its being uprooted, overturned or broken down.

The intent of the proposed amendment is to restore to the general Government a power of vital importance, which was taken away from the nation by the decision in the Pollock case. Great classes of income, the income from real estate and from personal property, are now for the first time practically immune even in the direst national emengency, *because of the source from which they are derived.* The proposed amendment would restore to the nation the power to reach these incomes and all others *from whatever source derived,* subject only to the restrictions, implicit or explicit, which are within the Constitution itself. It is in this intent that the significance of the words "from whatever source derived" clearly appears.

This difference of view between legal experts, important as it is, is to my mind not at all fundamental in the final determination of this issue. I think it will turn out to be pretty nearly the universal opinion of the economists and experts in practical finance that the Governor's fears are ill-grounded. No harm can come to the credit of State or municipal bonds thru the levying of a general income tax. If a tax strikes only certain fields of investment, then the price of the security, whether a State or a municipal bond or anything else, theoretically falls off somewhat in proportion to the tax which is levied upon it. And why does it fall off in price and strength in the market? Because the demand for this class of security lessens as capital flows out into those fields of investment where the tax is non-existent and where the return is therefore greater. But if a general income tax, which is contemplated by the proposed amendment, is levied upon *all* fields of investment, to what other more favorable field of investment can capital flow? There would be no change, therefore, in the demand for State and municipal bonds, no fall in the price and no injury to State and municipal credit. It is only when an *exclusive* tax is levied upon particular fields of investment that the danger to credit arises. It is for this reason, among others, that the general income tax is the fairest and most just tax both to sovereignties and individuals that can be devised, once the system of administration and collection of the tax is perfected. The failure to observe the distinction between a general tax and an exclusive tax is the cause of the whole misconception which has arisen with respect to the danger of State and municipal bonds. The perfected income tax would leave everything relatively with respect to price and credit precisely the same as before the tax was levied.

It may be urged that the national Constitution should make a discrimination in favor of State bonds, should exempt them even from the general income tax, so that they may sell more easily and at a higher price. Of course this shifts absolutely the ground of the argument. This is not the doctrine of reciprocal exemption but of special exemption. And the contention itself receives a body-blow from that prince of taxation experts, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, who says:

> "There is no good reason why the Federal Government should discriminate in favor of the States. The constitutional inhibition only means that the Federal Government should not discriminate *against* the States by affecting their power to borrow. So long as there is no *special* taxation of State bonds this, power to borrow will not be injuriously affected. Special exemption would confer upon the States a gift and an advantage over other investments. If Federal securities were taxed under a national income tax law, as they sometimes have been in the United States for fiscal reasons, and as they are everywhere abroad, this would give State and municipal securities an unfair advantage. The constitution was never designed to favor the States as against the nation."

The substance of the matter is that an exclusive tax on the income from State and municipal bonds is wrong and falls within the rule of construction which forbids injury to the instrumentalities of

credit of the State. A general Federal tax on incomes which includes the income from State and municipal bonds is not only harmless to the instrumentalities of credit of the State, but should be permitted. The amendment ought to prevail. No matter how wide the latitude given to the meaning of the words "from whatever source derived," the amendment is financially and economically innocuous and desirable.

It does not follow from this that a State tax on Federal bonds as part of a general property tax is constitutional or permissible. A State is only a part of the whole. The lack of uniformity in reaching Federal bonds in different States might easily affect their value and injure the power of the general Government to borrow. This plain economic reasoning is absolutely on all fours with the view of Chief Justice Marshall in McCulloch v. Md., 4 Wheaton 535, when he said:

"It has also been insisted, that, as the power of taxation in the general and State governments is acknowledged to be concurrent, every argument which would sustain the right of the General Government to tax banks chartered by the States, will equally sustain the right of the States to tax banks chartered by the General Government. The two cases are not on the same reason. * * * The difference is that which always exists and always must exist between the action of the whole on a part and the action of a part on the whole."

CLINTON, N. Y.

Dr. Sheldon and the Theater

BY CHARLTON ANDREWS

THE Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, writing in the issue of THE INDEPENDENT of April 7, presents his views upon the subject of "Reforming the Theater." His article was evoked by the fact that a New York theatrical agent recently asked permission to put one of Dr. Sheldon's books, "In His Steps," on the stage.

In reading over the faults found with the theater as it stands, I am struck with the fact that the criticisms almost invariably apply to nearly every other art, particularly to the art of the novelist, an art which Dr. Sheldon has practised with so much popular approval. He complains that the theater strangely combines the good and the bad, presenting a purpose play one night and an indecency the next; that modern plays frequently discuss human frailty, a practice which, experience shows him, "does not help to better conditions, but rather incites the passions, just as hanging used to do when it was performed in public"; that the effect of the theater upon the chronic theatergoer is to produce a "blasé condition of mind, to dissatisfy the young with real life, and to rouse passions that tend toward demoralization of character"; that actors say and do things on the stage which could not be said and done on the street without subjecting them to arrest; in fine, that "plays not nice for boys and girls to see are offered at the theater." These are, for the most part, arguments that might be directed with equal force against fiction, poetry, music, painting or sculpture.

It is true that all kinds of plays, good, bad and indifferent, come to our theaters every season, and that the various types frequently alternate. It is difficult to keep them classified. Similarly we often see upon the same shelf at the bookseller's—and even in the libraries of cities, of schools and of Christian men and women—literature of the most exalting character alternating with books of the basest influence. Art galleries and concerts and lecture courses are often likewise objectionable, but it were absurd to condemn music because suggestive ragtime preponderates in popular esteem, to condemn painting because here and there we light upon a Titian's Venus, or to condemn the lyceum because it is too often the resort of the demagog.

Undoubtedly many modern plays discuss phases of human frailty; and it may possibly be true that such discussion, instead of helping to better conditions, rather incites the passions—tho it is hard to see what passion could be incited in an

audience by Ibsen's "Ghosts," for example, unless it be the passionate fear and hatred of social corruption. At all events, literature of all sorts is obviously open to the same charge: "The Scarlet Letter," "The Idylls of the King," "Pippa Passes," "Vanity Fair"—it is indeed difficult to name any large group of great books which does not contain many that discuss "some phase of human frailty." Yet the antagonism so frequently manifested toward the theater on this ground is rarely loosed against standard poetry or fiction.

Perhaps inveterate theatergoing, the frequent contemplation of the artificiality of the playhouse, does result in a blasé dissatisfaction with real life. But there is the same element of unreality in all art, just as there is an artificial atmosphere in all fiction, necessarily, to some extent, in even "In His Steps." If the effect is evil in the one instance, it must be so in the other. As a matter of fact, the habitual reading of cheap novels, the slavish addiction to the "best seller" habit, is doing incalculable harm, as all the wise will freely testify. Thousands of young people—to say nothing of their elders—are frittering away time, energy and ambition over dollar-and-a-half trivialities that serve them as mere anodynes, drugging the spirit of enterprising service quite out of them. Yet it were foolish to condemn the novel as an institution, or even to regard all fiction with the disdainful dubiety so often evinced toward the stage. Moreover, is it altogether an adverse argument that theatergoing results in dissatisfaction with real life? If the "purpose play" really has the power to rouse such discontent with regard to the evils it assails, then it can surely render humanity a service equal to the best that the novel can do.

In the evil plays, no doubt, actors and actresses say and do things on the stage which could not be said and done safely on the street. So do the characters in novels; so do the men and women represented in the other arts. Dr. Sheldon complains that, in all our cities, "staring billboards depict women indecently clad, advertising theatrical presentations," adding that, if the persons portrayed were suddenly to come to life and get down off the boards and walk along the street, the law would arrest them for indecent exposure. This is, unhappily, true. And, similarly, if some of the individuals represented in the advertising sections of the very magazines to which Dr. Sheldon contributes were to step out into public life, they would not stay long out of the lock-up. And so in art; even St. Sebastian would have to find some decent covering for his arrows and his agony. I do not cite these instances in justification of indecent billboard advertising, which I detest as roundly as does Dr. Sheldon, but because they illustrate the injustice of neglecting the theater as an instutition on the ground of these symptoms of imperfection.

"Plays not nice for boys and girls to see are offered at the theater." The world abounds with books, paintings, statues, buildings, places, conditions, specimens of humanity not nice for boys and girls—or even men and women—to see. Yet we do not, on that account, the less frequent library and art gallery, the city and the world. Dr. Sheldon very seldom goes to the theater himself, "because he does not know what he is liable to run into." Reasoning along this line, he must certainly deprive himself of many of the best opportunities life affords; indeed, he can go scarcely anywhere outside his home, except it be to church, and even there he is not unqualifiedly safe. Topeka has truly fared ill when, out of the twenty-seven cited plays that came her way, only five were clearly good; yet those five make up a strong foundation for hope. In spite of all the deplorable indecency that floods the stage today, good plays exist and serve their great purpose, just as strong books, like "In His Steps," rear their heads above the equally deplorable sea of insincerity and evil suggestiveness that is modern fiction. If the proportion of evil in the theater is greater than in fiction—which I doubt—it is largely because the stage, by virtue of its greater graphic possibilities, more completely mirrors life. It may be safely said that the last twenty-five years have seen the production of better dramas than any other twenty-five years since the last of the Elizabethans.

When Dr. Sheldon says that he is "fully inclined to believe that the effect

of even a good play on the theatergoer has been tremendously exaggerated," he is merely attacking the stage with another argument which partakes of universal application. "I get the impression from what I see of the constant theatergoer that his emotions vanish just about as he leaves the house and are forgotten when he wakes up the next morning." How truly may as much be said of the average churchgoer. We are inclined to believe that the effect of even a good novel, a good poem, a good painting, a good statue, a good oratorio, or a good sermon is often grossly overstated.

Dr. Sheldon offers only one suggestion as to the reform of the theater, tho he starts out as if he had several in mind. "The only real things," he writes, "which will reform the theater, either within or without, will be: First, the control of the business by great Christian men and women who are not in the theater for the money to be got out of it, but for the good they can do." The other things remain unmentioned; the good doctor has evidently forgotten his secondly and thirdly—a pleasing ministerial failing. The suggested reform is of the highest excellence; and it takes on its complete significance when he adds: "The Church may have a duty here which it has not been willing to assume." There, surely, lies the gist of the whole matter; the Church and all good citizens not only may, but do, have this duty, and it is a shame to shirk it—savoring much of the Pharisee. The stage is an institution of tremendous capabilities and importance. If left to itself and the non-Christian money-grubbers it may move on thru life a great engine of evil and degradation. If adopted and uplifted and encouraged by good men and women it will revert to that invaluable adjunct of religious civilization that it was intended to be in the beginning. It cannot be destroyed. The stage is fundamental and therefore permanent. Neglect of it will react terribly upon its neglecters. It needs the help and guidance and toleration of strong men like Dr. Sheldon. And some day it will get it; some day, for instance, a drama based on "In His Steps" will be unfolded on the stage to the immense betterment of all who come under its powerful influence, for its author will accede eventually to this demand, just as the late Lew Wallace, after many years of refusal, yielded up "Ben Hur" to the new sphere of effectiveness. It may be that all the actors and actresses engaged for the production will not be, in private life, the devout Christians Dr. Sheldon and the rest of us could heartily wish them. It is infinitely regrettable that all the authors, poets, musicians, artists and lecturers, whose genius we so greatly profit by, are not in faith and character men and women of the very highest type. Still we do not utterly discard either them or their work.

The complaint about the commercialism of the stage is undoubtedly well taken. I was interested to note in the same issue of THE INDEPENDENT, in William Frederick Dix's article, "Is Novel Writing Declining?" this similar protest: "The novel of today suffers terribly from commercialism . . . The publisher's criterion is not, 'Is it good, will it add prestige to my house?' but 'Will it sell?'" The commercial taint is over all things nowadays, as, doubtless, in the past: even the ministry has not always been entirely exempt from the charge. But we give up hope for none of these other institutions: why do so in the case of the theater?

If "the theater in real Christian hands will be an adjunct to help the Church and the home in the real influence on character in the shaping of righteousness," then, by all means, let men like Dr. Sheldon lead the way in the movement to bring about this devoutly wished for consummation. Let those who are "inclined to believe" much evil of the theater examine themselves closely for traces of merely inherited prejudice or perhaps even institutional jealousy, and make themselves ready for a good fight to bring back to righteousness one of the foremost instruments of Christian civilization.

VALLEY CITY, N. DAK.

Roadtown: A Multiple Home

BY MILO HASTINGS

[The theory of "Roadtown" seems unassailable on paper, just as the profits in bee keeping or chicken farming. Whether it will work in practice or not remains to be seen. It is certainly a novel proposition that deserves careful attention.—EDITOR.]

A HOUSE a thousand miles long, in which will live a million people, is the startling prophecy of Edgar S. Chambless, of New York City.

Mr. Chambless is a patent expert and has devoted half a lifetime to the development of his universal housing scheme which he calls the Roadtown. His dominating idea has been the finding of a way to use the many inventions that are now made unavailable by our fashion of individual house construction and the private monopoly of transit and conduit franchises. After working on various forms of model cities and co-operative homes, Mr. Chambless hit upon the remarkable scheme of building a continuous house and putting a railroad and all the pipes and wires in the basement.

With the combination of express and local train service, such a line of houses would start from the outer end of the present rapid transit lines and extend to the limits of the commuting distance. But the commuting range need not determine the ultimate length of the line of Roadtown, for with two hundred and fifty families to the mile, and tillable land



EDGAR S. CHAMBLESS,
The inventor of Roadtown.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ROADTOWN
Winding its way thru the country.

on either side the house line, and power available at every point, the Roadtown will not have far to build out until it will become a distinct industrial community housing a mixt population of commuters, gardeners and craftsmen.

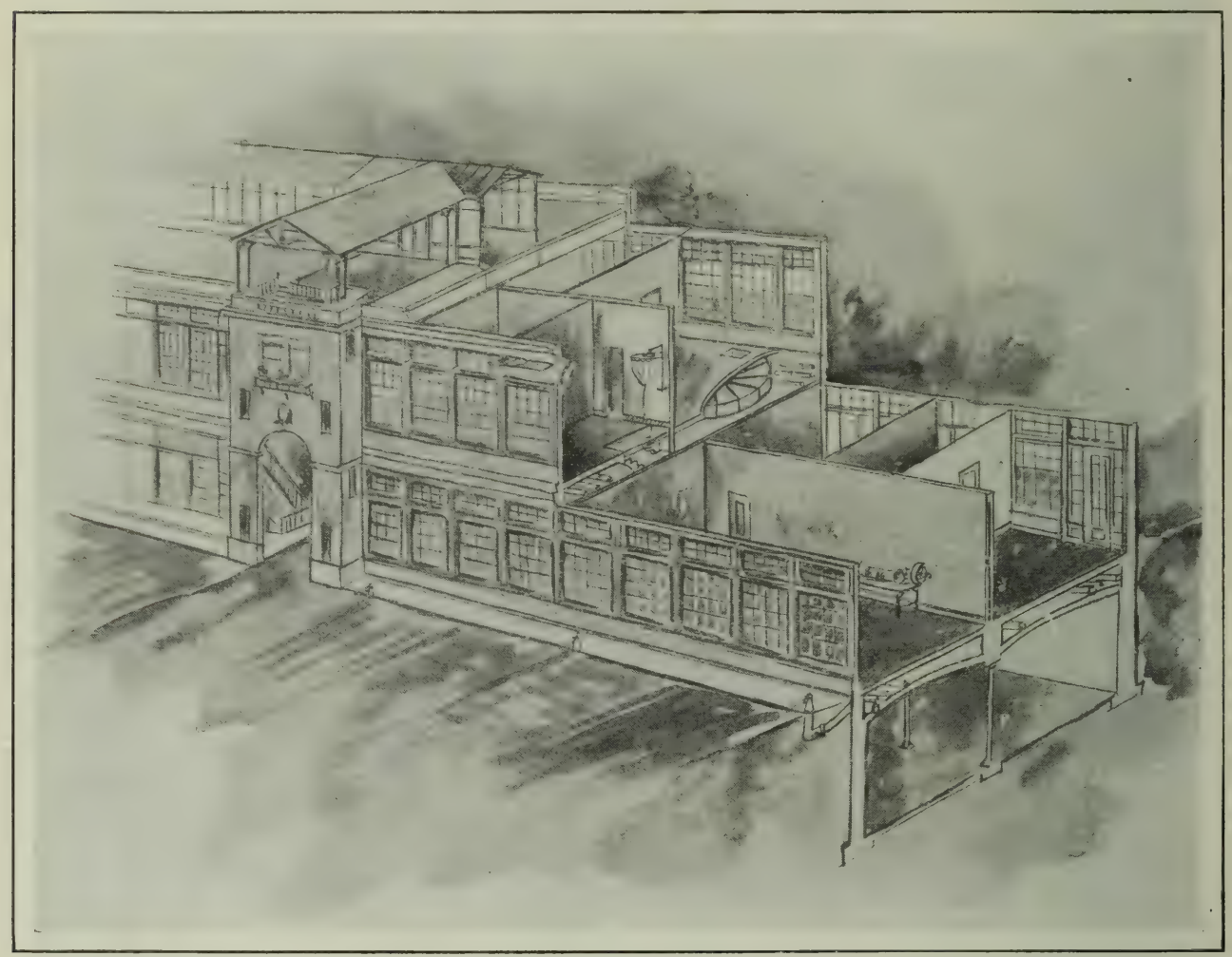
The great nations of the ancient world arose in arid countries because irrigation forced co-operation and taught the advantages of united action. In the country and village today houses are built individually. From sheer lack of room to build separately, men in the city have been forced into housing many families in one building. Because of this co-operation city apartments have comforts and conveniences which private houses can only have at much greater cost per resident. But the very lack of room that has forced the construction of the co-operative apartment house has deprived its occupants of the light, air, quiet, and privacy which are more essential to comfort than the mechanical utilities which the compactness and co-operative construction of the apartment house makes feasible.

The city man, especially if he has children, will spend from one to three hours a day on board a train and tramp half a mile thru all kinds of weather to secure a home in the suburbs where he can have light, air and privacy and a place for his child to dig in the dirt.

The continuous house or Roadtown proposes to extend the city into the country and combine the advantages of the apartment house and those of the suburban home. We may even go further and say that it proposes to combine the apartment house with the farm, for there will be five acres of land per family within a mile of the house line, an acreage in excess of that required to support a family in many forms of intensive agriculture.

The Roadtown houses are to be built along the right of way and hauled by a work train to its place in the structure, the saving as compared with present methods of house construction will be unprecedented.

A like saving will occur in all plumbing and wiring, for in the place of our present ridiculous system of street conduits, the pipes and wires of Roadtown will be placed in an accessible passageway beneath the building. So simple will be the installation of an additional pipe



ONE METHOD OF ARRANGEMENT
Showing side stairway workroom, shower bath and toilet combined.

of cement, Thomas A. Edison having donated his cement pouring patents upon the understanding that the Roadtown is to be incorporated with non-dividend paying stock and financed by 5 per cent. bonds, thus permitting the full benefits of the economies involved to go to the inhabitants in the form of reduced rents or improved services.

As the Roadtown excavation can be made with a steam shovel, the building constructed of sand and rock found or wire that the poorest laboring man in Roadtown may have in his home the best gas, water and sewerage service, steam heat, electric light and power, vacuum for sweeping, refrigeration in the summer time, telephone, signal bells which can be turned on to announce the approach of the train and many other forms of gas, liquid or electrical servants now in existence or yet to be invented.

For the sake of convenience, sightliness and the avoidance of grade crossing,

the Roadtown railroad will be put in the basement. As the floor of the house may be raised sufficiently to leave an ample space for ventilation, the air conditions will not be those of a tunnel or city subway, but simply that of a shaded trench. The Boyes Monorail, patents of which have been donated to Roadtown, is as noiseless a means of transportation as is an electric automobile. The Boyes car is not built on the order of a heavy subway train but is as light as a bicycle per passenger, each section being only eight feet long, which are held together by couplings protected with a rubber washer. Each of these train sections runs on a single wheel which forms the armature of the motor, thus eliminating all gearing. The wheels are broad and are leather-faced, thus eliminating noise and securing a traction grip which makes possible the use of an exceedingly light car and hence greatly increases the speed which can be obtained from a given amount of power.

The Roadtown of any considerable length will be equipped with one local and two express tracks. Express stations will be about five miles apart, and a single local train will oscillate between stations.

Not only will the railroad serve for the transportation of passengers but it may be used as a freight line at night and for delivery service at all times. This latter function means elimination of nine-tenths of the present cost of the distribution of mail, food and parcels.

So great, indeed, are the possibilities of this delivery system that the inventor of Roadtown believes that it will result in the work of cooking being entirely removed from the home and centered in large cook shops like modern bakeries. Moreover, Mr. Chambless goes further and insists that in all light manufacturing industries the cheap power and economical transportation will cause the machine to return to the worker's home, which with the aid of co-operative marketing that would naturally follow will give the machine operator the same free industrial existence that the farmer now enjoys.

There is no street in Roadtown. There is no need of vehicles, except for pleasure turnouts and these will be kept in barns and garages located at points where roads or turnpikes cross the Roadtown. The paths for pedestrains, bicycles and rubber tired roller skates will be provided upon the roof. The placing of the street upon the roof not only forms the grandest kind of a promenade imaginable, but it frees the land on both sides of the house for private parks or gardens.

The Roadtown, winding its way across the country like a Chinese wall, presents a very unusual picture to the imagination of a man whose mental stock of house images consists of a variegated selection of cubes, rectangles, pyramids, cones and domes. A frequent first comment upon seeing a picture of Roadtown is, "I wouldn't live in a thing like that."

When, upon fuller explanation, the home dreamer is informed that this queer snakey appearance which he at first finds so objectionable involves a fundamental saving in construction and in the installation and operation of the numerous utilities that are to render the Roadtown home a place of easy comfort, an interest is aroused that ripens into enthusiasm on the part of those whose nature is of the type that welcomes the new.

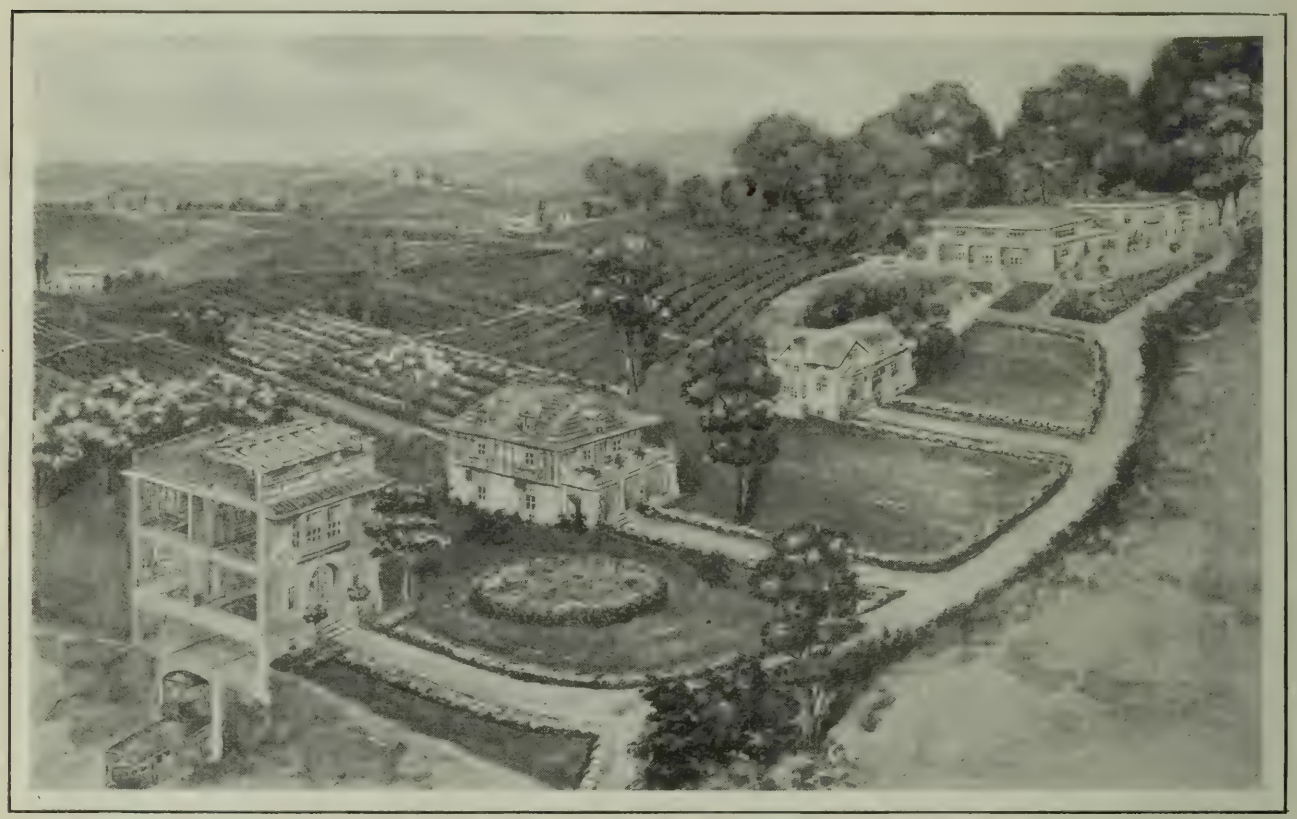
Those who by nature are conservative and who prefer to let "well enough" alone may dismiss the subject of the continuous house with various unstudied criticisms usually based upon its failure to supply some supposed need of modern life that is itself the direct result of our present type of living. An amusing example of such criticism was the case of a man in New York City who, while looking at a picture of a Roadtown with the green fields and forests stretching away for miles on either side, said with an air of final dismissal, "Why, there would be no place for the children to play."

A criticism frequently raised is that the Roadtown home will lack privacy. The criticism is a natural one; the Roadtown proposes to house many families under one roof, and that is just what we go to the country to avoid. But to object to a communal roof for itself alone would be to worship a fetish of sentiment. Roofs do not concern our daily lives. The thing to which we object is the realization of the presence of our neighbors or the fear that others may

spy or eavesdrop upon our own affairs. In either case the mischief-maker is one of the five senses. Nearness in feet and inches is meaningless; men lost in adjoining chambers of a dark mine with a few feet of rock between them are as utterly alone as if at the opposite poles of the earth.

The Roadtown homes will be separated by a monolithic concrete wall which will be impervious to all ordinary sounds. That the presence of the mechanical transportation beneath and the recreative travel above, both of which will be made noiseless, seems more of an interference with privacy than our present suburban or village streets is due to the fact that at present we are used to having the roof and cellar space private, and for that matter useless. The Roadtown takes these now wasted spaces and turns them into traffic ways for which they are more fitted than our present streets. Better still, the present street and alley or courtyard spaces become private. Our light and air and chance to get at the soil must be thru the vertical walls of the house. Now we mar these God-given utilities by planting in front of our windows the dust and noise and publicity of traffic.

The Roadtown home is not only private but it is the most private home possible to construct and yet retain the cooperative services of civilization. There is no street, no house across the street, no windows across the court. The space in front of our window is private as our useless roofs are now private, and this privacy does not only apply to vision but to sound as well, for in the open air sound will not turn thru a ninety degree angle. The sound of voices on the roof or in the neighboring house will not be heard in the Roadtown home tho the windows be wide open.



SEPARATE HOUSES.
The Roadtown principle as applied to detached villas.

That the Roadtown is mechanically feasible no one will seriously question. That the financial and legal phases of the proposition will speedily work themselves out when the people decide that they wish to live in Roadtowns must, in the light of numerous modern achievements, likewise be conceded. The materialization of the Roadtown will ultimately rest in the scale that weighs the

pleasures and comforts and profits of the resident against the cost of living. Is the Roadtown economical? The inventor says that it is, remarkably so, and that an eight room house in Roadtown will rent for $20. But in addition to specific figures or estimates Mr. Chambless lays down fundamental principles which, if valid, would give the Roadtown civilization marked economic advantages when compared with existing country and town.

Three of these principles may be stated as follows:

1. Transportation in all its phases is a growing factor in the cost of living.

2. The increase in volume and speed of transportation tends to distribute population in lines.

3. The prevalence of the present disjointed and wasteful scheme of the transference of ownership from producer to consumer depends upon the disjointment of the mechanical scheme of distribution and will disappear when the mechanism is unified.

The first proposition needs but little elaboration. It is the most evident feature of the growth of modern civilization. Not only is the increase of travel, especially the daily travel of the urbanite from home to business, and the carrying of solid commodities by rail, wagon and dumb-waiter to be considered, but water, gas, intelligence and all other pipe and wire conveyed commodities belong in the same classification. The Roadtown is the first type of dwelling or city that concedes to transportation the chief place in house planning and that makes it an integral part of home life, planning for not only present but future needs.

The second principle is to be seen plainly at work in the present distribution of suburban population. On Long Island, within three miles of Madison Square, is a large area of open ground while along the main line railroads leading out of New York City, almost solid city extends for thirty miles. The Roadtown is a concrete recognition of this tendency and depends for its efficiency on the fact that all service supplied by rails, pipes and wires can be more cheaply supplied in a straight line than in the ramifying or gridiron arrangement founded upon the scheme of distribution by horse drawn vehicles.

The third principle upon which the inventor of Roadtown lays stress is an outgrowth of the other two. When by deliberate planning we unite transportation and housing in the most economical form we find that the entire population will live upon the main line, where they may receive any goods or service from any other point on the line by a single mechanism of transportation. For illustration, the Roadtown gardener is in direct telephone communication with the other inhabitants of the line, including the co-operative cook shops. He can ship his truck directly from his own station to the consumer. It is hard to see where the three to five middlemen, who now get in between the truck grower and the consumer, and absorb from 40 to 60 per cent. of the profit, will find a foothold in Roadtown.

The logical outcome of the co-operative nature of Roadtown mechanics will be co-operation in Roadtown commerce. Tho many are in ignorance of the fact, millions of dollars' worth of farm produce is now marketed in this country co-operatively, and the amount is growing rapidly. The Roadtown will make co-operation the natural and simplest way for the distribution of publicly produced utilities and privately produced commodities.

The Roadtown with such co-operation would eliminate the principal evils for which socialism is proposed as a remedy, but by natural rather than legal means. The Roadtown requires no great political organization or revolution to make it a reality. If its co-operative feature embodies, as the inventor claims, such remarkable economies as to successfully compete with present industrial methods, co-operative Roadtowns will simply grow out from the cities and across the farms and our congested centers, competitive wastes and the private ownership of public utilities will come to an end as stagecoaches and muzzle-loading shotguns came to an end.

Until some one is able to show a flaw in Mr. Chambless's reckoning of human nature or the figures submitted by the engineers who have estimated upon the cost of the Roadtown we must accept the

endless house as one of the probable innovations of the near future—and a weird and wonderful innovation it will be, revolutionizing our entire commercial, social and artistic life.

New York City.

My Choice of Mays

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," Etc.

I LOVE my Florida home—only that it has no spring. The oranges hang on all winter, and at the same time blossoms crowd the fruit. It is a noble sight; green foliage, as beautiful green as ever you saw; white bloom and golden fruit all together. Plums throw out their blossoms almost unnoticed, and the cherry trees stand in white, without a worshiper. Peaches, with that almost human blush of theirs, attract even less attention; for they are always in bloom—November, January, March and June are all one to them. But here at the North all the world cries out a welcome to the bursting cherry bloom. It is the dividing line between snowbanks and plowing days, shouting days, bonfire days, cowslip and anemone days.

What a fine thing it is to get out into the woods, for the first time, of a spring day, to find the first flowers and hear the brooks bounding off, carrying the last blocks of ice and snow. They will melt them to run the mill with. One should never grow old so long as he can feel the world recreating itself in the meadows and finding the springs of life hidden in the hillside glens. Dear little mouse ears and anemones, you preach immortality.

Yet I love the everlasting life of Florida; the perpetual summer, with edges of autumn. It does not know winter, and as for spring, it is so dovetailed with the other seasons that the birds sometimes mate at the wrong time, and all life is puzzled when to push out its new thoughts. The years have no New Years and Christmas comes while we are still picking oranges. No wonder the black folk celebrate it as they do the Fourth of July, with horns and firecrackers.

Day before yesterday the daffodils here in New York looked out from under the half-thawed hedge rows, to see the first bluebirds sailing over, with a clear cry of joy. It was too cool for my comfort, but I felt that the season of flowers and fruits had begun. I do not wonder that the poets love daffodils; they are so hearty and generous—split all open with their doubleness. Right over the snowbanks they hang their heads with a whole soulfulness that says winter is over and spring is here. Their doubleness is like a thick, warm hood, and indeed they need it.

That is the difference. New York has spring, and Florida knows nothing about it. Yesterday I walked among the tulips. It is a companionable flower, and there is nowhere else anything so given to blossom in proportion to the stalk. I think one or two tulips, or a dozen of them, look lonesome about the garden; but if you will grow half an acre of tulips you will see how they nod to each other all day and are happy. They are great ozone breeders, and one of your best works as a home builder in the country is to create good air. I have two thousand tulip blossoms at work for me each year and none too many.

Today I smelled lilacs. There are twenty varieties of them—all the product of art; that is, of brains and Nature. Here again one should have enough of them. A single lilac bush was well enough in our mother's days, but you know it soon got plucked bare and was every way lonely. Have a big group of them if possible, and, best of all, have them somewhere about the outbuildings; the barns where the cows are shedded and where associations of milk are too generally left to rubbish or worse. Create your stables among the warm-hearted flowers, the ozone breeders and health givers. Let the milk pail come in flavored with lilacs and mock orange. Ani-

mals like it, and the whole home feels the influence. Some of my lilacs are down by the brook in the pasture, for they are great drinkers. I found my first hen's nest the other day under a lilac bush. There were seven eggs in it, and I was as glad as I was when I found my capful of eggs in my boyhood days. Hens are wonderful workers, but the best thing about them is their knack of piling up eggs in odd places.

Always make the best of everything. I see so much of the second best and the third best; lilac bushes and folks alike. But a perfect lilac bush, fed generously, with plenty of elbow room, hanging all thru May with hundreds of clusters of bloom; the articulation of joy, why, that *is* something; and if you have a dozen sorts, full of bud and bloom, white and red and blue and crimson, double, semi-double and single, floating their perfume together in a song of vegetable Esperranto, why then you have something worth the while. I pity the man who tries to make a country home without the beautiful.

Tomorrow I will walk down the apple orchard, by the brook. The odor is better than that of the orange orchard, where I slept in March. Here again is health. I heard of a man who cut down his apple trees because he was tired of fighting his rivals, the moths and insects. He was whipped. He might at least have left the trees for the blossoms and the ozone. Every apple tree is a family doctor, and the blossoms at least we get without a contest. It is worth the while always to fight for what we have. Nature (God) knows what He is at; trying not only to feed us, but to create us, to make men of us. I do not envy the days when we got our apples by simply planting the trees (only really no such time ever existed, for seventy-five years ago we trimmed and we pruned and we grafted, and we had bad years and we made soul muscle by struggle; no other way ever was or will be). It surely needs the brains as well as the hands to make good apples, and I hope it always will. Our fathers whipped England, but they whipped a lot of other things, and, best of all, the tendency to loutness and enfeeblement. Old orchards were not degenerate affairs at forty years of age. I pick from two trees that are one hundred and nineteen years old; hearty old mothers of apples they are yet.

Next week I will walk in a garden of strawberries. There are thirty sorts, all named, and each one in its way is the best of all. There are cardinals and generals among them and Senators; each one doing his best for the good of his constituents as usual. I would like to be remembered by a huge and delicious strawberry. I advise you to have a strawberry garden, and every morning to take note of the new sorts as they crimson under the sun. Ah, what a delight it is to stroll up and down these aisles of Nature every morning before the dew is off. Better to have you also with me, my Gilbert, to tell who is who in the garden and where we shall dig out a sort as only good. There is one thing better in this world than all else, and that is a tested friend, and I advise you to grow a few as you do your strawberries. But if you have them, associate them well with your garden life. There is no reason why our living should be so close and so prosaic. Get a song into it some way, a bit of the melody with which Nature runs the world.

In Florida we have the daffodils and the strawberries, but not the tulips and the lilacs; only the berries ripen in winter, and that is not right, as any one can tell them. But hens cackle all winter in Florida, and bees work every month, altho they never seem to be in a hurry. I go by the hives, and they do not notice me. I have heard that, in time, they will forget to lay away a surplus, but not yet at least, for every one of the three hundred orange trees in my neighbor's orchard has a half a hive full of joyous workers. I think that with bees work is pleasure, as it is with a few of us. But in my Northern garden the bee is first to note the oncoming of spring, and it would seem very unnatural not to find him of a warm day tumbling about for exercise like a schoolboy and sucking every maple chip. Half of the fellows never come home again, for March is tricky.

The birds also! For here at the New York end they are home builders, and they are sweeter singers. There is no comparison between the mocking bird

rattling all his conceits and his cousin, the catbird, putting into music his domestic loves and cares. It is with them as with us, that the homeless are songless. A man or a woman without a family needs to be born again; in his soul is only silence. In Florida the cardinal bird would begin the March day, over in my neighbor's orange grove, with a-wack, a-wack, a-wack. After a while he would come over into my pines, with get-up, get-up, get-up. What the fellow really meant I cannot say, only it sounded like a broad hint (to some of my friends, of course) to get out of bed and wait on the morning.

It is astounding how much on these yellow Florida mornings will turn up to be done. The weeds have grown an inch above the melon hills; that would mean six inches a week. A-wack, a-wack, a-wack; get-up, get-up, sure enough, and take the hoe. Trees must be trimmed, for they are on the jump, and the beans climb their poles like boys going up apple trees; they must be tied. Strawberries must be picked for breakfast. Dear me, what would Nature do without you and me?

The quail leads his family thru the grasses, calling bob-white, bob-white, and the wood doves, two and two always, flutter up, with only a mild alarm, for they are learning that with me they are safe. I hate a man who will kill a useful bird, and despise a woman who will wear bird plumage. In fact, the man with the gun is only the savage and a dangerous neighbor. Our blessed robins are protected in Florida, but when they come across some of the Middle States they are mercilessly slaughtered. We need a *national* game law for our birds of passage; an Interstate Commission to preserve for us our most useful allies.

At the North birds and bird life are different. The robin no longer chaffs about one thing and another, in the bayheads and pine groves, but comes to your lawns and your doors. He and his mate are building in the vines over my window. All summer I shall have personal fellowship with my catbirds, and I am half inclined to grow a little fence corner full of bull thistles, just to make the goldfinches happy. That is asking a little too much, however, and instead they shall have some more columbine seed. Let us live to love, and then we shall love to live.

I like Florida, because you can go anywhere without roads. "Yaas, suh. Roads ain't necessary, suh. It's monstrous nicer to go under the trees and have shade everywhere." This is not to save time, for of all things the negro cares least for clock ticks. It is the shade he cares for and the general feeling of freedom. Fences do hem us in wonderfully and police all our movements. Of all races the African most dislikes restraint. He is a believer in the happiness philosophy; it is ludicrous, in comparison, to see our Saxon folk trying to be happy. Our hymns are monstrously lugubrious. The negro's religion is positive and present bliss; our is only a hope for bliss hereafter. "Yes, suh, Mr. Powell," says my colored teamster, "we believes in shade and in sunshine, bof of em, suh; but we don't hanker after goin' two miles to get a watermillion, in the sun, 'tween two fences, when we can jess as well get em by goin' one mile in the shade."

Yet I have gone on building fences, mostly from Yankee instinct; shutting out range cattle and getting rid of the cattle tick; doing everything possible to make the razorback unhappy, purely from the economic standpoint. It simply does not *pay* to be savages. But does it pay to make ourselves uncomfortable with restraint? After all, is there anything better than to find out the world which is about us? It seems to me this is the real business of life, to find out everything we can of what is going on within the range of our senses. When I take this viewpoint I am not quite so *sure* that a moderate savage has not the better of us. Perhaps it depends on the degree of civilization. Over civilization, that cuts out all the natural, is responsible for a deal of human waste.

In a world of cherries and wild strawberries. what can one say pleasantly of a twenty-five foot front city lot and a life hemmed in by a house of planed boards, nailed and lathed and plastered, adding the latest pattern of wall paper? Maybe a social pittipat compensates somewhat for this sort of prison life, and maybe a few holidays, and a pew in the church, three feet by seven, make up for the re-

ligion that finds God in the groves and hears a sermon in the brooks. Maybe you are content with those formal calls that you exchange with formalized neighbors; and have never heard God call you, somewhere in the chambers of Nature, as he called the beautiful boy Samuel. You need not call to account the genuineness of this voice; for neither you nor I know what a perfect human organism can hear, or what, by and by, human folk will be able to see; only the bondage of ordinary social life is something pitiful.

Florida, as generally seen, is of little value either for pleasure or health. A wise lady said to me: "I dread tourists. Of all people on earth the professional tourist sees least. The tide runs Southward, and then again Northward, a good deal as the crowd runs at a State fair—from the biggest pumpkin to the fastest horse. The people know them, and pluck them finely with show resorts, show accommodations and show prices; and they go home knowing nothing of the land." With her I hate a hotel that only gaps for the human tide and is itself identified with rush and flow. Its numbered cells, where they send you for the night, are undeniably a trifle larger than those at the station house or the jail. I wish rather to pay for rest, for peace, for honesty and for good will. In fact, I cannot see any connection between the tourist hotel and Florida.

It is a pitiful lot, to live on the outer rim of life, and to discover, possibly, that your real knowledge of the universe is no greater than that of your collie or your Morgan. I was stooping in my garden, and saw a very tiny ant, one of those bits of anatomy that you wonder survive at all. This infinitesimal marvel was killing the larva of a beetle as tiny as himself. For half an hour he dodged the limbs of his rival, but had him at last ready for portage. To the ant the universe was the diameter of an inch, within which lay his life work, his heroism and his history. Our own lives are only relatively larger, mainly because the schools refuse to educate the senses. Instead one must load his skull with tabulated facts; and he is educated when the garret is full.

If you want peace and rest, not show or pretense, central Florida gives you more of it, out of tourist range, among hills and small lakes, than any other spot on earth. I do not go to Florida for the hotels and the crowds, but for the pine woods and the orange groves and the gardens filled with wild flowers, just as God planted them "eastward in Eden." I love New York for its progress, its improvements, its science in orchard growing, its stock laws and its general up-to-dateness. I love Florida for its wildness and its primitiveness. We have been going ahead so fast since my boyhood it is delicious to deliberately turn back and try it over again. The other day a man with a telephone came to my door, and I let him fasten his novelty in my study. He assured me that I would find it a great thing, for I could talk with my neighbors and call up the stores. I suppose we will soon have our telephone tea parties.

But in Florida May is lost among the months. Its natural work has already been done by its predecessors. It has no one specific and beautiful place among its fellows. Here in New York it is a month of promises, when the bosom of the earth is bared to seed. The mosaic which constitutes a happy home and a prosperous year lies everywhere ready for use. There are infinite pieces, and much depends upon how we put these together. A big May Duke cherry tree wraps my balcony in its loving arms and is pushing its blossom clusters into my hammock. I am not a Japanese to worship cherry flowers, but God in the cherry tree and in all that it gives to me or pledges is very near. My May Duke will soon give me big bunches of crimson fruit, instead of white blossoms, and after that will come the consumer's check, but all the time the best part will have been what has gone into character, as love and life. *Just now* I love best New York.

CLINTON, N. Y.

Literature

Spring Fashions in Fiction

THO it is too early yet to determine this season's particular fad in fiction, it is safe to say that *The Tower of Ivory*[1] was cut after last year's styles. Mrs. Atherton's books are too intelligent about their morals. Not that the characters in them have any, but they harass the reader, playing hide-and-seek with the possibility that since they know what decency is, they might develop some. This is the story of an illicit love in a Baedeker setting. The scenes are

[1] TOWER OF IVORY. *By Gertrude Atherton.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.



GERTRUDE ATHERTON,
Author of "The Tower of Ivory." (Macmillan.)

laid partly in Munich and partly in England. The heroine, an American, is a woman of the streets who has become a great prima donna and the idol of opera-loving Munich. The hero is the younger son of a noble English house, and is a vague and indolent character, the plaything of the women and the gods. The victim is his young American wife, whom he marries for her money and then sacrifices upon the fires of his passion for the prima donna. The story revolves around the fierce ardors and recoils of the heroine and the esthetics of the author. Margarrethe Styr is one of Mrs. Atherton's typical lurid women, who, if she were translated into the animal world, would be a cross between a hyena and a panther. After thirteen years of dissolute life she suddenly discovers a mind, a voice and a disgust for her present mode of life. She goes to Germany and becomes great thru her voice and virtuous thru social retirement and a moral deodorization which is very carefully explained to us by this astute novelist. But, with the appearance of John Ordham, the young Englishman, her tower of virtue is shaken and it is only the blanket of her reputation as a singer that conceals the fact that she reverts to the woman of the streets. When, in the end, as she is about to yield to Ordham, she commits suicide, the reader feels that it is the moral triumph of the artist and not of the woman.



WARRINGTON DAWSON,
Author of "The Scar."
(Small, Maynard.)

The story drags with long accounts of the Wagnerian operas as presented by the heroine; with dissertations upon Rossetti and Burne-Jones, and with descriptions of house furnishings and toilets that would do credit to a column in some society journal. The reader has the peculiar sensation that everything in the book gradually becomes lithe, languorous and intense, and that every person wears some lotus flower of evil. Before Mrs. Atherton writes another novel she should treat her characters for over-developed senses and undeveloped ethics.

With the next books the evergreen of sectional antagonism and the negro problem has put out new leaves. The author of The Scar[2] had a nightmare about the South, mistook it for a vision, and wrote a book. The romance of the story is a blank sheet upon which he automatically throws pictures of the horrors of the "new South" as he conceives it. A scheming Northern girl comes South, marries into a poverty-stricken Southern family, and then finds it impossible to adjust herself to circumstances. A dingy succession of misfortunes and disgraces follow. Mr. Dawson was evidently obsessed by the title of his book. The men of the story are futile hookworm heroes or villains, either incipient or advanced. The women are viragos and adventuresses, now and then lighted by some pallid candle character whom the author presents as a type of gentle Southern womanhood. This writer has been guilty of too much literary license within a limited area.

Octave Thanet, in *By Inheritance*,[3] takes the same problems as those of "The Scar"—Southern poverty, sectional prejudices, and the negro—but she throws over them a humorous tolerance and a gilding of dramatic romance and adventure which will give the veracity of her book the proper flavor for both Northern and Southern intellectual palates. It is the veracity of such books that usually makes them unpalatable. She emphasizes the educational feature of the negro problem in the person of a young negro graduate of Harvard. He is the *protégé* of a Northern white woman, whose conscience repressed in her all instinctive thoughts of race superiority until she came South. Once in that section, however, she finds that the social and moral creed of generations of

[2] THE SCAR. *By Warrington Dawson.* Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

[3] BY INHERITANCE. *By Octave Thanet.* Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

Southern whites is stronger than her conscientious scruples. When the young negro comes South his benefactress has by that time yielded to the code, and is unable to receive him socially. Thereafter he becomes the Ishmael of the story, neither one with his own race nor with the white. His gradual awakening to the fact that academic education has unfitted him for life in that environment forms the chief interest of the story. The unusual feature of this book is that both hero and heroine are negroes—the man intellectually educated and a pariah, the woman industrially educated and beloved by both blacks and whites. In spite, however, of its problematic nature, the novel is primarily dramatic. Each incident is a small drama imbedded in Southern scenery and romance.



FRONTISPIECE OF "BY INHERITANCE."
By Octave Thanet. (Bobbs, Merrill.)

Lost Face[4] is a collection of stories written in Mr. London's familiar vein.

[4] LOST FACE. *By Jack London.* New York: The MacMillan Company. $1.50.

The scenes are laid in the savage Northwest of which he is the inimitable painter. He inclines to Promethean situations of suffering and cruelty, of which the first story in this series is an illustration. A trader is about to be tortured to death by the Indians. By a clever ruse he escapes the torture and obtains quick death. A succession of such stories, in which suspense and physical agony play a large part, follows, with one exception. "Spot" is one of Mr. London's dog stories that never fail to excite interest and sympathy. It is a notable fact that this author may tell many significant tales about men with a streak of dog in them and become tedious to the reader, but when he tells about dogs with a streak of man in them the reader



MISS MIRIAM MICHELSON,
Author of "The Awakening of Zojas."
(Doubleday, Page.)

follows him with enthusiasm. Mr. London's genius lies in canine psychology.

The essential note of variety has been struck in this collection of four stories by Miriam Michelson. *The Awakening of Zojas*[5] is a scientific adaptation of the Rip Van Winkle legend. Dr. Rossi, a famous scientist, believes that he has discovered a sleeping draft by which a man may pass the various years of his life in different decades of history. He administers this to young Zojas, who awakes a hundred years later amid conditions and events with which he is entirely unfamiliar. It is an interesting point in the story that one hundred years before Zojas had been a lawless highwayman. On awakening he becomes the leader of a revolution. Of the three remaining stories, the most vivid in both narrative and descriptive coloring is the Norse story, "The Cradle."

Little Brother o' Dreams[6] is a fragrant idyl of a child with the beam of poetry in his mind. It is a delicate score of idealism too difficult for the average child to hear and too aerial for the general public.

Social England

One of the direct results of the great and increasing attention which has been given in England in the last ten years to social conditions and their amelioration has been a stimulus to historical research into social conditions in other centuries; and a remarkably good example of the valuable and scholarly results that are accruing in Mr. A. Abram's *Social England in the Fifteenth Century.*[7] From many points of view the fifteenth century stands out prominently in English history. It witnessed the breakdown of medieval institutions and ideals. Feudalism was weakened but not destroyed; for from many aspects England is still a feudal country with the House of Lords as the barrier against democracy. The fifteenth century, moreover, saw almost the ending of serfdom, which was followed by the rise of the yeomanry in rural England, and of a prosperous and wealthy class in London and the large towns made possible by an increasing domestic and export trade. The flocking of people from the country to the towns also had its beginnings in the fifteenth century; and the century more than any preceding one was essentially a century of political, religious, economic and social change. The materials for its historical study are scant and fragmentary and widely scattered, and when unearthed they do not

[5] The Awakening of Zojas. *By Miriam Michelson.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

[6] Little Brother o' Dreams. *By Elaine Goodale Eastman.* Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.

[7] Social England in the Fifteenth Century. A Study of the Effects of Economic Conditions. *By A. Abram, B. A.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xvi, 243. $1.

cover the whole of England or touch all the aspects of national life as amply as could be desired. Fifteenth century municipal records have not been drawn upon by Mr. Abram as fully as was possible; otherwise there might not have been the gaps there are in *Social England in the Fifteenth Century,* as regards the housing of the laboring classes and the licensing system when that system was administered by the municipal authorities and free from any supervision from the central government. But with this exception all that there is in print has been drawn upon by Mr. Abram with completeness and care; and the result is the best book, as yet published, which is concerned with economic and social conditions in the fifteenth century.

The aim which Mr. Stephenson set before himself in writing his book about *The Elizabethan People*[2] was to supply a framework for Shakespeare and his plays—to show the humanity of Shakespeare, with all the weaknesses, the credulity and the faults of his age, as well as with its splendid virtues and its heroic spirit of adventure. And it must be freely acknowledged that Mr. Stephenson has succeeded in his aim, and that a reading of his book will give the student of Shakespeare's plays abundant new light and new insight into the meaning of many difficult and almost incomprehensible passages, as well as a new realization of the many-sidedness of Shakespeare's genius. But the value of Mr. Stephenson's book is not confined to Shakespearean students. Mr. Stephenson has made a thoro search in the literature of the Elizabethan period, and while his book makes no claim to be a complete sociological study; from contemporary plays and pictures, from buildings and museum collections—from every source which can appeal to eye and imagination, he has built up for his readers a very full and detailed picture of the outward life of the Elizabethan people—their dress, their houses, their furniture, their domestic life, their indoor and outdoor amusements and sports, their holy seasons and holidays, and the ceremonial observances that marked the great occasions of life and death—baptisms, marriages and funerals. With the most serious problems of national and social life, Mr. Stephenson is not concerned. He does not touch upon the political life of the age, nor yet upon the religious, except to describe some of the ceremonial, religious observances. The great mass of workers, rural and urban, are little regarded in his pages, tho he gives some description of the housing and clothing of the poorer, as well as of the richer classes, and he also describes the sports and pastimes of the peasantry. Most of his chapters are taken up with the appearance and habits of what would now be called society of the Englishmen and women of the class of Raleigh, Drake, Frobisher and the other splendid Elizabethan adventurers. The Elizabethan men and women—especially the men, for the women of the present day are not so far behind their foremothers—exhibited a heroism in the bearing of discomfort and torture for the sake of correct and fashionable attire which it would be hard to find equalled nowadays, when the wearing of a hard shirt front and an inordinately high and stiff collar is all that fashion demands of discomfort from modern man. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, a man's courage was put to a severer test. "His garments were stiffened and stuffed till the wearer could not move with any comfort. A man in full dress was laced from head to foot. His doublet was laced or buttoned in front. The sleeves were often laced to the armholes. The doublet was laced to the hose. The hose was laced. Sometimes even the shoes were laced. A man could not dress himself without assistance." Worse still were the ruffs which are always associated with Queen Elizabeth and her courtiers. Mr. Stephenson tells of ruffs that contained eighteen or nineteen yards of linen. The depth was from a quarter to one-third of a yard. "Imagine," he writes, "the head of a man or woman like the hub of a cartwheel firmly gripped in the midst of a mass of starched linen extending a foot on all sides!" It might seem that Englishmen and Englishwomen could have found

[2] THE ELIZABETHAN PEOPLE. *By Henry Thew Stephenson.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pp. xi, 412. $2.

neither time nor energy for anything except to don and wear their clothes. Yet it must be remembered that this was in the days of Queen Elizabeth—the days of England's greatest achievements—and that these excesses in dress must have marked only the exuberance of that energy which was building up the great English speaking peoples of today.

Strictly Business. By O. Henry (Sidney Porter). New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

The fourth series of Mr. Sidney Porter's (O. Henry) stories of the Four Million, is published under the title *Strictly Business.* The author may make a Thousand-and-One-Nights tale of New York before he is done with it. Apparently any three or four people in



O. HENRY,
Author of "Strictly Business." (Doubleday, Page.)

the Greater City are enough to furnish a new story for O. Henry. There are signs of haste, however, in his latest volume, and the hurried craftsmanship conceivably may carry out the implication of the title. "The Day Resurgent" rebukes any such ill-natured criticism; for it is a tender story of Easter in the heart of a big Irish drayman, as he painfully reads the "History of Greece" to his blind old father on his only holiday of the week. "A Municipal Report" is a gruesome tale of Nashville, in answer to Frank Norris's challenge: "Fancy a novel about Chicago or Buffalo, let us say, or Nashville, Tennessee. There are just three big cities in the United States that are 'story cities'—New York, of course, New Orleans and best of the lot, San Francisco." Since San Francisco has become the "City that Was," it is well for O. Henry to discover a new hunting ground for the imagination as he does in this grim story of Nashville, which he ends dramatically with the words: *"I wonder what's doing in Buffalo?"* It is in such eldritch turns that O. Henry's power consists. Mingled with the cleverness is a deeper wisdom of love for human beings as they are which makes the rarer merit of many of his tales. "Psyche and the Pskyscraper" begins:

> "If you are a philosopher you can do this thing; you can go to the top of a high building, look down upon your fellow men 300 feet below, and despise them as insects. . . . But if your name happened to be Daisy, and you worked in an Eighth avenue candy store and lived in a little cold hall bedroom, five feet by eight, and earned $6 per week, and ate ten-cent lunches and were nineteen years old, and got up at 6.30 and worked till 9, and never had studied philosophy, maybe things would not look that way to you from the top of a skyscraper."

It is his union of the views of the philosopher and that of Daisy which is the unique gift of O. Henry, and which makes some of his stories better than the fantastic farragoes of slang and insight, adventure and irresponsible fooling that pad out his books. If they live, it will be because of the few stories like "The Day Resurgent."

The Faith Healer. By William Vaughn Moody. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Mr. Moody has followed his successful play, "The Great Divide," by *The Faith Healer.* It dramatizes the strange history of Francis Schlatter, that singular prophet who appeared in the West about eighteen years ago, and performed many cures thru faith in his supposed miraculous powers of healing. Crowds of people flocked to him bringing themselves, their sick and even handkerchiefs for him to bless. Marvelous cures were reported. When suddenly declaring his mission ended he disappeared in the mountains. His body was reported to have been found some time later lying alone where it had fallen. Whether he escaped from the

crowd for rest and further spiritual vigils in the wilderness, or whether, having lost faith in his powers he fled in despair, will never be known. With such a theme much was expected of Mr. Moody's drama. We cannot say that it is a great play. Expectation has been disappointed, in spite of the literary finish of the dialog. The action halts and falters, the bewildered prophet comes on the stage too near the end of his career; he should have been shown in the fullness of his triumph over disease with an acclaiming crowd pressing about him—then the subsequent failure and disappointment would enlist the sympathy of the reader or hearer more keenly. Altho the play ends with a sort of hope, a "new sweetness in the air" of souls redeemed and turning shining faces to greet the Easter dawn, one cannot shake off the impression of failure given in the second act and most of the third. And we feel that the most has not been made of a great theme and noteworthy dramatic material.

A New History of Painting in Italy from the Second to the Sixteenth Century. By Crowe and Cavalcaselle. Edited by Edward Hutton. Vol. III. The Florentine, Umbrian and Siennese Schools of the Fifteenth Century. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

This third volume of Mr. Hutton's scholarly edition completes the reissue of a famous and standard work on Italian art, which has long been out of print—and provides that work in a handsomer form than it has ever had before. The first of this new edition's excellencies is the retention of the original text verbatim; and that is supplemented with a sufficient mass of notes to correct mistakes and add such information as is necessary or really desirable. While these notes make no attempt to embody the enormous bulk of critical writing on Italian art that has appeared in the last half-century, they are fairly encyclopedic of modern opinion on the subject; and they have been gathered from the most trustworthy sources and represent all schools of criticism. They have not been permitted to encroach upon the text, but they do add materially to the value of the book by supplying a summary of the opinions of modern art critics and archeologists on disputed things and a full statement of important discoveries made since the book was first published. The providing of a well-printed and well-made, ungarbled, and not over-encumbered "Crowe and Cavalcaselle" is a praiseworthy achievement. The illustrations are generous in number and for the most part fairly satisfactory in reproduction.

The Divine Minstrels. A Narrative of the Life of Saint Francis of Assisi with his Companions. By Auguste Bailly. Translated by Ernest Barnes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

This charming story of St. Francis, into which is woven, as a delicate thread of gold, the romance of two of his adherents, gives vivid and sympathetic pictures of the activities, burdens, and aspirations of the great saint during the last few years of his life. The poetic and appreciative descriptions of nature and the portrayal of the life of the common people with their changing enthusiasms and eager acceptance of the marvelous, furnish an agreeable background for the presentation of the childlike simplicity of Francis, his devotion to his ideal of poverty, and his love for all of God's creatures. In Francis's association with his companions and in his relations with Clara and the lovers who take vows to stifle their love, the author finds avenues by which to lead us into the depths of the saint's heart, and show us the secret of his power over others. The restrained and almost incidental narration of the culminating scenes in the lovers' history leaves much to the imagination, but the presence of this living human passion gives the story a keen and unbroken interest. The material make-up of the book is fortunately in keeping with its literary qualities, the flavor of which has not been lost in the translation.

Great Issues. By Robert F. Horton. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

Dr. Horton has been for a generation one of the foremost leaders among the English Nonconformists. He has done much to popularize the results of biblical

criticism and create in religious organizations a responsive attitude toward modern thought. In reading *Great Issues* one feels that it is in this work of mediation that Dr. Horton excels rather than as an original thinker or investigator. In a dozen essays he discusses such varied themes as "Myths," "Socialism," "Art" and "Death," always treating his subject with seriousness and intellectual distinction, but never with the penetrating insight which adds to the sum of human knowledge. His attempts in the latter direction and his excursions into such unaccustomed fields as that of "Art" show clearly his limitations. The author's wide reading and long association with many leaders of thought, his moral enthusiasm and command of a forceful English style are everywhere apparent in his book. One almost hesitates to add, what nevertheless is very evident, that Dr. Horton has not kept pace with advancing thought, and the aforetime liberal is again entangled in the yoke of a conservative bondage.

India. Impressions and Suggestions. By J. Keir Hardie. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.00.

Mr. Hardie traveled for two months in India in 1907, investigating the condition of the people and the workings of the British administration. What he tells is not to the credit of Great Britain. He finds the condition of the people "one of perpetual, hopeless, grinding poverty." The native rulers often extracted all they could from the peasant; but the methods now employed rob him of his last cent and keep him in abject destitution. The average income of the Indian population is $10 per year, against $55 for the Russian, $195 for the American, and $210 for the British. Not less than 75 per cent. of the harvest yield goes up in taxes. Formerly taxation was based on product, now it is a fixed sum. Great Britain has about two and one-half billion dollars invested in India, the interest on this sum, at 5 per cent., amounting to $125,000,000 yearly, going mostly to non-resident investors. Education is far less common than in the older days, not more than five million children, out of a population of three hundred millions, attending school. Three cents a head yearly is spent on education, against 24 cents a head on the military establishment. The natives are constantly discriminated against in the civil service, none of the higher places ever being given to them. The color line is sharply drawn, and the natives are subject to frequent insult and oppression. At the time of Mr. Hardie's visit the air was full of the talk of sedition, but the author found no valid evidences of plotting. He found the great bulk of the natives of all classes loyal, but restive under constant injustice. A savage rigor was shown in punishing alleged sedition, most of the sentences being totally unjustified. The Swadeshi movement, in behalf of supporting Indian industries, is spreading. It was at first encouraged by some of the British officials, but has come to be looked on with suspicion. One who has had his fill of accounts of British beneficence in India might well read Mr. Hardie's little book for a strong statement of the other side.

Idealistic Beginnings in England. By John Pickett Turner. New York: A. G. Seiler.

Dr. Turner's interesting monograph had its inception in an inquiry as to the meaning of the term *imagination* in earlier English philosophers. It traces the *idea* from Hobbes thru Locke and Berkeley to Hume, and gives the exposition with clearness and conciseness. The style is felicitous and the matter valuable to the general reader to a degree not often found in doctors' theses. In Hobbes the author finds the precursor of the modern physiological psychologist. Mind is a moving sea of images to both; and philosophy seems to have swung away from the naturalistic interpretation to the idealistic, with Berkeley as its extremest protagonist, and has now returned upon itself to the starting point. Hobbes, hated most heartily in his day, would find sympathy and agreement among present-day psychologists, if not among sociologists, who, as a rule, discredit his theory of a "social contract." The chapter on Hobbes in the present monograph is especially interpretative; and the whole discussion is worth the reader's attention, whether he be a philosopher or simply a thoughtful man.

Literary Notes

....Messrs. Harper & Bros. have begun the publication of a thin paper edition of the works of Thomas Hardy, which cannot be too heartily recommended to the lovers of the novelist, to whom he will be more of a companion than ever before in these well-printed little volumes, simply and attractively bound. (Small 12mo, cloth, $1.25 per volume.)

....In his collection of *Essays in Pentateuchal Criticism* (Bibliotheca Sacra Company, Oberlin, Ohio, $1.50 postpaid), Mr. Harold M. Wiener seeks by a display of superior learning and wisdom to discredit the results of higher criticism. The author's legal studies (he is a London barrister) seem to have produced a good cross examiner, but a poor judge.

....If you are considering the purchase of a horse *The Encyclopedia of the Stable*, by Vero Shaw (Dutton, $2.00), will prove a valuable guide. Telling age by the teeth, the main faults in horses to guard against, and the methods of concealing faults are adequately treated. There is much also of general interest to the horse owner. The book is profusely illustrated.

....Following her handbook on *Home Nursing*, issued thru the Macmillans in 1905, Miss Eveleen Harrison has now written a book under the title of *A Jeweled Crown*. (Gospel Publishing House.) In it she has taken twelve gem stones or jewels and given something of their folk lore as birth stones, cited scriptural quotations regarding them and has skilfully cast the whole into story form that makes a strong appeal to children. ($1.)

....Biblical students are familiar with Prof. Wilhelm Bousset's "Jesus," one of the best recent sketches of the life and teaching of the founder of the Christian religion. Another essay by the same author now appears in English, *The Faith of a Modern Protestant*, translated by F. B. Low (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents net.) It describes and defends the Christian belief in God as intelligent and informed men of Protestant heritage cherish that faith, and sets forth with compelling reasonableness the life consistent with it. Men of the type of Professor Bousset cannot be accused of unbelief, or of any lack of devout religious conviction, however their faith may diverge from the forms current a few generations ago and still dominant in the orthodox confessions of Protestantism.

....The third and fourth volumes of the serviceable series of "Masters of Literature," which aims at giving in handy volumes the finest passages from the writings of the greatest authors, are devoted to *Defoe* and *Carlyle* The Defoe volume is edited and provided with a biographical and critical introduction by Mr. John Masefield; Mr. A. W. Evans renders the same service to Carlyle, and both introductions are not the perfunctory, conventional hack work all too common in books of this kind, but scholarly essays well worth reading. The selections are made with skill and understanding. As guides to some measure of general knowledge and understanding and appreciation of the abounding treasures of literature, the volumes of this series deserve commendation. (Macmillan Co., 8vo., each, $1.10 net.)

Pebbles

MOST of the terrific political noise in this country is due to an attempt of the fools to educate the wise men.—*Atchison Globe.*

DEGREES OF CRIME.

"Suppose I stole a kiss?" he asked,
"One teeny, weeny kiss?"
"Why, that were petty larceny!"
Replied the blushing Miss.
"Suppose I stole a thousand, then?"
He took her little hand.
She caught her breath and murmured "Oh,
Of course that would be grand!"

—*Walter Pulitzer.*

THE ANTIS.

SHE was an Anti-Suffragist, from somewhere up the State,
Who thought it was her duty to offset the coming fate,
So, altho she was a spinster, she went lecturing here and there
On "Wife and Mother, Home and Child, the Nursery, and Prayer."

Another of the Antis—a mother of thirteen—
Saw Votes for Women coming and stepped boldly on the scene;
She packed her little carpetbag and went from Troy to Rome,
Just preaching to creation that "A Woman's Place is HOME!"

And there was still another—with a husband meek as sand—
She used to tell the neighbors "she could train him with one hand!"
She said "he didn't know as much as their old Texas mule,"
But the text of all her lectures was, "Wives, Let Your Husbands Rule!"

The next one was a widow who would gladly wed again;
To her the weighty question was not altogether plain;
But thruout her lengthy lecture all the subject matter ran
That she wouldn't vote for women, but she would vote for a MAN!

The last had done the housework and the farmwork all her life,
Altho there was a farmer and she was this farmer's wife.
She'd churned and hayed and gardened, paid the taxes, saved the farm—
But she lectured on "The Comfort of a Man's Protecting Arm!"

—*New York Times.*

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Vice-President Sherman on the Tariff

SINCE the Administration began to be disturbed by the irritating activity of the insurgents it has not always been fortunate in those appointed to defend it before the people. Republicans in Congress who represent the Middle West's protest against the Payne-Aldrich tariff have sharply resented those remarks in which, as it seemed to them, Attorney-General Wickersham sought to read them out of the party. The main cause of insurgency is the Payne-Aldrich revision. That it is also the cause of losses already suffered at the polls, and that it promises to make great additional losses hereafter, has been shown by two recent elections in Congressional districts. The political situation should teach representatives of the Administration that the tariff question ought now to be handled with caution. But it has no lesson of that kind for Vice-President Sherman.

It was in St. Louis that Mr. Sherman, last week, made a public address which was designed to be a kind of "opening gun" for the approaching Congressional campaign. Going boldly into that part of the country where insurgency thrives and the Payne-Aldrich revision is intensely disliked, he not only sought to defend the new tariff by ascribing to its influence the return of prosperity, current increases of wages, and the high prices of food, but even suggested that the duties ought to be made higher! Having commended the new law because this year's customs revenue is greater than last year's, it occurred to him that the increase of tariff receipts must be due to an increase of imports. "With the increased volume of employment that has come with the new tariff law," he remarked, "and the great increase of wages and the consequent purchasing power, has come an ability to absorb these imports." But ought we not to keep them out by making the tariff wall higher?

"So long as this condition of affairs continues, and because the increased importation gives the necessary revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, we may sound no cry of alarm. But would it not be well to examine closely into the matter of increased importations and to consider whether, when we again revise the tariff, it will not be necessary to check a sentiment for downward revision *and perhaps instead resort to revision upward in some schedules?* While I do not advocate an immediate revision of the tariff, and do not advocate necessarily that when the revision is made it shall again be upward in every essential, yet I do wish to put myself on record as insisting that it is the duty of the business men of this country to scan closely the increasing imports and see whether it would not be wise to protect a little better our own labor and industries. If we do not anticipate and prepare, if we open the customs gates too far, then we shall invite and shall have an avalanche of foreign goods that will close our mills and drive our laborers to idleness. Then will wages and prices fall and, compared to the consequent calamity and disaster that will follow, the depression of 1893-96 will be as a summer shower compared with an equinoctial storm."

At the same time the Treasury Department was showing that the increase of imports was mainly in materials for manufacture. As the figures for the eight months ending with February disclosed an average ad valorem rate of 43.07 per cent. on dutiable imports, against 42.84 for the corresponding months of 1907 and 1908, under the old tariff, they indicated upward revision, altho the addition was not enough to support Mr. Sherman's theory that it accounts for the return of prosperity, the recent increase of wages, and the pay-

ment to farmers of "the highest prices ever received by them."

Probably the Vice-President gave expression to his convictions, and he has a right to do so. But some friend whose opinions he respects ought to tell him that he does not promote the interests of his party by sounding such a "keynote" in the Middle West, where so many Republicans protest against the Payne-Aldrich revision.

The course to be taken by the Administration, if it desires to conciliate the tariff insurgents without openly repudiating the revision which it has so warmly commended, is to insist upon a prompt and thoro inquiry by a competent commission concerning the costs of production here and abroad, and to say that it seeks, by means of the information thus to be acquired, to shape the tariff in conformity with the Republican national platform. Those who speak for it in public addresses merely intensify the menacing opposition of insurgents when they point to high prices as a blessing, ascribe to the influence of revision those increases of wages which have been granted merely to aid workmen in carrying the burden of high prices, and talk about the need of still higher tariff duties for the exclusion of imports.

We are glad to know that the Republican majority in Congress is now willing to make the appropriations required for a tariff commission's work, and to give explicit authority for an investigation concerning the difference in costs of production. The money should be granted promptly, and the inquiry should be undertaken without delay.

A Temple of Friendship

LAST week, Tuesday, the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics was dedicated at Washington, D. C., in the presence of a great and most distinguished assembly, including the foreign diplomats, the President of the United States and representatives from all the co-ordinate



THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING.
The $750,000 Gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Republics of North and South America. Dedicated April 26, 1910, at Washington.

branches of the Government. The building marks a new era in the development of Pan-American concord, comity and commerce.

The Bureau of American Republics is the outgrowth and executive branch of the Pan-American conferences founded twenty years ago by James G. Blaine. The conferences meet every five years and already have held sessions at Washington, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro and this summer at Buenos Aires. The bureau is the only official international organization upon this hemisphere. It is controlled by a governing board composed of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the twenty republics and the American Secretary of State, who acts ex-officio as chairman. The Director of the Bureau is appointed by this governing board and not by the President of the United States. He is therefore in all respects an international officer. The bureau is financed by all the republics, the United States now contributing $75,000 a year. It handles every day an enormous mass of correspondence, principally in regard to Pan-American commerce and industry, and publishes an exceptionally well edited *Bulletin,* in English and Spanish editions, which spread broadcast information concerning the progress, resources, possibilities and characteristics of all the New World nations. The bureau also issues numerous special reports, maps and handbooks, while its Columbus Memorial Library numbers some 18,000 volumes. Its large staff, consisting of translators, statisticians, compilers, clerks, etc., are all experts in international affairs.

Except in the establishment of the Hague Peace Palace, not yet completed, Mr. Carnegie has never given his money to embody in concrete form a greater ideal than in this Pan-American Building. As Secretary Root, who suggested the idea to Mr. Carnegie, well said when the cornerstone was laid two years ago:

"Many noble and beautiful public buildings record the achievements and illustrates the impulses of modern civilization. Temples of religion, of patriotism, of learning, of art, of justice abound; but this structure will stand alone, the first of its kind—a temple dedicated to international friendship."

We print a photograph of the front of the building this week. The reader can see that it has noble lines and is in all respects worthy to be the permanent capitol of the New World. Tho not the largest or costliest building in Washington, it is without question one of the most beautiful. Its dignified location, a few blocks below the White House, with abundance of surrounding lawn space and a fine view of the Potomac Park and river, is unsurpassed. It is as spacious and beautiful within as it is imposing without. In the center is a typical Spanish-American patio with tropical plants and a fountain, and upon its walls are emblazoned the escutcheons of each nation. On either side of the patio are large and sunny offices for the staff, while in the rear is a great assembly hall of pure white marble effect in the Greek style of architecture—an ideal gathering place for historic assemblages and conferences. The statuary, bronze panels, paintings and furniture are all in perfect taste and realize the highest canon of decorative art—the elegance of simplicity.

We have not space here to report the many excellent and graceful things said by the distinguished speakers at the dedication. We second, however, Mr. Carnegie's invitation to Canada to join the Pan-American Union "thus extending it over the entire continent, an area nearly four times as large as Europe," and President Taft's declaration that

"We twenty-one republics cannot afford to have any two or three of us quarrel. And Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper measures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

This is a perfectly sound pronouncement of the President's. Neutral nations should in all possible ways unite to intervene between belligerents so as to preserve the peace. Indeed, it is no secret that Mr. Taft bids fair to outrank his predecessor as a peace advocate. Already he has declared that even questions of "national honor" between nations should be referred to arbitration, which is nothing else but saying that no interested party in a dispute is fit to determine whether his own honor is affected.

So we look to this Pan-American Building to play a very great role in the future history of the New World. Secretary Root, Mr. Carnegie and the

efficient and untiring director, Mr. John Barrett, deserve the thanks of all men for this example of New World solidarity.

With unpardonable indifference and stupidity the United States has until lately paid scarcely any attention to her great and growing sister republics to the south. If Europe is the land of yesterday and the United States is the land of today, then Latin America is the land of tomorrow. We seem at last to have begun to realize this.

The Psychologistic Madness

Psychologistic paranoia has become endemic in America. The sinister fact cannot be too soon admitted, and we cannot too quickly bestir ourselves to put in operation all educational and other agencies to withstand it.

Appearing in New England within a generation after the planting of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies, psychologistic paranoia became acute in the witchcraft delusion. Subsiding for a time, it reappeared in the eighteenth century, and again in the first half of the nineteenth, in connection with new revelations, and especially with Adventism. The Millerite excitement of 1843 was followed by a second acute development of the malady. During the years immediately before and after the Civil War it again subsided. Of late it has once more rapidly increased, until now it threatens incalculable disaster. Its present day forms are more subtle and more dangerous than those which it assumed in the earlier decades.

Psychologistic paranoia is distinguished from other forms of insanity, including the hopeless dementia, which it often simulates, by one definite mark. It fixes upon a theory of mind (a psychology), or upon a theory of the relation of mind to body or to "matter" in general, as its focus of obsession. In mild cases it may merely assert the power of mind to ignore or to heal bodily ailments. In more serious cases it commonly denies the reality of corporeal states, and especially of evil, including what healthy people call pain. Advanced and hopeless stages are marked by an overwrought insistence upon certain "logical consequences" of "the fundamental principle." The victims reiterate that since matter is unreal there can be no such thing as the "impersonal causation" which "materialistic science" talks about. Everything that is or that happens, they say, has a personal origin—in a thought or a wish or other state of mind. And since one person by "the right thought" or wish can affect another person helpfully, or with healing power, he can in like manner by "the wrong thought" affect another person injuriously. He can cause illness by "malicious animal magnetism." He can even kill his enemy by directing a "death thought" upon him.

Within the last year dangerous cases of psychologistic paranoia in its incurable stages have rapidly multiplied. The newspapers have more and more frequently reported instances of death said to have been caused by "malicious animal magnetism" or by the "death thought." Under ordinary circumstances there is little justification for commenting upon the self-destruction of an unbalanced person. But when, as happened the other day, a young woman, otherwise sane and healthy, takes her life under the torturing delusion that an enemy has directed a "death thought" upon her, the incident is too full of warning significance to be permitted to pass unheeded. That its significance is seen by the thoughtful has already been demonstrated in the communications and the editorial comments which have pointed out that belief in the "death thought" differs in no essential whatever from that belief in malicious bewitching which brought the horror of great darkness upon Salem and its neighboring towns 250 years ago.

Psychologistic paranoia cannot be prevented by moral teaching, or, indeed, by any inculcation of mere ideas. Sanity is insured only thru bodily health and a continual exercising of the mind upon processes of verification. The people who use the word "science" in connection with mental therapy usually betray their complete ignorance of its meaning. Science is the agreement of ideas with the verdict of the senses. To teach that we have no concern with the senses or with the material world that the senses make known to us is to deny science and to talk stuff which, even when it comes from a university chair of psy-

chology, differs in no essential respect from the vagaries overheard in insane asylum wards, since both deliverances assert that mere ideas, unchecked by sense impressions, may be accepted as truth. The rule which John Stuart Mill laid down for the testing of alleged truth is the rule also for testing the sanity of "views" and of mental habits. That alone is truth, according to Mill, which still appears to be truth when scrutinized in the light of *the whole content of the mind.* Not only the arguing reasons, but also the practical will which makes applications—the pragmatic criterion—and yet again the observing senses, must agree in their verdict. If we would have a sane people, we must bring up our children to *live the complete mental life.* To permit them to grow up in a riotous world of unchallenged ideas, with senses untrained to observe, to measure and to weigh the concrete forms of matter, and therefore with no conception of impersonal causation, is an individual and a national crime, for "that way madness lies."

A New Political Situation in the South

In an interesting paper in *The South Atlantic Quarterly* William Garrott Brown tells Southerners that it is now safe for them to throw off the tyranny, or, as he calls it, "the oppressive habit of public opinion," with its resultant "political solidarity," and assert their right of freedom to belong to any political party they choose or to no political party. This is a condition, he believes, to any escape from that condition of political inferiority and ineffectiveness under which the South has suffered since the Civil War. This release is, he believes, now safe, for the dominant Republican party, he says, has definitely resolved not to interfere with Southern control of Southern affairs. He puts it in this way:

> "Nothing of that sort is any longer likely to be done by the North, or by the nation, against the will of the Southern people. This is a fact which deserves the strongest possible emphasis. For it is, in my judgment, a fact which marks the transition to a new period in the history of the Southern question; to a period in which we need not any longer be controlled as we have been—in which we ought not to be controlled as we have been—by the fact of the presence of the African among us. . . . Northern public opinion no longer demands interference with our internal political *régime.* The Republican party no longer makes any real threat of such interference. There is not any really strong faction in that party which makes such a threat."

What Mr. Brown says is perfectly true, and it has been true for thirty years, ever since President Hayes withdrew from the South all military oversight and left the Southern States to rule the negro as they pleased, trusting to limitations of that rule provided by the new Amendments. We believed then, as we believe now, that President Hayes's policy was politically wise and necessary, altho it allowed great wrongs to be inflicted on the negroes for a generation. But worse wrongs were being suffered before, more violence, more hatred, and it takes time and place and education to reorganize society on stable and fair conditions. They are in sight, and Mr. Brown's paper is proof of it, for he tells his fellow Southerners they must stop worrying about the negro, and that the negro of thrift and education should have free access to the ballot.

But this raises the question again, What is the proper duty of the Republican party to the negro? On this subject the national platform of 1908 was positive enough and fairly definite. It said:

> "We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color. We declare once more, and without reservation, for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro; and we condemn all devices which have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reasons of color alone, as unfair, un-American, and repugnant to the supreme law of the land."

That plank was not long, but it was good enough for a national platform and to announce a national policy. But unfortunately all this does not belong to Congressional action; it concerns State action in the South. Not much more can be done by Congress, but there is much for the Republican party to do in the Southern States. In Maryland the Republican party fights the proposed law

and constitutional amendment designed to deny negro suffrage, and the law has been vetoed by a Democratic Governor. Here is one of the evidences of progress.

At present there is plenty of the ethical element for political parties to talk about, and, if they please, to put in their platforms; but all that does not differentiate the two leading parties. Both want, or say they want, great and rich organizations controlling public utilities so controlled that they cannot rob the public; yet it is not easy to divide on the question. Other questions are those of policy, financial or political, tariff, banking system, etc. But in the Southern States the Republican party can, if it will, make an active campaign for equal justice—which means equal treatment before the law—for all of all colors and races. It will keep the party in the minority for years yet, perhaps, but it might give courage, and it has the ultimate future with it. That is a question of ethics, of principle, and therefore it gives scope for enthusiasm. But we fear it is too severe a strain for the lily-whites.

Deforestation and Drouth

Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, has laid before the House of Representatives a report on the influence of forests on floods and climate, in which he takes the most emphatic issue with the almost unanimous judgment of scientists. He holds that the decrease of precipitation of rain should be regarded as the cause, rather than the result of the barren condition of the soil. He asserts that dead forests stand long after the streams have receded, a fact that goes to show that their removal did not precede the drouth or drouthy era; but that the forests ceased to exist when the rainfall became deficient.

The local temperature he lays to the character of the soil covering, and wooded areas, he thinks, may slightly retard the growth of crops in their neighborhood. The flooding of an area or the cutting away of forests may have some minute effect on local climate, but this does not mean that there is any great difference in the climatic effect between a forest covering and one of growing crops; it does not signify that there is sufficient change due to the activities of man, to make an appreciable difference in the temperature, or to affect the general climate, or to cause storms to be more frequent than formerly, or to increase the amount of rain.

If there is any change at all due to the removal of forests it is far slighter than has been estimated. He tells us that in New England, where deforestation began early in our history, the rain curve has been a rise; and in the Ohio Valley, where the forest area has been greatly diminished, there has been no decrease at all of rainfall. He quotes European authorities along the same line, to show that in the basin of the River Eure, and elsewhere, the soil has been cultivated more, and the farmers are reaping advantages from the culture of the ground since the removal of the forests. The waters retarded in their flow, have settled in great part thru the ground, and disappeared before reaching those lands in which they formerly made ravines. In other words freshets are less frequent and formidable than formerly.

Professor Lauder is quoted as believing that progressive deforestation of a country has no effect in increasng the frequency of floods, or in augmenting their hight. At the Tenth International Congress of Irrigation, held in 1905, representative writers from France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia were unanimous in the opinion that forests exercise little influence upon either high water or low water of rivers.

Our rainfall then is the result of such fundamentally great causes as not to be appreciably affected by either the planting or the cutting of forests, or by any of the operations of human beings, that change the character of the surface of the land. If this be true, our view of deforestation must be largely modified. We shall have to agree with Mr. Moore that the time has come when we should clear up and seed to cereals and fruit and grass millions of acres that now lie idle under brush or forests. He urges that every acre that will grow food for the people, and reduce the cost of sustaining our enormously increasing population, should be so employed.

This does not mean, by any means,

that forests must be largely destroyed, or that the sweeping out of the woods of a country will benefit agriculture. The theory may go in harmony with forest planting, where forests are needed and tillage is not. The rugged mountain slopes and tops belong naturally to the forests. It would be far better, however, over a large part of the country, to plant orchards of apples than groves of maples and elms. Preservation of forests, cutting wisely, but no more than can be reproduced, enables us to draw a perpetual supply for public and private needs.

All this while the forested lands yield not a handful of wheat nor of corn, and the people are doubling up that must be fed. The general tendency to convert forest lands into cultivated fields, Professor Moore thinks, should not be discouraged. The average virgin forest is wasteful as a source of lumber and of fuel; he would therefore have all of our forests placed under such control that they should be lumber producers of the highest class. In this way we should get returns of a surer sort, from a smaller area, and there could be no valid objection to decreasing the area, so long as well furnished country homes take the place of wild animals and the wilderness. The argument is certainly a good one so far as it applies to the intenser cultivation of a land. We need to bring under the plow twice the area that we already have.

It must not be forgotten, however, that cultivated farms do not take the place of deforested areas, not with any rapidity Immense tracts of land are left to the fury of the elements, and there is not the slightest effort put forth by human beings to regulate the changes that are taking place, or to prevent soil waste. Soil erosion is certainly accelerated by deforestation. The instances are too abundant, under the observation of the most careless, where hilltops are rapidly dumped into the valleys. This erosion is going on so continually that our hillside gardens cannot hold the humus or fertilizers which are applied, unless by special attention of the owner. The author does not show that cultivation, as at present carried on, holds water as well as the forest humus holds it, and we do not believe that it does. This is possible as a future result of a much more advanced agriculture—an agriculture that comprehends the meaning of humus and its importance. Still Dr. Moore may have been doing us a great service, in calling off attention from the supposed value of a forest to hold and to equalize moisture, to the more certain importance of garden soil, well filled with humus, to do the same thing. Many of our woods have very little humus, and many of our gardens have very much humus. In other words what we want is to hold the water that comes, to equalize its influence on the soil, and not let it run away from us, while we sit helpless. It needs about three hundred pounds of water to develop a single pound of solid matter, and maybe it is just as well that we do not rely too much upon forest distribution.

Small streams, however, are surely drying up, and the verdict of the common people is unanimous that it is due to the cutting away of forests; we are convinced that the common judgment is correct. The writer of these notes remembers sawmill streams and cidermill ponds that are now oblierated, and they were located in the best cultivated districts. This has been due undoubtedly in part to drainage. Gardening puts down innumerable tile and stone drains that distribute water. Still, it will need a burden of evidence, based on the most careful observation, before we can reverse our opinion that deforestation has nothing to do with our spring floods and our summer drouths.

A Congressional Appropriation for Peace

Thanks to the efforts of Congressman Richard Bartholdt, from Missouri, the United States has joined the growing number of countries which of late have begun to make some small appropriations for the constructive policy of peace. Early at this session of Congress Mr. Bartholdt introduced a resolution in the House to appropriate $2,500 for the maintenance of the International Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union for the promotion of international arbitration, which bureau is now located at Brussels, but will be transferred to The Hague as soon

as the Carnegie Palace of Peace, now being erected in that city, will be completed. An effort was made by Mr. Bartholdt to have his resolution attached, as an amendment, to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, but this effort failed because the rules of the House prohibit any appropriation for subjects not already authorized by existing law. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the late Mr. Perkins, was, therefore, obliged to raise the point of order, but did so reluctantly because, he said, he believed in the merits of the proposition. Mr. Bartholdt then went to the Senate, where the rules are less rigidly enforced, and in that body, upon motion of Senator Cullom, the amendment was inserted in the Diplomatic bill, and in conference between the two Houses the item was afterward agreed to, but not until Messrs. Bartholdt, Moon and Slayden had appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and explained the object of the appropriation. The significance of this action is, of course, not to be found in the amount appropriated, but in the fact that the American Congress has at last officially recognized that great brotherhood of the world lawmakers, called the Interparliamentary Union, an organization which has accomplished more than almost any other agency in the interest of a world federation of arbitration and peace. The other countries which have either made or are about to make appropriations for the same beneficent purpose are Great Britain, France, Austria, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland. From now on we may expect the governments to expend more and more money for the furtherance of world peace. Who knows but that Edward Everett Hale's prophecy may come true that a Secretary of Peace will eventually hold a more important portfolio in the Cabinet than the Secretary of War?

Paulhan and Weston

Two great achievements of physical courage and endurance have been noted this week, one the flight of Paulhan from London to Manchester in a high wind and benumbing cold, and the other the completion by Weston, now over seventy years old, of his walk from Los Angeles to New York well within his schedule time. Mr. Weston was, if we remember, the first one to walk one hundred miles in a day on exhibition. He has kept temperate and sober, and has accomplished this feat at an age when the pension rules say that an old soldier is presumed to have entirely lost the power to support himself by physical labor. To be a professional walker is no very high ambition, but perhaps as high as to carry one's university letters on his breast for similar physical superiority. Folks like that sort of fame, and doubtless Mr. Roosevelt's athletics and his African prowess have been an element in his popularity here and abroad. M. Paulhan's aviation success has won him $50,000, and his feat is of a higher value because it is in the line of a new victory of science that may much transform the conditions of civilization. But it is not yet proved that winds and storms will allow flight except in quiet weather. Even birds strike for cover in a storm.

Upton Sinclair and Helicon Hall

In our editorial on the Milwaukee Socialist victory in THE INDEPENDENT of April 14, our readers will remember this paragraph:

"Socialism, therefore, is still an experiment. As such it should be viewed by all men with an open mind. We wish well to those who believe in it and especially to those who have the courage to practise their belief. They will be the first to abandon the cause if it won't work. Had Upton Sinclair been prevented from founding Helicon Hall how many "Jungles" and "Journals of Arthur Sterling's" would he have written to prove the tyranny and bigotry of his fellowmen and the paradisical joys of a co-operative household. But one year of Helicon Hall was enough to teach him and his devoted band of enthusiastics that one family to a home is about the correct ratio."

Mr. Sinclair takes exception to the above statement in the following communication:

"The above remark fully involves the implication that I am of the opinion that the Helicon Hall enterprise was a failure. Now, from the facts made public about Helicon Hall, you are perfectly at liberty to draw that conclusion yourself, but you ought not to imply that that is my conclusion. I have nowhere ever written anything to that effect, nor ever said it to any one, nor do I believe it. The last time I referred to Helicon Hall in your columns I stated quite clearly that I considered that we had proved a co-operative home to be a practical proposition; and that

my only reason for not attempting to rebuild it was that I had found it required the entire time of one man to run it, and that not a man whose mind is full of unwritten books. I consider the fact that our Helicon Hall experiment has not given rise to many such enterprises a proof of nothing but the lack of social intelligence among the American people and especially among those who edit our newspapers."

THE INDEPENDENT has taken enough interest in the Helicon Hall experiment to publish several articles about it. Indeed, It was Mr. Sinclair's article in our columns that caused the experiment to be tried. Nevertheless, neither Mr. Sinclair nor any of the other members of Helicon Hall have ever attempted to reunite in another co-operative household or start a new one with a new membership. They were not the kind of people to go back to the old and tried ratio of one family to a home unless they had good reason to. We leave it to our readers, therefore, as to whether we were justified in our reference to Mr. Sinclair and "his devoted band of enthusiastics."

A New Ally

The times change and the London *Times* with them. It announces a Woman's Supplement every Saturday during the social season. It says:

"Special historians of the future may not unlikely record that the most prominent feature of the present day was the outburst of what might be called the collective consciousness of women. . . . Only in our own day has there been heard, in all tones, from the shriek of defiance to the grave softness of good counsel, the voice of woman, declaring her aims, expounding her desires, and speaking for her sex as a part of the community that deserves to be heard."

Accordingly it proposes that the supplement deal with all the interests and activities of women, from politics and public work to domestic life and dress, and shall give expression to the aims and achievements in many fields in which the women of today are making the present age remarkable. It says there is yet no journal in existence which attempts to embrace all the interests and activities of women, from politics to powder, from medicine to millinery; no journal which keeps its finger on all the work that women are doing for the nation, the Empire and the world, and this gap the great Thunderer proposes to fill.

"Chu" and "Ko"

The two principles which these words designate have been from time immemorial at the basis of the Japanese system of morals. "Chu" is loyalty to the Emperor, and "Ko" is filial piety toward parents and ancestors. Dissatisfied with the moral education given in the schools the Japanese Department of Education has issued an instruction in reference to lessons on morality in the elementary schools of the country. It is on these two basic principles that the department bids teachers lay new stress; and new lesson-books have been compiled to impress these two duties on all children. These are very well, but they do not seem basic or sufficient. They do not forbid murder or theft, and, indeed, they may require the commission of these crimes. In a novel based on Japanese customs reviewed by us a woman is applauded for yielding her virtue for just such a reason. Just as righteousness is less than love as a basis of ethics, so obedience to Emperor and parents is less than righteousness. "My country right or wrong" is lower, ethically, than "It is better to obey God than man." Japan cannot help feeling the influence of Western ethical standards. Japan may keep the terms "chu" and "ko," but they will put new meaning in them, with their new civilization. It used to be thought the hight of Chu duty to disembowel one's self in honor of the dead ruler; now Japan has learned better. She will learn better than to teach daughters to prostitute themselves to support their parents.

A Bitter Speech

We observe that Archbishop Gibbons has said not a word yet on Mr. Rooseevlt's Vatican incident; but he is a Cardinal already. Here is Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, a supposed favorite of the Vatican, who in an address on Sunday to the Federation of Catholic Societies, supposed to represent a million members, described Mr. Roosevelt's treatment of the Pope as "insulting," that Mr. Roosevelt allowed oceans of vilification to be heaped on Merry del Val, and that the Catholic, John C. O'Loughlin, who conducted the corre-

spondence for Mr. Roosevelt, is "a sort of Catholic to be ashamed of," one "who is looking for a job and who is willing to sacrifice the things that man holds most sacred" for his own benefit; and he thus pillories him:

> "He will live to see the day that he will regret these words, for there never was a man yet in the history of the world who played the part of Judas that didn't in the end pay for it, and Mr. Callan O'Loughlin, who is insincere, will live on."

and

> "Mr. Roosevelt is shrewd and knows that that kind of a Catholic is not a Catholic at all, and we know that the Federation will keep out of public office such men as this."

A "Judas," whom the Federation must never vote for! That is stiff instruction. We wonder if Archbishop O'Connell can give orders to these million of voters. That method did not work as against Judge Gaynor.

Very properly, *The Christian Advocate* exercises more courteous reserve in its expression of feeling as to Dr. Tipple's outbreak at Rome than we did, but its condemnation is no less distinct. It quotes his language, tells him that it was a time to keep silence, as it was for all Methodists in Italy, at least until Mr. Roosevelt should leave the country. Instead of that, by his "denunciatory utterance" he "prolonged the controversy," directly against the request of Mr. Roosevelt, and "was sure to create a bitter discussion of Colonel Roosevelt's act and to raise a counter demonstration from his friends." His "appeal to American Catholics," our contemporary adds, "was ill-timed" and "calculated to kindle wrath rather than induce reflection." The only explanation it can make is that "he did not finally 'lose his head,' but temporarily lost the use of what the scientists call the *inhibitive* powers contained therein." But we have learned from Judge Holt in his charge on the Hartridge case to discredit the "brain-storm" theory."

When some of the "infant foods" and "remedies" that have been described in a pamphlet just issued by the Department of Agriculture are considered, it is small wonder that so many infants die. The wonder is that any of the babies should live. The remedies that very properly fail to secure the Department's indorsement are those containing morphine, codein, opium, cannabis indica, heroin, and certain other dangerous drugs. Can it be that Secretary Wilson, in his doing of good work by the issuance of an official cook book, the present publication and others that may come contemplates the idea of a five-foot shelf for farmers?

The period of President Roosevelt's term did no greater thing for the country than when it created the reclamation work. It is estimated that the crops produced on lands irrigated by the water system of the Government last year were valued at $14,000,000, and that the increased value of the land was not less than $105,000,000. But it has thus far cost $60,000,000, which leaves a fine profit. It is believe that the settlers will generally be able to make their payments to the Government due May 1, at which time the reclamation project will begin to be self-supporting.

It has often been mentioned that in Italy those villages in which there is a large number of returned immigrants from America show unusual enterprise and comfort. A curious occurrence in a Slovak village in Hungary shows similar influence. Baron Levay began to address a political meeting in Zakoposo in Magyar, when the audience told him they did not know Magyar, and asked him to address them in English, which he did, and the questions of the hearers and the vote of thanks were in English. Four-fifths of the 3,000 inhabitants had returned from America.

It is no great loss to military or any other science that two of the three dirigible balloons which Emperor William "reviewed" the other day as the beginning of his air fleet were wrecked on their return. And a similar fate befell last week the British army machine, which was destroyed in a gale. The future does not belong to balloons, but to craft heavier than air.

Insurance

Infant Mortality

Some researches regarding infant mortality, made by Dr. Herman Schwartz, of this city, show deplorable conditions, some of which are removable. According to Dr. Schwartz, many of the deaths of children under one year old are directly traceable to inadequate nourishment. From his own experience in the work of saving babies under two years of age he deduces that the most critical period of an infant's life is the fourth week. There is likewise a fearful hazard during the second, third and fourth months. He found a mortality of 172 in every 1,000 babies whose parents were illiterate against 111 in every 1,000 among children of literate parents. Where the food was good the mortality sank to 62 in 1,000, against 144 per 1,000 where poor and inadequate food obtained. Dr. Schwartz has compiled charts which show that infant mortality was 159 for every 1,000 where both parents were native born Americans. Where the mother was foreign born, the rate was 116. Where both parents were foreign born the rate was 117. In cases where the mother was a breadwinner the doctor's experience showed an infant death rate of 164 for every 1,000, as compared with 110 where the wife and mother was unemployed. Where the family income was $5 per week only, the mortality rate was 236 in 1,000; where the income was from $6 to $10, the mortality was 124, and but 92 where the wages were $15 per week or over. The death rate in big families is greater than in small ones.

Mr. Choate and the McCurdy Settlements

In our issue of April 21 we made some reference to the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the settlements made by it in connection with the McCurdy suits. These settlements were criticised very sharply by Superintendent Hotchkiss. Following the widespread publication of these criticisms Joseph H. Choate, the senior counsel of the company, wrote a letter to Charles A. Peabody, the president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which he assumes the entire responsibility for the legality of the financial settlements made by the company with Richard A. McCurdy, Robert H. McCurdy, Charles H. Raymond & Co. and others of the former management. Mr. Choate's letter sets forth that the special committee to the board of trustees having the settlement of this matter delegated to them carefully considered and understood the whole situation. They did not mislead or intend to mislead the board of directors. $750,000 was received in settlement of this matter, as follows, viz.: $250,000 in cash from Mr. McCurdy, $250,000 from C. H. Raymond & Co. by a credit on the amount standing due to them on the company's books, and $250,000 from Robert H. McCurdy by a similar credit on commissions coming to him under his contract, to which was to be added $65,050.73, the amount of the bill for supplies received from Lawrence.

The reissue of a license to the United Surety Company, of Baltimore, to do business in this State was refused this week by Superintendent Hotchkiss. The capital of the company has been cut from $500,000 to $250,000 to make good a $90,000 impairment of capital. During the investigation made in connection with this Baltimore concern it developed that the Knabes, who were in control of the company, had borrowed considerable sums of the Metropolitan Trust Company, at high rates. The control of the United Surety Company has been taken over by Thomas H. Bowles, of Baltimore. Mr. Bowles was at one time an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

William H. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of Insurance for New York, last week authorized the Standard Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to begin business in New York State. The company has a paid-in capital of $500,000.

Financial

Increased Steel Dividend

THE dividend rate on Steel Corporation common stock has at last been raised to 5 per cent. This action was taken by the directors on the 26th ult., following a report of Judge Gary, for the finance committee, that conditions justified such an increase. At the same time the committee recommended that 5 per cent. should hereafter be regarded as a maximum annual rate, and that further increases, if any should be made, should be declared in the form of extra dividends. Opinions differ as to the wisdom and expediency of raising the dividend at this time to a rate never before paid. Net earnings for the first quarter of 1910 ($37,616,876) were less by $3,354,000 than those of the quarter immediately preceding. The condition of the iron and steel trade is not quite so good as it was a short time ago. It has recently been necessary to reduce the output of pig iron, owing to the accumulation of surplus stocks. Prices of iron have declined. The Corporation has just announced a wage increase amounting to about $10,000,000, which is equal to nearly 2 per cent. on the common stock. Of course, the earnings available for common dividends are ample. The answer to criticism based upon the conditions which have been mentioned is that the management of the company and of its finances has been admirable; that those to be credited with this management are responsible for this increase of dividend; and that it is a fair presumption that neither their conservatism nor their ability has been impaired. The increase appears to have been discounted in the stock market. There were large transactions in Steel common, which furnished nearly one-fourth of the week's business on the Stock Exchange, but the end of the week showed a net loss of $5⅜ per share.

Railway Wages and Rates

WHEN the organized employees of the Eastern railroads applied some months ago for a considerable increase of pay because of the higher cost of living, the companies replied that they also were affected by this higher cost. They were paying higher prices for substantially all the supplies and equipment which they had to buy, but there had been no increase in the average of their freight rates. Many of these companies have recently consented to increase wages by about 6 per cent., and probably all of them will do this. Naturally, they will insist upon raising their freight rates. The rate advances announced thus far, however, are those to be made by Western roads, on which there has been no recent general increase of wages. Advances will be made in the East, if the authorities permit. If freight rates remain unchanged, no increase of dividends can be expected. Higher rates may allow a higher dividend in some instances, but the present condition of the growing crops does not promise an abundance of such traffic as depends upon farm products.

....It is now estimated at Washington that the tax on corporations' net earnings will yield only $22,000,000, and that $3,500,000 of this will be received from the city of New York.

....Last week, the steamship "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" had as part of her cargo, consigned to London, $10,000,000 in gold, the greatest amount ever taken from New York on one ship.

....Gross earnings of 370 street railway companies in 1909 showed an increase of nearly $30,000,000, or about 7½ per cent. The increase of net earnings was $19,750,000, or 14 per cent.

....In the year ending on March 1 last, 93,370 persons emigrated from the United States to Canada. It is shown by the Bureau of Immigration that about 12,000 of these were heads of families, and it is estimated that the 93,370 emigrants took with them nearly $100,000,000. During the last thirteen years, Canada has received 520,830 immigrants from the States.

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Survey of the World

The President's Speeches

On his way westward last week the President stopped for two days in Pittsburg. He spoke briefly there at the founder's day exercises of the Carnegie Institute, on the 2d, and on the same day warmly commended Secretary Knox in an elaborate review of the work of the State Department, at the Grant Day dinner of the Americus Club. After referring to the tariff negotiations with Canada and other countries, he said:

"The example set by the last Administration, with Mr. Root at the head of the State Department, in cultivating good relations with all the South American and Central American Republics, has been followed closely by Mr. Knox, and the department under him. I say this deliberately for the purpose of meeting suggestions and criticism that there has been a departure from such policy, and I venture to affirm that never before in the history of the country have our relations with South American and Central American Republics been more friendly than they are to-day. By tact and diplomatic guidance a war between Peru and Bolivia was avoided, and not a little of the credit for reaching an honorable and pacific settlement was due to the sensible and straightforward suggestion of our Secretary of State."

Mr. Knox, he continued, was bending his energies to procure an agreement between Peru and Ecuador. The Department's course with respect to Nicaragua had been subjected to wholly unwarranted criticism:

"The great disturber of Central America in recent years has been Zelaya, the tyrannical and unprincipled President of the Republic of Nicaragua. With respect to every plan for the promotion of pacification and friendly relations between the five republics he played the part of marplot. When his brutal and cruel exactions drove a part of the people of Nicaragua into rebellion and an extended civil war he violated the laws of war and the rights of American citizens who had regularly enlisted in the ranks of the revolutionists by taking their lives. He thus gave a right to the Government of the United States to demand reparation and to decide, by reason of the character of his Government—exemplified by this cruelty toward American citizens—to withdraw all diplomatic relations by a letter of Secretary Knox which gave full reasons therefor and which notified the contending forces in Nicaragua that the United States would hold each one to strict accountability were the rights of American citizens further outraged. It is undoubtedly true that the attitude of the United States toward Zelaya so injured his prestige and brought him so clearly to the bar of the public opinion of the world as an international criminal that he was obliged to abdicate and leave his Government to a better man.

At the proper time our Government would ask Nicaragua to make just reparation for the killing of Groce and Cannon. "The elimination of Castro, who was of the class of Zelaya," had enabled us to settle American claims in Venezuela. Argentina had placed here a contract for two battleships. "The opportunity to get this business was brought about directly by the untiring efforts of the Department of State":

"The theory that the field of diplomacy does not include in any degree commerce and the increase of trade relations is one to which Mr. Knox and this Administration do not subscribe. We believe it to be of the utmost importance that while our foreign policy should not be turned a hair's breadth from the straight path of justice, it may be well made to include active intervention to secure for our merchandise and our capitalists opportunity for profitable investment which shall inure to the benefit of both countries concerned.

The Department was striving to assist Americans in securing railway contracts in Turkey, to obtain for American capital a share of the railway loans to China, and to maintain the policy of the "open door" in the Orient. A direct con-

tribution to the cause of peace was Mr. Knox's "project for evolving a general Court of Arbitral Justice out of the theory of the Prize Court Convention drawn up at the Hague Conference."——In St. Louis, on the 4th, at a luncheon given by the Business Men's League, the President spoke of the Supreme Court, having in mind Mr. Bryan's criticism of the appointment of Governor Hughes. The Supreme Court, he said, was to him the most sacred part of the Government, and the appointment of justices was his highest and most sacred function. He had heard or seen a criticism of one appointment on the ground, as he understood it, that "the appointee was not an implacable foe of wealth or corporations":

"I believe that we all, Democrats and Republicans, Republicans and Insurgents, as patriotic citizens—and we all are that—are in favor of having upon that bench men who are foes of nothing but what is wrong and are in favor of equal justice to every one, whether that be an organization of men doing business under the law and using the instrumentality of a corporation to promote the industries of the country or be he the humblest citizen struggling with his hands to earn a living for his family. I do not mean to say that men by their habits of life may not acquire a bent or a prejudice in one direction or another and that it isn't wise to select for the highest tribunal men who have such a bent and who have in their makeup the danger of prejudice to one interest or against another, but I do mean to say that there is in the public journals and in what I may call the cant of the demagogs a disposition to charge that kind of a bent in favor of corporate wealth and corporate greed and corporate monopoly when there is no justice for the charge at all. This assumption of peculiar honesty manifested by class declaration and the stirring up of class spirit is something that ought to be deprecated in our Republic, or else it will lead to great danger. We ought to take up the discussion of public questions and discuss their effect with judicial calmness and not have our minds diverted by charges of prejudice and corrupt motives. I say charges utterly unsupported by evidence or calm consideration."

He also spoke of the great need of reform in methods of litigation, to prevent delay which gave advantage to the man with the longest purse.——The nomination of Governor Hughes was confirmed on the 2d by unanimous vote, without debate. No weight was given to a long protest addressed to the Judiciary Committee by the American Anti-Trust League.

The Election of Senator Lorimer

Following the publication of charges affecting the election, a year ago, of United States Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, three Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature have been indicted. Mr. Lorimer, a Republican, was elected by the votes of fifty-five Republicans and fifty-three Democrats. The first confession was made a few days ago by Charles A. White, a Democratic member of the House, who said in a sworn statement that he was paid $1,000 by Lee O'Neil Browne, of Ottawa, the Democratic leader in the House, to vote for Lorimer, and also that at the end of the session, in July last, he received $900 from Robert E. Wilson, of Chicago, another Democratic member, as his share of the "jackpot," a general corruption fund distributed at the time of adjournment. The matter was at once taken up by a special grand jury. To this jury, on the 5th, Representative Beckemeyer, Democrat, of Carlyle, confest that he also had received $1,000 and $900. On the 6th, the jury indicted Browne for bribery, Wilson for perjury, and Representative Michael S. Link, of Mitchell, for perjury. The last two had denied to the jury that they were in St. Louis when (as White had sworn) the fund was distributed there. Having been indicted, Link confest that he also had received $1,000 and $900. Other confessions are expected. Browne says White borrowed money from him and sought to blackmail him when he refused to loan any more. Lorimer asserts that no money was used to procure his election, adding that White's charges were published by a newspaper that seeks to wreck certain financial institutions which he is organizing. Ex-Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, said in an interview last week he believed 50 per cent. of the seats in the United States Senate had been "practically purchased."——An inquiry concerning certain legislation in Illinois may follow the indictment, last week, of William J. Henley, formerly a judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, and afterward general counsel and president of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, for embezzlement. This indictment is related to the company's attempt to recover a large sum

from certain persons who acted as its agents in real estate transactions in Chicago. One of the defendants seeks to account for about $200,000 by saying that it was used in the Legislature to buy legislation which the company desired.

The Ballinger Inquiry

In the investigation concerning the public lands, Secretary Ballinger was under cross-examination for two or three days last week, and at times showed much irritation. There were sharp passages between counsel, and the committee itself was not in good humor. The cross-examination was not especially fruitful. Mr. Ballinger characterized a written statement of his predecessor, Mr. Garfield, as "neither fair nor truthful." This was the assertion that the Secretary had directed that the withdrawn lands be restored slowly, in order that the action might not attract public attention. Mr. Ballinger also said that $700,000 had been wasted by the Forestry Service in connection with the Menominee Reserve. Forester Pinchot's successor, Mr. Graves, has since virtually denied this. The Secretary gave notice that if he remained at the head of the Department he would "kill all the snakes," meaning subordinates not loyal to him or in sympathy with his administration. Some think this foreshadows the removal of Director Newell and Chief Engineer Davis, of the Reclamation Service, whose testimony has not been on his side. The following letter, sent to Mr. Ballinger by the President, from Beverly, Mass., on September 13, 1909, was read:

"I send you in letter form my conclusions in re Glavis's charges and other matters. I have studiously refrained from mentioning Pinchot's name in the matter because I do not wish to make it impossible for him to remain in the service. I value him highly as a public servant and believe him capable of further great usefulness. His weakness has been an inability to credit high and honorable motives to those who differ with him as to his method of doing things when he is pursuing a worthy object with all the enthusiasm of his nature. I know him well and am very fond of him personally, and mean, if possible, in spite of this defect, to preserve his great ability, valuable experience and his patriotic, disinterested zeal for the benefit of the public service. Please, therefore, advise your subordinates to be very particular not to involve Mr. Pinchot in this matter, and to rest silent in view of the complete acquittal they receive from my letter.

"Should it be necessary, as is not unlikely, to submit all this record and evidence to Congress, I shall be glad to have your authority and that of your subordinates to leave out of your answers any references to Pinchot or the part he took in bringing Glavis's report to my attention. I have every confidence in both you and Pinchot. I know you are both patriotic and sincere and both favor generally the same result as to conservation, but that you are a lawyer like me and insist on the legal way, while Pinchot is impatient of such restraint. I wish to secure the high value of the services of you both for the great work before us."

Votes of the committee upon certain questions indicate, it is thought in Washington, that in the final report seven members will support Secretary Ballinger, while five (four Democrats and Representative Madison, insurgent Republican) will dissent.

Wages and Railway Rates

Additional increases of wages were made last week. Arbitrators in the case of the New York Central reported an elaborate schedule of increases, and their decision will cause similar changes to be made by the Delaware & Hudson and the Lackawanna Railroad companies. Trolley employees in Springfield, Mass., accepted arbitration, and this course will probably be taken with respect to other trolley lines controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company. The National Association of Lithographers decided to grant an eight-hour day (instead of the present day of nine hours) for 20,000 men, and to provide insurance in case of illness, accident or death. About 5,000 carpenters and other workmen in the building trades have gone on strike in Southern New England for higher pay. Those in Hartford have been successful. The Steel Corporation has established a pension fund of $8,000,000, which is to be consolidated with the similar fund of $4,000,000 set apart some years ago by Mr. Carnegie.—— Higher passenger and freight rates on the railroads excite protest. Passenger rates thruout New England have been increased, the average addition being 13½ per cent. on the Boston & Albany

and from 15 to 20 per cent. on the Boston & Maine. To commuters' rates on the New Haven road from 15 to 30 per cent. has been added, and similar increases of all such rates near New York are expected. There will be a general advance of freight rates to compensate for the increase of wages. Some railroad men say the additional wages already granted, or soon to be given, east of the Mississippi, amount to $48,000,000, and President Brown, of the New York Central, predicts that the total railway increase this year will be $100,000,000.

Earthquake in Costa Rica

Cartago, formerly the capital of Costa Rica, was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake on the 4th, the shocks beginning at a little before seven o'clock in the evening. They had not been preceded by any activity of the neighboring volcano, Irazu. About 1,800 persons were killed, a large majority of them in the city, and the remainder in Paraiso, Pocaca and other villages situated within a few miles. In Cartago only a very few low wooden houses were spared. Among the destroyed buildings were ten churches, the College of the Silesian Fathers (where several priests and a number of students perished), and the new Temple of Peace, erected by Mr. Carnegie for the Central American Court of Justice. Mr. Carnegie says the Temple will be rebuilt. Dr. Bucanegra, Guatemala's representative in the Court, lost his wife and one child. Rafael Troy, a well-known poet, was killed. At the end of last week more than 500 bodies had been taken from the ruins. Special trains, bearing doctors and nurses, were sent from San José, the capital. At last accounts, thousands were homeless and without food. The ignorant and superstitious ascribed the calamity to the influence of Halley's comet. Cartago, which had a population of 12,000, is situated about 6,000 feet above the sea level. Several times it had suffered greatly from earthquakes, and in 1841 was destroyed by them. In April last, much loss of property was caused by shocks in other parts of Costa Rica.

Death of King Edward

Edward VII, King of England, died at 11.45 on the night of May 6 at Buckingham Palace. His last illness was short, for altho he had suffered from a cold for a week it was not until Thursday, the 5th, that the public became aware that his condition was serious. The weakness of his throat has several times before threatened his life and in this case bronchitis passed into pneumonia and the specialists who were summoned to the palace could do nothing but extend his life thru the administration of oxygen. Up to the last day he insisted upon attending to important business and could hardly be kept to his bed by the physicians' orders. He evidently realized his condition, as, speaking between the intervals of unconsciousness and violent coughing, he said: "Well, it is all over, but I have done my duty." His ruling passion was strong, and shortly before his death he inquired the result of the Kempton Park races and was gratified to learn that his horse, Witch of the Air, had unexpectedly won. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria, Prince Christian, the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, Princess Louise and Prince Francis of Teck were present at the time of his death. In accordance with precedent King George first announced his father's death by a telegram to the Lord Mayor of London. ——Edward VII was born on November 9, 1841, and was christened in St. George's Chapel January 25, where his chief sponsor was Frederick William IV, King of Prussia. He received the name of Albert after his father, the Prince Consort, and Edward from his maternal grandfather, Duke of Kent. He was educated chiefly by private tutors, but attended lectures at Edinburgh, Cambridge and Oxford Universities. He has been a great traveler from his early youth to the present year. His visit to Canada and the United States in 1860 was the occasion of great popular rejoicings and fetes of hitherto unprecedented magnitude. In 1875 he visited India and thereby did much to confirm the loyalty of the people and native princes. For France he always had a particular attachment and was a constant attendant upon its theatrical and sporting events.



THE NEW KING, THE LATE KING AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His predilection for games of all kinds and society of a lively character was a cause of offense to many of his subjects and sometimes involved him in discreditable affairs, such as the Tranby Croft scandal of 1890, when he was summoned as a witness in a suit for slander brought by Sir William Gordon Cumming against those who accused him of cheating at baccarat, when the Prince was acting as banker. Since his accession to the throne in 1901, on the death of Queen Victoria, he has, however, won all hearts by his attention to the duties of his position and his management of affairs while maintaining a strictly constitutional and impartial atitude. His friendly and intimate relations with monarchs and public men of Europe has been used to smooth over international difficulties and to promote the peace of Europe. He has revived many of the old English

spectacular functions and his court has been more brilliant and open to a wider circle than that of his mother during her years of widowhood. It is largely owing to his personal popularity that the anti-monarchical and republican feeling of the past generation has become extinct, and during the violent attack upon the hereditary principles involved in the recent discussion of the rights of the House of Lords, even the most radical reformers avoided any reference to the King. Edward was married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, the second daughter of the King of Denmark, an alliance which was much more favorably received by the people than that with the German Princess which Queen Victoria is said to have preferred. Of his six children four are now living: George Frederick, who now becomes King; Princess Louise, born February 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife; Princess Victoria Alexandra, born July 6, 1868, and Princess Maud Charlotte, born November 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Prince Karl of Denmark, now King Haakon VI of Norway. At the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, January 22, 1901, he ascended the throne, but his coronation, set for June 26, 1902, had to be postponed at the last moment on account of a dangerous attack of perityphlitis. On his recovery the coronation took place August 9, 1902.

Accession of George V

The Privy Council assembled at St. James's Palace at four o'clock in the afternoon of May 7th, and the new king, driving from Marlborough House with Queen Mary, appeared before it and took the oath of office administered by Lord Chancellor Loreburn. He was dressed in an admiral's uniform and wore no orders but the Garter. After he had signed the proclamation the Cabinet Ministers tendered to him the seals of office, which His Majesty returned confirming their appointments, whereupon they swore allegiance and kissed the King's hand. The King's address to the Council was brief and concluded with the following paragraph, following a reference to his father's reign:

"To endeavor to follow in his footsteps and at the same time to uphold the Constitutional Government of these realms will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon the Parliament and upon the people of these islands and my dominions beyond the seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties, and their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavor for our people's good."

A salute of sixty-eight guns, telling the age of the late King, was fired in the Palace Park at the conclusion of the ceremony. The evidences of public grief are unmistakably genuine. Crowds throng the London streets wearing black garments or mourning badges. Socialist and Irish speakers at mass-meetings took occasion to express their sincere regard for Edward VII, and special services were held in Roman Catholic Cathedral and Jewish synagog. Telegrams of condolence have been received in thousands from foreign governments and prominent personages.

Character of the New King

So little is known of the character and opinions of the new sovereign that his advent is viewed with great curiosity and some apprehension. He assumes power in a crisis which even the tactfulness of his father was not able to relieve. The Lords and Commons are still at odds, and while a truce may be declared for a few months the issue cannot be long postponed. King George is generally supposed to be inclined toward the Tories as his father was toward the Liberals, but he is thought to be concerned with social reform and he has been diligent in his attendance at parliamentary sessions during the recent debates. He is in many ways a marked contrast with his father. He takes little interest in sport or society, but is of a studious and retiring disposition, unpretentious of manner and regardless of pomp. He lacks the geniality of Edward and his proficiency in foreign tongues. His hobby is postage stamps, of which he has a collection estimated to be worth half a million. There are no scandals in his private life except the rumor, officially denied, of a morganatic marriage with a daughter of Admiral Seymour, when

he was at Malta. His elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, died in 1892, and Prince George succeeded to his political expectations and to his fiancée, the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, generally known as "Princess May," and a great favorite with the English people. She was to have been married on February 27, 1892, to the Duke of Clarence, but on January 14 he died, and on July 6, 1893, she was married to Prince George, now heir to the throne. They have six children, of whom the eldest, Prince Edward, soon to become Prince of Wales, is now nearly sixteen. King George is now nearly forty-five, and was born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865. He entered the navy with his brother in 1877, and in 1879 they started on a three years' cruise around the world on the "Bacchante." In 1901, on the "Ophir," he made a nine months' tour of the British colonies, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, and on his return delivered an address at Guildhall of strong imperialistic tone, beginning with the words "Wake up, England!"

Roosevelt at Christiania

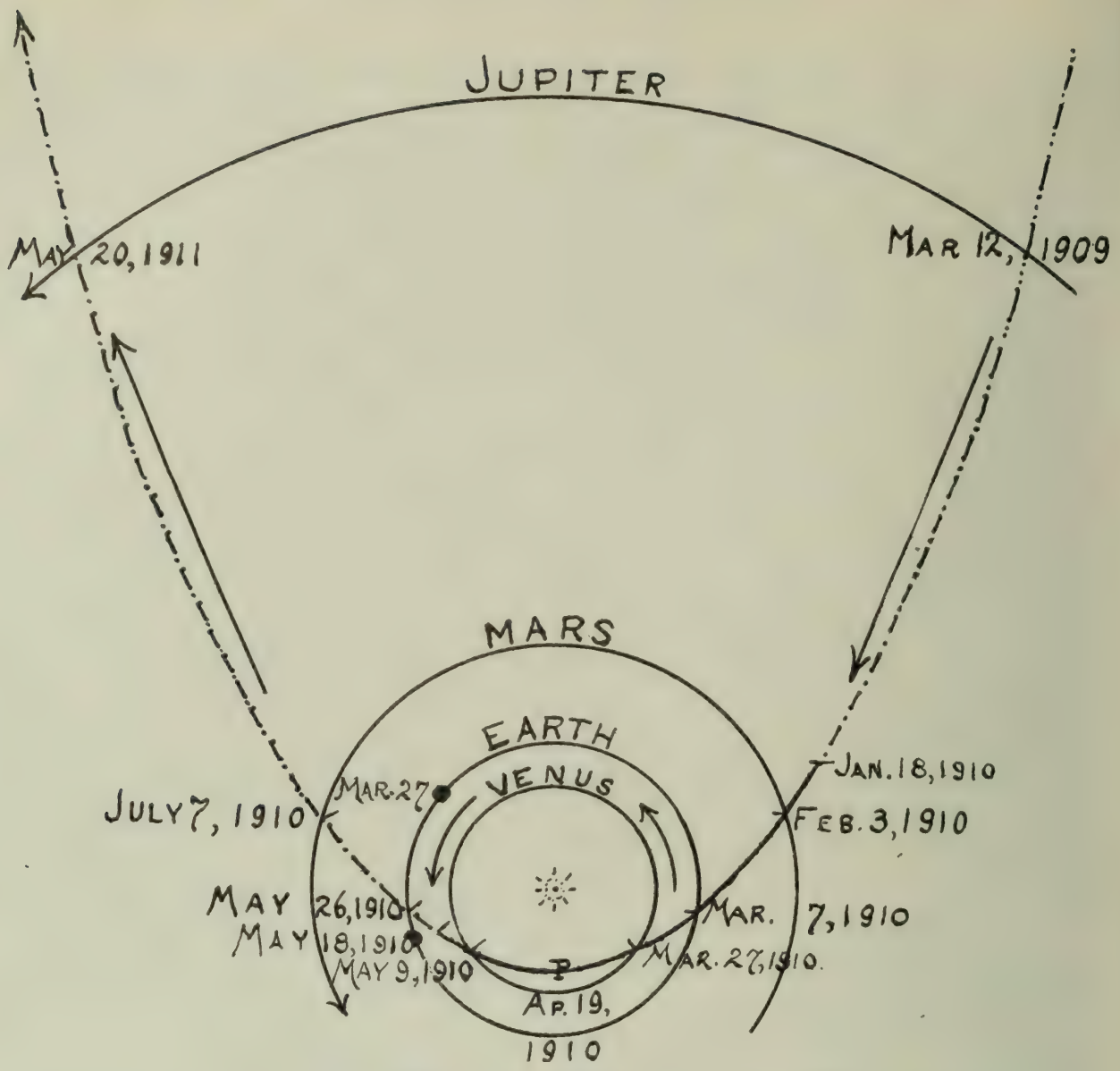
It is not necessary for us to describe the royal reception given to ex-President Roosevelt at Copenhagen and Stockholm, but his visit to the capital of Norway is an event which is likely to prove of great political importance since he delivered there an address on methods of securing permanent international peace. It is one of the requirements of the Nobel Peace Committees that all persons who receive the prizes shall then or shortly after deliver in Stockholm or Christiania, an address on some subject connected with the achievements for which the prize had been bestowed. President Roosevelt received the prize for the promotion of international peace in 1906 on account of his efforts for the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, but the requirement of personal attendance was suspended in his case. Mr. Roosevelt's address we publish on another page. It was delivered in the State Theater at Christiania to an audience of about 1,800 people. The stage was decorated exclusively with American flags. King Haakon and Queen Maud were in attendance and the address of welcome was given by John Lund, former president of the Storthing and vice-president of the Nobel Prize Committee on Peace. Mr. Roosevelt prefaced his address by a tribute to the late Björnstjerne Björnson.——Mr. Roosevelt's visit to England will be marred by the death of the King since the Court will be in mourning and no official entertainments can be given. In accordance with Mr. Roosevelt's request, the German Emperor has cancelled the arrangements for all official functions and will receive him only privately. Mr. Roosevelt will be the guest of Ambassador Hill in Berlin instead of being entertained at the royal castle. On account of his continuous speechmaking Mr. Roosevelt's voice has given way and he is exceedingly hoarse.

Peary Honored in London

The highest honor to which an explorer may attain is to receive the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and that this has now been bestowed upon Commander Robert E. Peary may atone in part for the fact that the pretensions of another robbed him at first of the applause which he should have received upon his return. Albert Hall was packed to its limits with an audience of 10,000 people when he appeared before the society, and he was received with unprecedented enthusiasm when he arose to address them. His closing paragraph referred to the British explorers as follows:

"In the person of Capt. Bartlett your flag stands next the north pole; in the person of Capt. Scott, God willing, it shall stand at the south pole. Honors are equal. We are of one blood. Thank you."

Then Major Leonard Darwin, president of the society, bestowed upon him the gold medal as "the one and only man who has yet, since the world began, led a party of his fellow creatures to a pole of the earth." At the same time Major Darwin called attention to the fact that it was not the policy of the society to honor any mere race for the Pole, but that the medal was given for Arctic exploration. A silver replica of the medal was presented to Captain Bartlett.



PATH AND SCHEDULED TIMES OF HALLEY'S COMET.

Unbroken line, from January 18 to May 18, indicates that part of the path above the ecliptic or earth's plane. P, perihelion, nearest the sun. May 18, comet directly between sun and earth, making transit of sun. Other dates, times of crossing orbits of the planets. (Drawn by the author.)

Thru the Comet's Tail

BY FREDERIC CAMPBELL, SC.D.

[Next week Wednesday the world passes thru the tail of Halley's comet. Whether we shall be able to see or feel it the reader can learn from the following article by the president of the Department of Astronomy of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.—EDITOR.]

IF the visit of Halley's comet to our skies is an event of a lifetime, the earth's passing thru its tail is easily an event of the ages. There is no record that the earth ever hazarded this plunge before, nor is there any prophecy that it will ever do it again. While we do not know just when Neptune laid his mighty hand on the celestial wanderer, intending to rush by with a single bow and be gone forever, and tied him up in the ellipse in which he has ever since traveled, we are able to trace his periodical visits back to 240 B. C., and to identify sixteen appearances. But the probabilities have always been overwhelming against the event which is now actually to occur.

The passing of the earth thru the tail of the comet is one and the same occurrence with the transit of the sun's face by the comet's head. In order that this may happen, earth, comet and sun must all be in a straight line. The probabilities are almost infinite that the three

bodies would arrange themselves in some kind of a triangle rather than in a straight line; that is, that one of the three would be a little out of line. The bringing of the three bodies into a straight line is a remarkable concatenation of events. The transit is to take place late on the 18th of May. On that day and at almost the same hour and minute the comet is to do two things that might easily have been separated by hours and days, thus making impossible both a transit and a passage thru the tail: namely, it is to pass its descending node and at the same time to be in conjunction with the sun.

By the former is meant that the comet on this date descends from above the plane of the ecliptic to below the same. The comet's orbit is not in the plane of the ecliptic, that on which the earth travels, and near which all the planets perform their revolutions, but it is inclined thereto by an angle of about 18 degrees; nearly all its time is spent beneath our plane; with every mile that it approaches, however, it ascends 1,631 feet nearer to it; on the 18th of January last it arrived at its ascending node, cut thru the plane of the ecliptic, and went on above it so high that, when it crossed the earth's orbit, early in March, it was 15,000,000 miles higher. In exactly four months it comes around to its descending node, and on the 18th of May it is again cutting the plane of the ecliptic, only this time downward. This brings it temporarily in the same plane with the sun and earth.

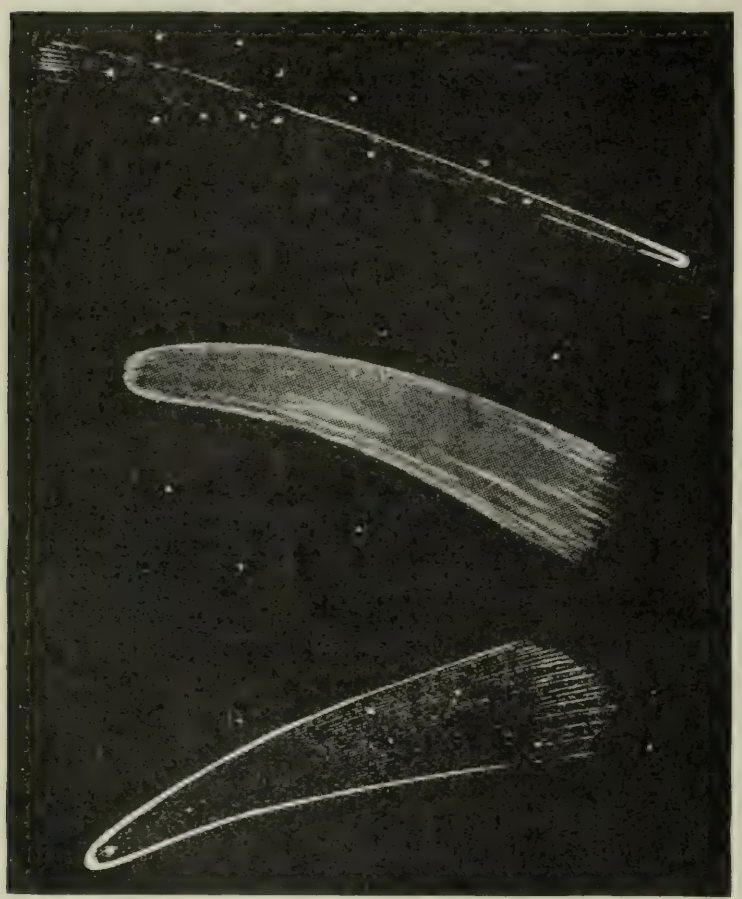
But while the comet is just now level with the sun, it is dropping, and its transfer from above to below our plane might be accomplished either before or after passing the sun; in that case it would pass either below or above and there would be no transit. Of this the probabilities are so great as to produce almost mental certainty. Yet the fact is that the passing of the descending node and the conjunction with the sun are so nearly at the same hour and minute that a transit of the sun's face, on the one hand, and the earth's passing thru the comet's tail, on the other, are fully assured.

There are only three other bodies which ever transit the sun, namely, the moon, Mercury and Venus. The moon has both her ascending and descending nodes every month and comes into conjunction with the sun in passing at new moon every month; but, like most comets, it usually gets by either above or below; but when otherwise its transit produces an eclipse of the sun, partial or total, as the case may be. Mercury made its last transit in November, 1907, and will make its next in November, 1914. Venus made its last transit in December, 1882, and will not make another till June, 2004, omitting 112 years. When we consider the frequency with which all these bodies pass their nodes and pass the sun, and the infrequency with which they transit the sun, we are enabled to realize the remarkable character of the cometary transit about to occur. If Methuselah saw Halley's comet twelve or thirteen times in his long life, it is safe to say that he never witnessed a transit. Such a performance is recorded of only one other comet, namely, the great comet of 1882.

On the other hand, the passing of the earth thru the tails of comets must be almost equally rare; not quite, because a comet's tail spreads to an enormous width and might involve the earth, even when the head failed to traverse the sun's face. Thus we have the record that the earth passed thru the tail of the comet of 1819, on June 26 of that year, and thru the tail of the comet of 1861, on June 30 of the latter year; but the heads of these comets did not transit the sun's face. The records of one transit, however, and of two passings thru comets' tails, assure us that our impending experience is not altogether new or unknown.

It is an almost universal rule that the tail of a comet is swept back from the sun by some force supposed to be the pressure of light. This is why the comet's tail will involve the earth when its head is seen in transit. Yet it will probably not be at the identical moment, but a little after, because of the curvature of the tail backward. Just what that curvature is we do not yet know; otherwise we could say how many hours after transit the tail would sweep down upon this globe. But combining the predictions of several eminent authorities.

not fully agreeing among themselves, the transit may be expected between 7 p. m. of May 18 and 1 a. m. following, Eastern time. Cowell and Crommelin, of Greenwich Observatory, place it at 9 p. m., Eastern time. Possibly by midnight we may expect the outer fringe of the tail to touch the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere. And, inasmuch as after the central moment of transit the entire comet, including the tail, will be



COMETS OF 1811, 1835 (HALLEY'S) AND 1843.

rapidly dropping, and the earth, too, rapidly speeding away from the transit line, it is plain that our globe will not pass thru the center of the tail, where it must traverse at least a million miles to make an exit, but some other portion where the passage will be materially shorter. But, even so, the experience will be a matter of hours.

That we have twice gone thru comets' tails without harm is full assurance of safety in this instance. While the tail of Halley's comet consists of vapors driven off from its active head, and there are in it poisonous elements, such as hydrogen and cyanogen, it is so extremely thin as to be literally next to nothing. Every day's atmosphere is thick with poisons as compared with anything that the comet will introduce. Even if it were otherwise it would be a question whether much or any harm would be caused. On the one hand all the products of combustion from the burning of fuel and the breathing of animals, all the outpouring of smoke, gas, ashes and lava from not a few volcanoes, are marvelously disposed of by processes that take place in our atmosphere. On the other hand, all the burning of a million meteors a day fails to vitiate the air we breathe. Even if we should graze the comet's head, with its seething mass of deadly fumes, it would take time for them to interpenetrate our atmosphere, and, before they could do us serious harm, it is not unlikely that they would in some way be disposed of. Surely the feathery touch of a comet's tail upon the surface of that atmospheric ocean in which we are immersed, 200 miles deep, cannot instantly affect us, nor harmfully even at a later hour. The pneumatic tire of the wheeling earth has been for ages its coat of mail.

As for the spectacle, inasmuch as both previous experiences were unknown at the time, we may doubt whether anything imposing is before us. Yet, in 1861, when it was afterward proved that the earth had been buried 300,000 miles deep in the comet's tail, it was remembered that even when the sun was in the heavens they wore a strange, auroral, yellowish look, which had been thought worthy of record. From midnight till dawn, therefore, and possibly even after the sun has risen, we may hope to witness a weird tho faint lighting up of the sky, the fainter because the gibbous moon is with us till 2.45 a. m. The transit itself can be seen only where the sun has not yet set, and, if the experience with the great comet of 1882 be repeated, it will reveal absolutely nothing, the sun shining brightly thru the comet's head as if it were not there at all. And then will it devolve upon the astrono-

mers to determine if the nucleus within the head be a mass of mutually attracted meteorites, perfectly solid bodies of varying size, each of them opaque, how the sun's light breaks thru as if they were not there at all.

It almost goes without saying that there is no possibility of collision with Halley's comet, whose path is as well known as that of the moon. In crossing our path it is first 15,000,000 miles above, and later 6,000,000 miles below; and its head, the only possibly dangerous part, will not come nearer than 12,000,000 miles, about fifty times the distance of the moon. The same divine hand that keeps the stars in their courses equally guides the apparently mad rush of every celestial vagrant. We are safe as long as there is a God, and as long as the history of man and redemption yet remains unfinished. No fortuitous event will be suffered to break in upon and overturn the course of the divine purposes. Yet, as the highly improbable transit of the sun, with all that is involved therein, is about to become actual, so, when the suitable moment arrives, some comet, perhaps even now on its way, may unexpectedly burst forth from the heavens, shattering the earth in an instant, or falling into the sun's already fiery bosom. In either case an ancient word would necessarily be fulfilled, that "the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also, and the works that are therein shall be burned up."



GREAT COMET OF 1744. ITS SIX TAILS WERE SEEN STRETCHING UP THE SKY EVEN WHEN ITS HEAD WAS BELOW THE HORIZON.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

The Vatican Incident

BY THE MOST REVEREND JOHN IRELAND, LL.D.

[It pleases us to receive the following communication addressed to the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT from the distinguished Archbishop of St. Paul. It authoritatively confirms the judgment exprest by us that the uncivil language attributed to the Holy Father must have been falsely ascribed to him.—EDITOR.]

THE INDEPENDENT of April 21 takes notice of a cablegram from Rome to the effect that the Holy Father had disapproved of the visit of Abbot Janssens to Mr. Roosevelt as being an act lending itself to an interpretation offensive to the Vatican authorities—the cablegram adding, as if quoting directly, the following words: "The Vatican did not wish Mr. Roosevelt to bracket the Pope with other more or less royal personages he will boast of having hunted in Europe after his African hunt." Others besides the editor of THE INDEPENDENT were much surprised on reading those words and refused to believe that they had been spoken by an authoritative representative of the Vatican, however much this seemed to be the meaning of the cablegram. I beg leave to say that I am in a position to declare very positively that the words never came from the Vatican. The Vatican confined itself to a repudiation of the act of Abbot Janssens. The remainder of the cablegram was either the personal conclusion of the correspondent or an item he had picked up from the gossip of the day. Of one thing readers of THE INDEPENDENT may be sure—the Vatican, whether approving or condemning, is always dignified in thought and high toned and self-respecting in speech.

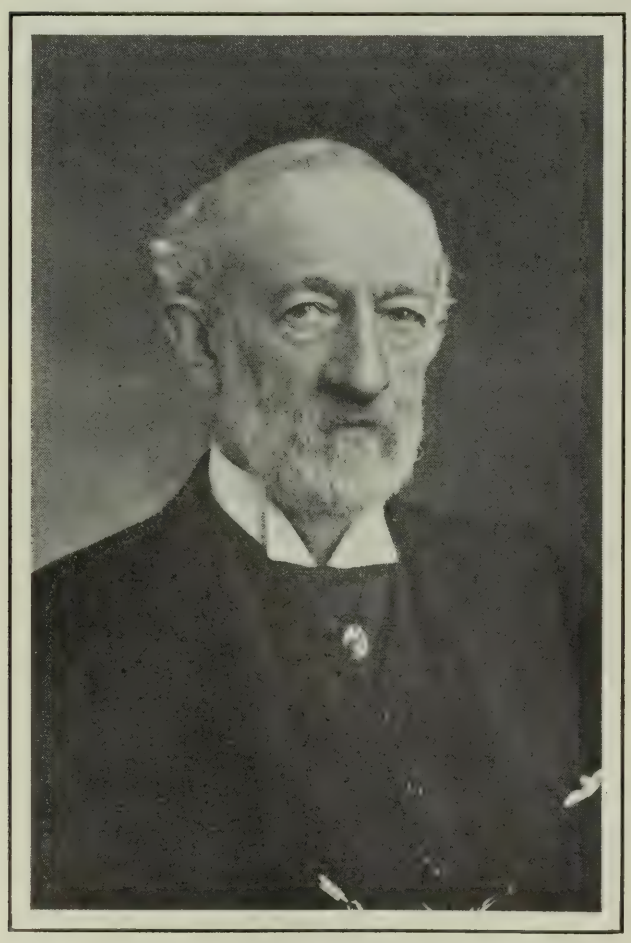
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Political and Other Troubles at Westminister

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

I CAN easily understand that my readers in THE INDEPENDENT of this month will be a good deal surprised to find that the subject which I first bring under their notice is not that of the great Ministerial crisis and the next step which Mr. Asquith and his colleagues have made up their minds to take. Great as that question is, I do not make it my opening topic, for one reason because the House of Commons has just been engaged in discussing a subject than which hardly any could have greater importance for the whole of the British Islands.

The House of Commons was occupied in discussing the second reading of a measure introduced by Sir Robert Price, a Liberal member, who is by profession and occupation a surgeon, and his measure is entitled a Bill for the Prevention of Destitution. The measure found a welcome on both sides of the House, a welcome indeed as cordial as could reasonably be given to a scheme which involves such vast and seemingly hopeless difficulties. The prevention of destitution in civilized as well as in uncivilized countries seems when first heard of to be almost as hopeless a human project as a measure for the restoration of the Golden Age. Sir Robert Price, however, has had even already the happy effect of winning Liberals and Tories, Free Traders and Tariff Reformers to join cordially their resolve to give the bill a full and fair hearing and consideration and to do everything in their power to enable the author of a measure and his principal supporters to win some practical success for what I may justly call their heroic as well as philanthropic enterprise. The main object of the present bill is well described by the *Daily News* in its leading article on the debate as proposing "the creation of a department and a Minister of Labor equal in status to the Secretaries of State—a reform which it will be admitted is long overdue."



SIR ROBERT ANDERSON.

The *Daily News,* in an article which is positively enthusiastic in support of the measure's principal objects, describes it as proposing "the abolition of the Boards of Guardians and the entrusting of the county and borough councils with the duty of treating the non-able bodied poor under the various specialized committees at present doing the same work outside the Poor Law," and it proposes the transfer "of all matters connected with unemployment to the Department of the Minister of Labor." The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour, gave just as warmly as did Mr. Asquith, the Liberal Prime Minister, the expression of his cordial hopes that some genuine and enduring and beneficent success might come of the efforts which thus far have resulted in the preparation and the intro-

duction of the present measure. "We recognize with much pleasure," says the *Daily News* article, "the service rendered by Mr. Balfour in making his protest against the practice of condemning a policy by the affixing of an opprobrious label." In the case of this measure the *Daily News* goes on to say, "a resort to the epithet 'Socialistic,' tho easy enough, is more than usually unintelligent, since the community has once for all accepted as a primary obligation the care of the young and the aged, the sick and the feeble-minded, the unemployed and the unemployable."

I need hardly say that I shall follow the course of this measure with the deepest and the most hopeful interest. The questions of unemployment and destitution are among the greatest national difficulties these countries have to deal with and Parliament has not yet done, or even resolutely attempted to do, anything like the work which it might have undertaken and accomplished for the prevention of destitution. Nothing, however, could have been more hopeful in its way than the union of good wishes which came from both sides of the House and were exprest as warmly by Mr. Balfour as by Mr. Asquith on behalf of the measure for the prevention of destitution. There was, indeed, an amendment proposed to the effect that the bill should be wholly rejected but no division was taken, and I hope that we are yet to hear a long and exhaustive debate upon the subject.

Only during very recent years has the British public been waking up to some perception of the fact that the whole poor law system of this country is founded on a basis of error and misconception, on the universal assumption that the poor are not fellow subjects who ask to be put in the way of making an honest and respectable living for themselves, but simply professional mendicants who petition for a daily allowance of beggar's food. It is something, at least, if by means of such debates as those we have been lately hearing in the House of Commons we are at last beginning to have the true explanation of the whole problem brought as a light and guide into the mind of the public. The measure brought in by Sir Robert Price appears to have undergone the temporary



SIR R. J. PRICE.

fatality known in the familiar language of the House of Commons as being "talked out." In other words, it was still the theme of discussion on one of those days when the House, according to rule, ends its business, whatever it may be, at a certain precise hour. If the matter under discussion be a private measure, it has but to take its chance of finding on some future occasion an opportunity of being brought up for further consideration. We may feel sure, however, that a measure so important in itself and so cordially welcomed as this for the prevention of destitution has been cannot fail by the help of this or some other ministerial influence to find ample hearing and steady progress. It seems to me hard indeed to understand that some of the evils described during the debate on Sir Robert Price's measure had been held up for public condemnation and for legislative interference and removal so long ago as the days of Charles Dickens's earliest novels, and that some of them at least, as we learn from the recent debate, are still found to survive and flourish in our workhouse

system. Much as the House of Lords may need improvement, it seems to me that our system of dealing with destitution needs it yet even more.

Even amid all the unceasing and still actually increasing excitement of the political and parliamentary crisis I found myself filled this morning with an entirely new shock of surprise by the contents of a leading article in the *Daily News*. The article deals with a revelation suddenly made concerning the authorship of the dissertations on "Parnellism and Crime," which appeared in the *Times* in 1887, and created then a sensation to be remembered in history. The publication of these articles led also to the appointment of the Parnell Commission; in other words, the creation of a special criminal tribunal for the arraignment and trial of Charles Stewart Parnell, then leader of the Irish National party, and several of his colleagues, on the charge of having utilized the service of assassins in order to terrify the Government and the public into a submission to the Irish demand for Home Rule.

I have good reason to remember well the events of that year, the events brought about by the publication of the articles in the *Times* on "Parnellism and Crime," for I was one of Parnell's followers in the Irish Parliamentary party, and I was arraigned before the commission as one of his accomplices in the business of murder. We were arraigned before a tribunal. The general public thruout Great Britain and the United States well remembers the result of that investigation—the forged letter got up by the man Pigott, who afterward committed suicide when the forgery was proved and the triumphal acquittal of Parnell and his companions in the trial and their return to the House of Commons, where Parnell was received, I feel bound to say, with a cordial, upstanding welcome by the members of that House then present, of whom the great majority had been his most uncompromising political antagonists during the whole of his past career.

The latest revelation made to the world on this subject of "Parnellism and Crime" is that the articles written and printed with that title were the work of Sir Robert Anderson, adviser to the Home Office at that time and afterward head of the Criminal Investigation Department, from which he retired in 1901. The authorship is proclaimed now on what must be admitted to be very competent authority, for it is that of Sir Robert Anderson himself, who makes it known in an article which appears in *Blackwood's Magazine*. We come now, therefore, in face of the astonishing fact that the author of that memorable series of articles in the *Times* which bore the title of "Parnellism and Crime," and on which the special criminal tribunal was founded, had itself been contributed by an official in the political service of the then existing Government and who afterward became head of the Criminal Investigation Department. As might naturally be expected, Sir Robert Anderson has at once been visited by newspaper interviewers, and if his statements be accurately represented by one of these who writes for the *Daily News*, he is capable of surprising the public now even more than he did by his previous sudden revelation. "Incidentally, Sir Robert mentioned," as stated in the *Daily News*, "he still believes the 'Pigott' letter to have been written by Parnell, but considers that far too much importance has been attached to its contents." If Sir Robert Anderson did and still does believe that the letter was actually written by Parnell, he is evidently capable of believing anything, however preposterous, about himself or about anybody else. History records the fact that when the letter was proved to be a forgery and Pigott was charged with having written it, he fled to Madrid and there committed suicide to escape from being surrendered to the demand of the English authorities. It is quite certain, however, that the special tribunal created to inquire into the truth of the charges brought against Parnell and the colleagues arraigned with him was utterly refused belief by the judicial tribunal to whose decision the accusations were referred for judgment, and that nobody whose opinion was worth having ever believed that the letter had been written by Parnell. John Redmond made the conduct of Sir Robert Anderson the subject of a question addrest to

Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons last Monday, April 11. Mr. Asquith's reply was, on the whole, to my thinking quite satisfactory. "I cannot," he said, "use language sufficiently strong to express my condemnation of the admitted breach of official duties of which Sir Robert Anderson was guilty." Mr. Asquith did not seem to see his way as to any advantage which could now be gained from the opening of a new inquiry on this part of the subject, but in answer to further pressure from Mr. Redmond and some of his colleagues, he did not even commit himself to absolute refusal. It seems at present to be well understood that opportunity will be given for a revival of the whole question during some of the debates which must come during the regular course of the session on the financial wants of the Government during the current year.

Science, and more especially statistical science, has just undergone a memorable loss by the death of Sir Robert Giffen, for many years head of the statistical department of the Board of Trade, and at one time city editor of the *Daily News*. Sir Robert Giffen was one of the many educated Scotchmen who are attracted in their youth to seek in London a field of success for the noble ambition to give their intellectual capacity an opportunity of making its mark on the world's culture. I remember well that I first made his acquaintance thru my dear friend William Black, the famous Scottish novelist, who in my early London days was one of my closest literary and journalistic comrades. Giffen, altho undoubtedly one of the greatest men of his time in his own department of science, was never absorbed in statistics to the exclusion from his interest, his studies and his thoughts of subjects which belonged to art and to letters, and a poet or a painter might have conversed with him again and again with interest and delight. He was in his seventy-fourth year when he died.

In my latest contribution to THE INDEPENDENT I mentioned the fact that Mrs. Antrobus had published, thru Messrs Chatto & Windus, a new novel called "The Stone Ezel." This book has, I can tell my readers, all the characteristics of its authoress's other novels—charm of style, individuality, and a wonderful sympathy with Nature in all her moods. There is also a strange supernatural element in this story. At least "The Stone Ezel" seems to have a magical personality of its own, and it dominates the story, as the name suggests. In her power of suggesting the supernatural, the elemental, Mrs. Antrobus has much in common with Hawthorne. As has been said, "There are some for whom the limits of the possible seem to be set farther out than for the rest of the world—for them the darkened glass is less dark." Mrs. Antrobus's character drawing is ever remarkable, and even her minor characters have strongly marked individualities, and her men and women all stand clearly apart as they would in real life—if one were fortunate enough to meet so many clever and charming people at the same time and place. One parts from them all at the end of the story with much regret.

Mr. Percy White's short stories, which have lately been published by Messrs. Mills & Boon, are called after the longest story, "An Averted Marriage," and have a wide range—from cynical, realistic to frankly amusing and indeed almost farcical on the one hand, to pathetic and even tragic on the other. For myself I must admit liking the latter order the better. Mr. Percy White is a master of the art of the short story. I hope he will give us another such volume soon.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Fight for a Clean Ballot

BY EDWARD RIDLEY FINCH

[Mr. Finch is a Yale graduate, a lawyer, a Republican, and until recently a member of the New York State Legislature. He is an authority on the evil of "repeating," which is far too prevalent thruout the country. The following article, therefore, is of much more than metropolitan significance.—EDITOR.]

"SAY 'How do you do' to the man, Patrick. He is the man who sent you the present when you were christened and sent us the coal last winter." Thus said the woman to her small boy, and then turning to the visitor, continued: "So you say you want me to take on ten names this year when I took eight last year? If they come inquiring where they sleep in this small flat of mine, sure I'll have to say that some of them sleep on the fire escape, but there won't be any inquiries made; there never has been for all the years that I've lived here, but if there is, I'll say they live here all right, and I have got the list upstairs somewhere of the eight names I had last year, and you just give me the two extra ones, and that will only be two more to learn. No, thanks, we don't need any coal just now and everything is going finely, but if we do and I can't make out otherwise, I'll let you know."

The above conversation illustrates the practical carrying out of what takes place in many of the large cities of the country just preceding election day.

During the election of 1907, the extent of fraudulent registration and voting in New York City was brought to the attention of a number of men who have the best interests of their city at heart. They would not believe the extent of the fraud until they themselves, by visiting certain parts of the city on election morning, saw the repeaters going boldly from polling place to polling place. A careful investigation was thereupon made and the number of fraudulent votes reported as follows:

"Considering then the wholly fraudulent vote, . . . the number of these votes cast in an annual election in the Borough of Manhattan, never falls below 30,000, and in elections considered important far exceeds that number."

This statement when made was ridiculed. But when the amendments designed to prevent this fraud were sent to the Legislature of 1908, members of Tammany Hall privately admitted that the statement was true. It is no longer ridiculed; in fact, the number was understated.

Based upon such investigation and following the recommendations then made, the two acts which were recommended to the Legislature of 1908 became law. These are familiarly known as "The Signature Law" and "The Householders' Law." The first of these seeks to identify the voter at the ballot box and the second to prevent collusion between the householder and repeater in endeavoring to establish a false residence.

Herbert Parsons, with the experience of five years' service as president of the Republican County Committee, writes:

"The effect of these acts was, I estimated, to cut out 30,000 fraudulent votes in the election of 1908, nevertheless, a vast number were cast fraudulently and demonstrated the necessity of further precautions in the future."

This is corroborated also by the following registration figures of 1908:

For thirty-two years preceding the election of 1908, the number of persons registering in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx increased every four years on an average 29,714. In 1908, on the other hand, the registered vote in the same territory decreased 19,952, which, if added to the normal increase during the preceding thirty-two years, represented a total falling off of 49,666 in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx alone. It is also more worthy of note that far greater efforts were made to check this vote in this same territory than in the rest of the city. Despite this falling off of the registration in the election of 1908, yet in this very same election a leader of an assembly district has stated that in his district alone he found 900 fraudulent registrations, and even then he believed that there were many

that he had not discovered. This leader, moreover, is known as one who is overdiligent in seeking to prevent these frauds. A careful investigation in widely different parts of the city following the election of 1908 showed that, even with all the fraudulent votes that had been eliminated, yet in many districts this vote ran from one-eighth to one-quarter of the total registered vote. The above statements are not those made by a writer solely for the sake of exciting attention, but are capable of demonstration and actual proof.

It has been publicly stated that following the election had last November, those in a position to know have admitted that, owing to the precautions which were taken to prevent these frauds, 20,000 "tin soldiers," as they call the repeaters, had been prevented from registering and voting. This is the admitted statement of those who produce this vote. A conservative estimate places the number of fraudulent registrations and votes prevented as upward of 30,000. When it is noticed that a Sheriff, a District Attorney, a President of the Borough of Manhattan and three Supreme Court Judges were elected by considerably less than 30,000, thoughtful men pause and wonder how often in the past has the true verdict of the people been overridden.

New York City, because of its size and because the election officers do not expect to know their neighbors, furnishes the Mecca for those who make it their business to produce this vote. For many years now in this city personal registration has been required. Those who wish to vote must present themselves at the polling place on one of four specified days within thirty days preceding election day, and there personally state to the board of inspectors their qualifications. This is done by answering and signing the following questions: Name and address, age, number of floor residing on, person residing with, whether native born or a naturalized citizen, and if naturalized, in what court, length of time residing in the State, in the county and in the election district, from where last registered and voted.

For the purpose of affording convenient access to the polling places, the city is divided into election districts upon a basis of having 500 registered voters in each district. When the person applying to register presents himself this information is taken down by four inspectors, each of whom makes a separate record of the answers of the voter. Two of these inspectors represent the party casting the highest number of votes for Governor in the last preceding election, and two of them represent the party casting the next highest number of votes cast for Governor, and thus they represent at the present time the Republican party and the Democratic party respectively.

On election day the voter presents himself again at the same polling place and gives his name and address and signs his name and deposits the ballot that is given him in the ballot box. Now, if the board of inspectors knew their neighbors, as would be the case if the community was a small one, then fraudulent registration would be almost an impossibility. The board of inspectors would expect to know those applying to register, or at least to know their identity. The risk a repeater would run would be too great. In the City of New York none of the inspectors composing the board expect to know the person applying to register. It is an exception if they do know him. Probably out of 500 people that apply for registration, they may know fifty of them.

This is the great fact upon which the producer of the fraudulent vote relies. In each election district one person, aided by assistants, is responsible for the false registrations to be produced in that district. The object is to put on the rolls as many false registrations as possible. Of course, in many districts of the city it is impossible to produce much of this vote, but in other districts the conditions are such that the deficiency can be made up.

Now, let us see how easy it is to do this. A man comes in to the registration board and gives his name as Thomas Robinson, his address as a large boarding house or says he lives with Mrs. X., on the sixth floor of a ten-story apartment house having four families on a floor; that he has been living there for two weeks; is thirty-two years of age; has been in the State three years and in

the county six months; is a native-born citizen and has not registered and voted before in this State, and signs his name.

The board of inspectors do not know that these facts about him are not true and there is no one else to challenge him. The producer of this vote has seen Mrs. X. long before, as we saw in our opening paragraph. If, as very rarely happens, inquiry is made between registration and election days, Mrs. X. is prepared to say that Thomas Robinson is not at home, but that he lives there.

Thomas Robinson, after registering in this polling place, has walked up the street and had himself introduced to the producer of the fraudulent vote in the next election district and has had furnished him another Mrs. X., and here he has registered under the name of William Jones and given the second Mrs. X.'s address. Very often, and despite all the vigilance used during the last election, it has even happened that Thomas Robinson has gone before the same board of registration officers and given another name and another address in the same election district, and put another name on the same roll. A person who is genuinely interested in preventing these frauds can see them perpetrated by visiting any one of a number of different registration places.

Now, on election day, a repeater often other than the repeater who placed the name on the roll, comes to each of these polling places, gives the name and the address that was registered, signs his name, takes the ballot, marks it and deposits it. When once in the box it is just as valid as the ballot deposited by any honest American who has waited for one-third of his life before he was entitled to deposit his ballot in the ballot box.

The producer of this vote, with whose visit we opened this article, was endeavoring to make a record in this particular election, as it was a mayoralty election. The number of voters registering in his election district was about 400, and he had told the organizers, who kept well in the background, that he would be able to bring the number up to 550 in his district; that is, he would be able to enroll 150 false registrations. The organizers, on their part, had promised him all the aid and money he wished. Let us see how he distributed the false registrations in the block composing his district.

His wife and he occupied the first floor above the basement of a three-story house made over to accommodate a family on each floor. Eight names were to be registered as living with them, and his wife knew her rôle. He had been able to provide some odd jobs for the man who rented the floor above, and in return this man and his wife were to stand cover for seven. The woman who rented the top floor was to pretend that five lived with her, in consideration of the payment of her rent for a month. The barber in the basement, favoring a steady customer, was willing to put a screen in the rear to cover a double cot and make pretense for two more. He had gone to every one who had taken names the year before and had urged the necessity of the greatest possible increase. In addition, he had canvassed the janitor and the lessee of every apartment house and the proprietor of every house with rooms to let. Wherever there was a vacant apartment he had endeavored, and in most cases with success, to persuade the janitor to say it was occupied by the persons whose names he furnished. The persons living in his district whom he knew he approached directly, and others he approached thru mutual friends. Those who were willing he paid either with a cash consideration or a future reward.

A doctor, who was hoping to be appointed as a Coroner's physician, occupied a house with his father and brother, and was willing to take four additional names. The inmates of a disorderly house had been sent away and twenty-seven cots had been sent in, and the house had a sign as renting rooms to men only. A stable in the block had furnished cover for eleven more. If any questions were asked of these men, their only answer was to be that they worked and slept in the stable. He himself was employed in a city department, and consequently only put in an appearance for a few minutes, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. Every one in the department understood that it was the month before election. He had kept in mind all the year around the real work that he was assigned to do. Whenever

any favor was done for any householder or lessee, there was always the idea that this person might be obtained as a cover for additional false votes.

His efforts had almost brought the number up to 150, and he was counting on taking the chances of having a few register from residences whose owners would not be likely to scan the registration list, or if they did, would be too fearful of notoriety and inconvenience to make any complaint. Following the usual custom, he had arranged for the use of a vacant basement next door to the polling place. Here he had a helper in charge who had a list of the places from which the names were to be registered. Thruout the four days of registration he would be visited from time to time by a man whom he would know and who would introduce to him two or three men at a time, and these men would be sent into the basement, and there given the name and address and information under which they were to go up and register in the polling place. As soon as they had registered they would come back to the basement and would be furnished with a slip upon which they would write the name and address under which they had just registered, and the name of the person with whom they had stated they lived. On this same slip they would also sign the name just the same as they signed it in the polling place. Having made this slip out and turned it in, they would receive $1 apiece for registering, and go off with their leader to another polling place to meet the man who was there in charge of the same work.

The object of having the information put on a slip and the name signed as the repeater had signed it on the registration book was to have this slip ready to turn over to the man who would vote under this name on election day.

The man who acted as introducer is known as the "guerrilla" leader. On election day the same "guerrilla" leader and other "guerrilla" leaders would bring around the same or other men, only more men would be brought at one time and they would be brought faster, because, while there are four days to register the names, yet all the names registered must be voted on election day. It is the custom to get a start early in the morning, and so, after the polls have been open for a few minutes, there is usually a line of from seventy-five to one hundred men waiting to vote. In addition to the men brought by the "guerrilla" leaders, the producer of the vote in the particular election district usually knows a few local men whom he can utilize. Last year, it was said, two men, partners in business, who had received contracts under the city government, and who had an acquaintance with the producers of this vote in certain sections of the city, were informed that they would have to act as "guerrilla" leaders. They demurred, but were told that if they expected any favors to come, they would have to so act.

When considered in the abstract, it looks as if the fraud is bold, but when the concrete case is presented, as shown above, it is seen that the chance of detection is not formidable. The "guerrilla" leaders prefer to have men from out of the State, because at the close of the day these men can leave the State and their identity is lost.

The devices used to give color for false residences are innumerable. Old names are sought to be kept on the rolls, because it follows that the older they are, the more certain the investigator feels that they must be legitimate. Similarly, the names of dead men are oftentimes kept on the rolls. In the election of 1908 a name was registered which was that of a son whose mother said that he had died in 1904. This illustrates the humor in the remark of a Philadelphian "that they were still voting in that city the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence."

The names of those who have moved between one election and another furnishes a fruitful source. From 30 per cent. to 45 per cent. of the voters in an election district move between each election. The remaining 70 per cent. to 55 per cent. represent the permanent roll. These men should be checked up during the period immediately following one election and in preparation for the next. But it has often been customary to make little, if any, investigation prior to the next registration, which must all take place in the thirty days immediately preceding. Then an effort is made to check

up the total registration in the City of New York, which numbers upward of 650,000 voters. It is impossible in this short time to make any adequate investigation, and consequently, the few cases that are investigated are often done in a haphazard fashion, and such investigation must of necessity only concern a small portion of the names fraudulently registered.

Certain needed amendments to the election law to prevent these frauds were drafted under the direction of Mr. Herbert Parsons and sent to the Legislature of last year. There they were disgracefully beaten, with the connivance of certain persons outside of the County of New York.

Following the defeat of these amendments, a determined effort was made by the producers of this fraudulent vote in preparation for the last mayoralty election. To counteract these preparations, the services of almost two thousand young men were enlisted. These young men were chiefly recruited from the Y. M. C. A.'s and the schools and colleges in and adjacent to New York City. These were under the direction of a "Committee on Clean Elections." These young men made personal investigations of the registration rolls of the election of 1908, prior to the registration days of the election of 1909. A record was also made of those who claimed to be new voters in each district, and these new names were investigated between registration days and election. A description was taken also of the identity of the men presenting themselves for registration. The repeaters called this "mugging." This plan was followed so far as it was possible to obtain men for the purpose.

These efforts were not made without many sacrifices, and the men who volunteered for the work were in many instances viciously and brutally assaulted. One man had his finger torn off when he was knocked down and his records snatched from him. Another had his teeth knocked out and lost the sight of an eye.

As greater efforts have been made for a clean ballot, so greater counter-efforts and more ingenious devices have been used on the part of those producing this fraudulent vote. In the last election transfers of fraudulent names were had between different election districts and between different Assembly districts, so as to baffle the investigator in verifying registration. Again, squads of men have been hired in adjacent cities and brought to the City of New York for the purpose of having them sleep a few nights in one district and a few nights in another district and so on, and have them register in each of such districts. One man from out of town showed four different keys of the four places where he was to sleep a few nights. Again, names were put on the rolls of foreigners actually living in the district. When inquiry was made at the houses it was ascertained that persons corresponding to the names registered were living in these houses, and thus the investigator felt satisfied, not thinking to ask whether these persons were naturalized. Another plan was to have unnaturalized aliens simply register on the statement that they were native born; when asked where, they gave some other State in the Union. Statistics have been so loosely kept that it is impossible to disprove this statement, even if time were available between registration and election. After election, the matter is dropped. A thoughtful person who learns for the first time that all a foreign-born citizen who desires to vote as native born has to do is to make a statement on registration day that he is a native-born citizen, is amazed at the effectiveness of the answer. Those seeking to eradicate these frauds are never sure that they have discovered all. Experience has taught that often names which appear to represent genuine voters are nothing but a trick more clever than any before discovered.

In the event that an effort is made to arrest and convict persons falsely registering, no expense or plan is too great for the producers of these votes to undertake in an endeavor to prevent a conviction. It is the psychology of this dastardly business to guarantee protection to those who take the chances. Low bail in the first instance is always sought, and if the chances for conviction look good, the bail is forfeited. Another favorite method is to have the men escape by the inability of the inspectors to identify the man as the person who actually attempt-

ed to register. If a conviction is secured, a persistent, determined effort is made to obtain a pardon, particularly before the next election, so that the producers of the vote may point to the pardon as their guarantee of protection before asking that the same chances be taken in the next election. The number of pardons of the producers of this vote is astonishing, and the number of those who actually escape conviction on what seems to the citizen wholly technical defenses is more astonishing.

Practically the same amendments that were defeated last year have been again presented to the Legislature of this year. In view of the fact that a mayoralty election has just taken place, there is not the same incentive to defeat the bills. But there is still being made a determined effort to defeat them. These amendments will go far toward completely eradicating repeating. They are as follows:

As has been shown, one of the questions asked of a person registering is from where he last registered and voted. In order to render this statement ineffective, the repeater says that he is a new voter in the district, and has not registered and voted since 1907, which was the year before the law requiring the signature at the time of registering and again upon voting. Many of the registration books simply contain ditto marks under this answer. As has been shown also, the producer of the fraudulent registration prevents investigation by using a householder as a cover to corroborate a false residence. The amendment proposed requires of those who are registering in the county for the first time a statement of their occupation or employment, and if without employment, the name of the last employer, and in each instance, the address. This will require the producer of the vote to provide not only a false residence, but a false occupation. This, moreover, will give a privilege also to those citizens who consistently perform their duties as citizens in registering and voting each year.

Another amendment requires a person when challenged on election day, to state in answer to the challenge the name of the person with whom he resides, the length of his residence in the State, county and city, and the place from where he last registered and voted. While these questions are simple for the legitimate voter to answer, they become difficult for the repeater to memorize, and the more often he has to vary his story the more difficult it becomes. He is constantly in fear of misconnecting the name and the information that rightly belongs with it. Under the present law, when a voter is challenged, he simply says "I do" in answer to a verbal oath of the chairman of inspectors, who says in substance: "Do you solemnly swear that you are entitled to vote in this election?" The voter himself gives no information showing such right, so that even if his right to vote has been investigated between registration and election day, there is no method on election day of having his statement to corroborate or disprove the results of such investigation.

Still another amendment provides that one of the inspectors shall certify by putting his initials after the signature of the voter on election day that in his opinion he is the same person who registered. This responsibility is now put upon the board as a whole and is thus divided, and no inspector is held responsible. The above amendment will place the responsibility definitely upon one of the inspectors who is chosen by lot. Very often two of the inspectors are in league with the producers of the fraudulent vote. The two other inspectors often suspect, if they do not know, when it is being produced. None of them will care to take this responsibility even in a case where they merely suspect that the voter is not entitled to register.

Provision is further made for a reduction in the size of the election district. As the law now stands, each district should contain 500 registered voters, but this number very often runs up to 650. The hours of the voting day are from six o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, 660 minutes. It is obviously impossible to vote with proper safeguard 650 people in 660 minutes. This works to the benefit of those who are interested in producing the

fraudulent vote, as they plan to rush the men thru and rely upon the confusion and haste thereby produced.

The law must be amended so that the penal provisions are an adequate punishment. It has been held that there is no law which prevents an inspector from authenticating the answers to the questions that are asked of a person applying to register or to vote. To furnish a man his name when that man is applying to register and vote upon this name would seem to be unreasonable. And yet, a few years ago, an opinion was rendered from the office of the then Corporation Counsel of the City of New York that there was no law to prevent this.

All that has been written above concerning repeating at elections can be magnified many times to represent what often takes place at primary elections. This is particularly due to the fact that practically none of the safeguards of the law to prevent fraud at the general elections have as yet been adopted for primary elections. An amendment extending the provisions of the signature law as above amended to primary elections was sent up to the Legislature of last year, but was there defeated with the other amendments. This amendment has again been sent with the amendments above noted to the Legislature of this year.

Not one of the above amendments entails any hardship whatsoever upon the legitimate voter. Every *bona-fide* voter is willing to welcome any necessary inconvenience to prevent his vote from being offset by that of a mere criminal trick.

The greatest obstacle in a fight for a clean ballot is due to the fact that the average person who has the ability and desire to prevent these frauds does not understand the machinery. So general is this that a recent writer in a magazine who prides himself upon his knowledge of election conditions furnished, as his main argument that fraud did not exist, the recount in the Hearst Mayoralty contest. This would cause a smile even to the most illiterate repeater, who knows that the dozen ballots that he deposits in the ballot box on election day are each as valid on their face as the vote of any honest voter. The trick is not in the marking of the ballot nor in the counting, but in the fact that the ballot is deposited in the ballot box by a repeater instead of an honest voter.

As its importance becomes clearer and clearer, no subject is so dear to the hearts of the American people as a clean ballot. In the past public opinion has often been tolerant of election frauds. The fight here is not against the *bona-fide* vote which is purchasable, because the moral sense of this class of voters can be appealed to. But the fight is to shut out the wholly fraudulent dead-weight vote. All people generally, including judges, magistrates, jurors and writers, must be made to see clearly that the ballot thief is indeed a traitor against the security and well-being of his country. The issue is moral, vital and above partisanship.

New York City.

The Answer

BY MARY J. JACQUES

"If I might *see!*" Faith cried;
"Could I but *feel!*" Love sighed:
A hapless brother they espied,
And wept the while his tears they dried.

Arlington, Mass.

International Peace

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

[This is the Nobel Peace Lecture delivered last week, Thursday, before the Nobel Prize Committee in Christiania, Norway.—EDITOR.]

IT is with peculiar pleasure that I stand here today to express the deep appreciation I feel of the high honor conferred upon me by the presentation of the Nobel peace prize. The gold medal which formed part of the prize I shall always keep, and I shall hand it on to my children as a precious heirloom. The sum of money provided as part of the prize by the wise generosity of the illustrious founder of this world-famous prize system I did not, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, feel at liberty to keep. I think it eminently just and proper that in most cases the recipient of the prize should keep for his own use the prize in its entirety. But in this case, while I did not act officially as President of the United States, it was nevertheless only because I was President that I was enabled to act at all; and I felt that the money must be considered as having been given me in trust for the United States. I therefore used it as a nucleus for a foundation to bring forward the cause of industrial peace, as being well within the general purpose of your committee; for in our complex industrial civilization of today the peace of righteousness and justice, the only kind of peace worth having, is at least as necessary in the industrial world as it is among nations. There is at least as much need to curb the cruel greed and arrogance of part of the world of capital, to curb the cruel greed and violence of part of the world of labor, as to check a cruel and unhealthy militarism in international relationships.

We must ever bear in mind that the great end in view is righteousness, justice as between man and man, nation and nation, the chance to lead our lives on a somewhat higher level, with a broader spirit of brotherly good will one for another. Peace is generally good in itself, but it is never the highest good unless it comes as the handmaid of righteousness, and it becomes a very evil thing if it serves merely as a mask for cowardice and sloth, or as an instrument to further the ends of despotism or anarchy. We despise and abhor the bully, the brawler, the oppressor, whether in private or public life, but we despise no less the coward and the voluptuary. No man is worth calling a man who will not fight rather than submit to infamy or see those that are dear to him suffer wrong. No nation deserves to exist if it permits itself to lose the stern and virile virtues, and this without regard to whether the loss is due to the growth of a heartless and all-absorbing commercialism, to prolonged indulgence in luxury and soft, effortless ease, or to the deification of a warped and twisted sentimentality.

Moreover, and above all, let us remember that words count only when they give expression to deeds or are to be translated into them. The leaders of the Red Terror prattled of peace while they steeped their hands in the blood of the innocent, and many a tyrant has called it peace when he has scourged honest protest into silence. Our words must be judged by our deeds; and in striving for a lofty ideal we must use practical methods, and if we cannot attain all at one leap, we must advance toward it step by step, reasonably content so long as we do actually make some progress in the right direction.

Now, having freely admitted the limitations to our work, and the qualifications to be borne in mind, I feel that I have the right to have my words taken seriously when I point out where, in my judgment, great advance can be made in the cause of international peace. I speak as a practical man, and whatever I now advocate I actually tried to do when I was for the time being the head of a great nation, and keenly jealous of its honor and interest. I ask other nations to do only what I should be glad to see my own nation do.

The advance can be made along several lines. First of all, there can be treaties of arbitration. There are, of

course, states so backward that a civilized community ought not to enter into an arbitration treaty with them, at least until we have gone much further than at present in securing some kind of international police action. But all really civilized communities should have effective arbitration treaties among themselves. I believe that these treaties can cover almost all questions liable to arise between such nations, if they are drawn with the explicit agreement that each contracting party will respect the other's territory and its absolute sovereignty within that territory, and the equally explicit agreement that (aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honor is vitally concerned) all other possible subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration. Such a treaty would insure peace unless one party deliberately violated it. Of course, as yet there is no adequate safeguard against such deliberate violation, but the establishment of a sufficient number of these treaties would go a long way toward creating a world opinion which would finally find expression in the provision of methods to forbid or punish any such violation.

Secondly, there is the further development of the Hague Tribunal, of the work of the conferences and courts at The Hague. It has been well said that the first Hague Conference framed a Magna Charta for the nations; it set before us an ideal which has already to some extent been realized, and toward the full realization of which we can all steadily strive. The second conference made further progress; the third should do yet more. Meanwhile the American Government has more than once tentatively suggested methods for completing the Court of Arbitral Justice constituted at the second Hague Conference, and for rendering it effective. It is earnestly to be hoped that the various governments of Europe, working with those of America and of Asia, shall set themselves seriously to the task of devising some method which shall accomplish this result. If I may venture the suggestion, it would be well for the statesmen of the world, in planning for the erection of this world court, to study what has been done in the United States by the Supreme Court. I cannot help thinking that the Constitution of the United States, notably in the establishment of the Supreme Court and in the methods adopted for securing peace and good relations among and between the different States, offers certain valuable analogies to what should be striven for in order to secure, thru the Hague courts and conferences, a species of world federation for international peace and justice. There are, of course, fundamental differences between what the United States Constitution does and what we should even attempt at this time to secure at The Hague; but the methods adopted in the American Constitution to prevent hostilities between the States, and to secure the supremacy of the Federal Court in certain classes of cases, are well worth the study of those who seek at The Hague to obtain the same results on a world scale.

In the third place, something should be done as soon as possible to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, by international agreement. No one Power could or should act by itself, for it is eminently undesirable, from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness, that a power which really does believe in peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom have no such belief, and no intention of acting on it. But granted sincerity of purpose, the great Powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement which would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditure on naval armaments. An agreement merely to limit the size of ships would have been very useful a few years ago and would still be of use; but the agreement should go much further.

Finally, it would be a master stroke if those great Powers honestly bent on peace would form a League of Peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others. The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power to enforce the decrees of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the courts rests upon actual or potential

force; on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that the able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect. In new and wild communities where there is violence, an honest man must protect himself; and until other means of securing his safety are devised, it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the men who are dangerous to the community retain theirs. He should not renounce the right to protect himself by his own efforts until the community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence. So it is with nations. Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such power to command peace thruout the world could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace, and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind.

The Lover's Answer

BY LILLIE RIPLEY

You ask me why I love you! Can you tell
  Why violets purple the cool woods in May?
Or why spring-beauties carpet every dell?
  Or why bright stars flash out on heaven's highway?

Ah, can you tell me why the rainbow gleams
  A tinted arch against a tear-wet sky?
Or can you tell the secret of the streams
  That murmur like a tender lullaby?

Ah, can you tell me why the wood-thrush sings?
  Or why a golden light rests on the sea?
Or why 'mong moss and fern are living springs?
  Or why sweet odors lure the honey bee?

Canst tell why lilies are as pure as snow?
  Or why the rose in beauty is complete?
If you can tell me why these things are so—
  Then I can tell thee why I love thee, sweet.

ERIE, PA.

A Year of the New Theater

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

Author of "Famous Actor Families of America," Etc.

WHEN the New Theater was first proposed for New York City a stream of speculative criticism was showered upon it, and by the nature of its endowment, as well as by the character of its suggested clientèle, the opprobrious term, "Millionaire Playhouse," was attached to it. This prejudice against a thoroly worthy enterprise grew by what it fed on, and for a long while the public conjured up a snobbish atmosphere and an undemocratic policy.

It is true that this opposition was partly invited by the slowness with which the New Theater organization sought to counteract rumor, and also by the identification of a playhouse with the Metropolitan Opera Company. It is likewise true that the number of fiascoes abroad, familiarly associated with the idea of a National Theater, had naturally created a general distrust of any movement to improve theatrical conditions which might be carried on in aloofness from a public realization that the theater needed freedom from consuming speculative limitations. Finally, it is very evident that, without analyzing the true province of an endowed theater, the commercial manager would oppose any corrective of his own close policy by damning the idea every step of the way.

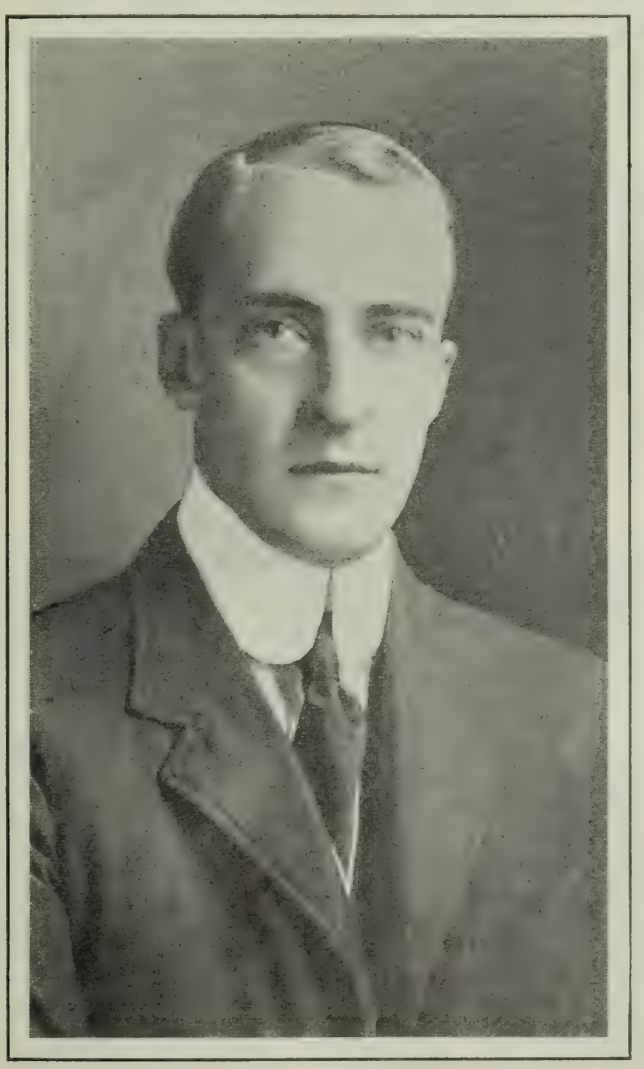
Until the New Theater—erected on Central Park West—opened its doors on November 6, 1909, all comment about it was as speculative as the calculations made by Barker and Archer in their book, "Scheme and Estimates for a National Theater," but now that the New York season has closed, there is no longer any doubt as to what it has done in the very short period of its existence. In the midst of a theatrical activity by no means exceptional, the New Theater is the one notable feature of the year—not because of the long "runs" it has had, not because of the exceptional repertoire it has established, not because of any apparent initiative it has taken, but because, by impressing itself as a fact in the community, it has started its career as a factor in public taste. It has made good in its first season.

Thru the munificence of a number of capitalists it has been made possible to put into practical execution a scheme which might be at the same time outside of the economic situation confronting the theater, and sufficiently inside to exert a healthy influence on the art and on the profession. Tho the building is richly equipped, the sense of wealth does not obtrude itself. The Founders have shown excellent disinterestedness in their willingness to invest in art, where the only return on the investment was the promise to present better and better art. It is not the province of a New Theater to keep from making money; but it is the essential duty of such an institution to approach a production from the standpoint of its suitableness, rather than of its immediate commercial value. This does not relieve the director of the minute considerations which confront every producer. He has to spend his income wisely, whatever its source; for no enterprise ever flourishes that depends wholly upon money being poured into it—money which is given, but is not earned. Being placed beyond the point where risk limits the art to convictions of the director, he is freer to risk on the supposition that his art convictions are sound. If he fails, he must question his judgment.

We do not claim for the New Theater unparalleled success; there is still much to change in its policy and even in its physical proportions. The experience of the past months indicates changes which only practical demonstration could prove necessary. The statement that the auditorium is too large has become a platitude; the management knows it, and alterations are to be made during the summer. The unwisdom of combining opera with drama has been recognized, and the New Theater will sever its connections with the Metropolitan Opera Company before next year. In the official staff the only change has been in the resignation

of the Literary Director, who found one season's reading of over two thousand manuscripts more arduous than the results warranted.

This latter statement does not mean that the plays actually accepted by the New Theater have all been presented during the past months; but from what has been stated officially, the very purpose of the organization—freed from the necessity of immediate financial returns—invited an overflow of mediocrity from which the wheat had to be extracted. Whether this post of "Reader" will be filled by one man in the future has not been announced; assuredly the position is arduous enough for a committee, and the ease with which unsuitable manuscripts can be procured suggests the definiteness with which the proper manuscripts need to be pursued.



WINTHROP AMES,
Director of the New Theater.

For the playwright of note is confronting an economic proposition. If, at the beginning of the season, any doubt as to the success of the New Theater made the well-known dramatist hold back, that doubt has partly been dispelled; but the economic condition remains the same: In a theatrical year how do the royalty statements of a New Theater success compare with the royalty statements of a popular "run" under the management of the Trust?

What an organization such as the New Theater is in a position to do, however, is to offer encouragement in channels untouched by the commercial manager. Provided a play maintains a certain defined standard as a play, even tho its appeal be caviare rather than popular, a New Theater should be prepared to accept it, and to give it an adequate production. It is not too much to say that the New York venture has quickened a dying hope; three years at least will be required to establish the truth of this statement and to assure the permanence of the institution. Its presence should become a guarantee that excellence stamps every phase of its machinery—esthetically, practically and socially. The New Theater has distinctively met these requirements.

The New Theater has faithfully fulfilled its promises to the public. It has been more successful than any New York theater of average size. Calculating in round numbers, the ordinary play-house seats about seventeen hundred people. Were the nightly audiences at the New Theater to be poured into an average house, people would have had to be turned away at every performance. In fact, at the close of the season, about three hundred thousand persons will have passed thru its doors. It has presented a fresh play every fortnight, even at the expense of overwork, and tho at times evidences of haste were apparent in the small details of acting, the producing staff deserves full commendation for the intelligence and artistic feeling infused into the productions. For the public does not stop

to realize that whereas a première at the regular commercial theater means that the company for a week at least has been "tried out" on the road, the New Theater offers such a play to its audiences direct from the rehearsal rooms. The personnel of the stock company has consisted of thirty-eight members, while the balance, from chief support to supernumeraries, has been called in as the casts required.

By this institution one is made aware of invigorating results, born of the high standards which a New Theater is pledged to maintain. It means that each actor is an integral part of the whole, and that, therefore, he must share in the luxury which endowment assures. This does not mean lavishness. "Behind the scenes" at the New Theater is a revelation of comfort and ease—not of extravagance and of idleness. Well-appointed dressing rooms, quietness and quickness of scenic change have effect upon the movement and color of any play. The actor here finds himself raised from the plane of employee for a season to a post as member of a household. The New Theater does not repudiate the playhouses outside of itself; it demonstrates how futile the policy which deprives the drama of its true professional and artistic status and which reduces it to a business expediency.

In its production of "Antony and Cleopatra," the New Theater was handicapped, since Miss Julia Marlowe and Mr. E. H. Sothern, who were engaged for the title rôles, totally misconceived the drama; in "The School for Scandal," it tried Miss Annie Russell and Miss Grace George, with no marked dictinction, for neither of them understands the quality of poetry; in "The Witch," a Danish play changed to suit New England conscience, it procured the services of Madame Bertha Kalisch, the erstwhile Yiddish actress, who exhibited no unusual powers. Only in the "Sister Beatrice" of Maeterlinck, and in "A Winter's Tale," when Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, whose rôle of Every-



"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." SCENE 5—ROOM IN CHARLES SURFACE'S HOUSE.
Characters (from left to right): Henry Stanford as Careless, E. M. Holland as Sir Oliver Surface, Lee Baker as Moses, Charles Surface and his guests.



"STRIFE." ACT II, SCENE 2—OUTSIDE THE MILL.
(On stand) Albert Bruning as David Roberts, the strike leader, addressing the mob.

man, in the morality play, first made her known to the American public, joined the company, might it be said that the New Theater solved the difficulty of compassing large rôles. This difficulty points to a consuming defect in present day theatrical methods; the habit of the long "run" has kept the actor within confined limits for interminable periods at a time; has prevented him from developing his variety, and from strengthening his distinctive characteristics. Already, the development of a repertoire for the New Theater has had appreciable effect upon the technique of the actor.

The New Theater has presented twelve plays in twenty-four weeks; during that time it has been found necessary to call in an outside company, headed by Mr. John Mason, to fill an interval while rehearsals were being conducted for "Sister Beatrice" and "A Winter's Tale." This has been entirely too strenuous a record, considering the extensiveness of the productions.

A New Theater is supposed to establish such a repertoire as to be able on all occasions to revive that which is worth while. The outlay spent in making ready a Shakespearean production is larger than the average theatergoer realizes; it takes more than a season to get back thru the box office the amount expended in scenery and costumes. Endowment, therefore, enables one to meet the expenditure adequately and to wait for the results which follow a healthy taste, rather than to resort to illegitimate means of attracting a public and of creating a demand. A New Theater idea is essentially representative of clean intent and of noble purpose.

No criticism can be lodged against the New Theater for its lack of variety; some of its plays have had to be withdrawn, but tho that means loss, the Directors were prepared for such an emergency. It is encouraging to note that the two plays which have made most money for the theater have been "The School for Scandal" and "Twelfth Night."

Yet such a response is not surprising. The great fault with the majority of our theater managers is that, heretofore, they have underestimated the mental caliber of the public; they have assumed too strenuously the attitude of the tired business man, and have allowed the

stereotyped species of entertainment known as musical comedy to usurp the place of the more worthy drama. On the other hand, they have done more than the New Theater to follow the trend of newspaper interest.

It is disappointing to note how indirectly, save in the case of Sheldon's sensational but effectively theatrical play, "The Nigger," the New Theater has dealt with American subjects and with details vitally related to American interests. Save in the case of the classic revivals, it has followed the conventional paths, now and then presenting a literary curiosity, such as the fourth act of Ibsen's "Brand." Even Galsworthy's "Strife" was altered to suit American understanding. But nowhere was there any attempt made to revive an old American play. They might have presented to great advantage James A. Herne's "Margaret Fleming" or "Griffith Davenport"; in view of Mr. Fitch's untimely death they might have mounted one of his popular successes, which people, now that he is gone, are beginning to realize contained a deal of literary quality. Yet it is unfair to judge too harshly; we only indicate in this manner the province of a New Theater. It should not be interpreted as a storehouse



"THE WINTER'S TALE." ACT V, SCENE 3—PAULINA'S HOUSE.
Edith Wynne Matthison as the Statue Queen Hermione coming to life.

for the archaic, a museum for the unusual, but as a home where the best is preserved and kept alive. For the commercial manager will some day realize that a generation now fills his theater to whom tried successes are comparatively new, who would welcome with zest the revival of plays which have thrilled theatergoers before them — plays which may not have literary flavor, but which, nevertheless, were sufficiently dramatic to get across the footlights and to move the hearts of the multitude.

The New Theater has not been idle since it opened. It has given concerts and special benefits and operas and its own varied repertoire. This variety consists in Maeterlinck's "Sister Beatrice," the most artistic success, pictorially; "A Winter's Tale," presented in the Elizabethan manner so feelingly as to cover the archaic by an intelligent combination of imagination with knowledge; "Beethoven," a dramatic biography with an accompaniment of Beethoven's music; and as a curtain piece, "Brand." The character of its plays has stretched from comedy to tragedy, with much romance and history. Farce alone has been conspicuous by its absence.

Journalistic interest has stimulated public opinion to a point which will now be of great benefit while the company is on tour. For the New Theater, thru the "booking" arranged for by one of its executive staff, who is also at the head of the opposition Trust in the theater world, is sending its company with part of its repertoire to other important places as far west as Kansas City, thereby hoping, not only to meet with financial success, but to demonstrate the feasibleness of a similar institution as its own in every large civic center from Boston across the continent.

Curiously, there is a belief in certain quarters that the New Theater season has been a failure, but that is far from the actual fact. Director Winthrop Ames may begin his second year confident that public consciousness is keenly alive to the presence of an art playhouse, where healthy productions are given and where dignity and decency are preserved.

NEW YORK CITY.

Joses, Brother of Jesus

BY HARRY H. KEMP

"Is not this the Carpenter's Son?"—Matthew.

JOSES, the brother of Jesus, plodded from day to day,
With never a vision within him to glorify his clay;
Joses, the brother of Jesus, was one with the heavy clod,
But Christ was the soul of rapture, and soared, like a lark, with God;
Joses, the brother of Jesus, was only a worker in wood,
And he never could see the glory that Jesus, his brother, could.
"Why stays he not in the workshop?" he often used to complain;
"Sawing the Lebanon cedar, imparting to woods their stain?
Why must he go thus roaming, forsaking my father's trade,
While hammers are busily sounding and there is a gain to be made?"
Thus ran the mind of Joses, apt with plummet and rule,
And deeming whoever surpassed him either a knave or a fool,
For he never walked with the prophets in God's great garden of bliss;
And of all the mistakes of the ages, the saddest, methinks, was this:
To have such a brother as Jesus, to speak with him day by day,
But never to catch the vision which glorified his clay.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

The Marvel of Brownsville

BY HORACE BUMSTEAD

Ex-President of Atlanta University.

IF the Brownsville Case is now at last actually closed, and *if* we are to accept the many times repeated official declarations that the colored troops really did shoot up the town—(I am underscoring both ifs, Mr. Printer)—then should we not all pause a few moments, before we dismiss the affair wholly from our minds, and contemplate with wonder and admiration the marvelous exhibition of race loyalty which those dismissed colored soldiers have given us in the complete success of their alleged "conspiracy of silence"? Only think of the long series of investigations, and examinations, and cross-examinations, by their own officers, by army inspectors, by United States Senators, by hired detectives, and finally by an expert board of retired generals—and yet no individual soldier has been found guilty, or even under sufficient suspicion to be put on trial for murder or any offense whatever! For three years and a half the resources of the United States Government have been exhausted in shooting up, so to speak, the Twenty-fifth Infantry, with a view to bagging some individual guilty game—and with absolutely no success whatever. And why? Because, we are told, of the guilty conspiracy of silence by which scores of these soldiers, if not most of them, knowing the facts, have agreed to protect their guilty comrades. Not one of them has "peached." Not one of them has wavered in his testimony or betrayed in voice or look that he was guilty or knew who was; or, if he has, he has furnished no sufficient clue for bagging some individually guilty game. Apparently no inadvertent word has been dropped at any time when the men were off their guard, or any suspicious conferences of little groups been detected, that might lead to discovery. No one has been deterred by threatened disgrace and loss of valuable emoluments for himself and his family from remaining faithful to the conspiracy of silence even to the bitter end.

Surely this was race loyalty, whatever else it was—and have not we white people been telling the negroes that they should be proud of being negroes and stick together and stand by one another? It may not have been "loyalty to loyalty" as Josiah Royce has defined it; but it was certainly loyalty of that subordinate kind which he has taught us to admire when we charitably refrain from judging too critically the causes to which our neighbors give their loyalty. And no one can deny that it is a loyalty which—even if misdirected in the present case—is capable of being turned to account, when rightly directed, for the development of a high type of citizenship.

Therefore, if we must at last accept the theory of a conspiracy of silence on the part of the colored soldiers, let us not refuse to give it that measure of discriminating praise which it certainly deserves for its complete success in the face of almost overwhelming probabilities that it would not succeed.

One thought, however, still lingers: Suppose, after all, the colored troops did not shoot up the town, and it should be shown that other persons did who, in a more or less drunken condition, would have been more likely to do so, and, either with forethought or afterthought, wish to put it off on the soldiers. Can we say that this possibility has ever been investigated with the same unrelenting earnestness as the other, or with any earnestness at all? At the cost of withdrawing our qualified praise for the loyalty of the soldiers to one another and the marvelous success of their conspiracy of silence, some of us still find it easier to believe that it was not so wonderful, after all, but that they told the simple truth when they all declared, "We are not guilty."

Brookline, Mass.

Literature

A Modern Chronicle

In his latest book* Mr. Churchill has proved that he can change the scenery of his mind without that literary creaking which often accompanies an author's departure from his accustomed type of fiction. It is not a chronicle of modern politics personified in a State boss with a stuttering drawl, or in a June-bug youth buzzing to become a politician, but it is the intimate story of a woman's life told as simply as if the writer were some sadly wise friend inscribing the diary of an unwise friend.

Mr. Churchill is not a believer in abstract demonstration of problems. He gives them arms, legs, and minds with or without temperament, places them in relation to each other, and thru some social chemistry fuses them into a product which forms the final problem of his story. So in this chronicle there are five animate problems which merge at last into the inclusive one of divorce. Honora has inherited, along with her good blood and poverty, a taste for the beauties and luxuries of life—a taste which is not merely appreciative, but is intensified by the desire for possession. She becomes the epitomized representative of feminine yearning for prosperity, social success and happiness, constrained only by the iron grip of breeding from vulgar admission of her weaknesses. When a wealthy young New York broker appears as a lover he spells not love, but an establishment, with all the appertainments, on a fashionable street. She marries him and discovers too late that he is not an arrived but a coming business man, and that her establishment is to be a flat in a dull suburb. For a time she is caught in the glue of domesticity, but finally she pulls away and they move into a pseudo-fashionable neighborhood. There she meets one of those flirtatious wasp men who stings her imaginative and highly organized nature into active dissatisfaction with her social position, and into a veiled but growing disillusionment of her husband. Uncongenial marriages have been very prevalent in fiction recently, but few authors have succeeded in showing so well the nature dust that temperament throws up. Honora, good and beautiful, but unstable, begins to feel the strain of a dully complacent husband who wears pink shirts on his mind as well as his body, and hence cannot distinguish between feminine nerves and a smoldering domestic tragedy. So, when wealth and then impregnable social position come to Honora, she finds that she must still accomplish happiness. To such a character happiness does not take the form of content, but of insurgent emotion. Then in the course of time she discovers that she is really in love. The fact of her marriage impedes her but a passing moment. She mutinies against society, obtains a divorce, and immediately marries Hugh. So far as character goes he is but her masculine counterpart in this impetuous pursuit of happiness.

In the few remaining pages the real problem of the book emerges. Two people of good blood and of good society have violated the laws of blood and society. The latter throws them off as waste material and they must perforce become a world unto themselves. And the curious thing about love is it never quite compensates for shame and the lack of human intercourse. Hugh practically commits suicide and Honora goes abroad. If there is a mistake in this chronicle it comes in the conclusion, when Honora, fagged by a satiety of happiness and misery, still beats against the shutters of experience and agrees to marry the good man of the book, who has hovered like a guardian angel over her during the changing years of her life. But whatever criticism may be passed upon the heroine's last snatch at happiness, Mr. Churchill has given us a possible modern version of an Adam and Eve who have eaten of a forbidden fruit and been cast forever from the Eden of normal, clean society.

*A Modern Chronicle. *By Winston Churchill.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus on Literary Composition. Being the Greek text of the **De Compositione Verborum,** edited with Introduction, Translation, Notes, Glossary, and Appendices. By W. Rhys Roberts, 12mo, pp. xiii, 358. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Professor Roberts has taken for himself a subject that ought to be of interest to all students of literary style. Greek rhetoricians were much devoted to the study of style, and the Romans followed them. The Greek writers have been less familiar to readers than are Quintilian and Cicero, but the latter depended much on their Greek predecessors. Professor Roberts has previously published "Longinus on the Sublime," the "Three Literary Letters of Dionysius of Halicarnassus," and "Demetrius on Style," each of the three volumes with the Greek text and the translation, and with full notes and glossary; and now he has crowned this labor with the same service for *Dionysius on Literary Composition.* To the Greek expert this will be a choice treasure, as the text has been carefully revised from the manuscript sources, while the notes and glossary are all that could be desired. But we also gladly and warmly commend the volume to the student of English style, for the translation, on the page opposite the Greek, is admirably given in good English, which breaks up the long Greek sentences into crisp and clear vernacular. What gives the study of Dionysius special value is the fact that it is devoted to a special department of rhetoric much neglected by English writers. It is concerned not with such matters as clearness, logical order, introduction and peroration, with which Dionysius has nothing to do, but with the arrangement of words and clauses so as to make the structure of the sentence flowing and beautiful, by the proper collocations of sound and quantity. We all know, or those who write with art know, that prose has its own rhythm, its cadences, its music, as truly as does poetry. What is it that makes one writer's style vulgar and pedestrian, while that of another is easy and graceful? The words may be no more choice in the latter case, but there is a deftness in their order, so that a sentence or a strophe closes as surely as a bar in music. What is it exactly that makes the difference? There are few, if any, that can tell the secret. Yet it must be a matter for scientific investigation. This secret is what Dionysius tries to reveal. He treats of pleasant and harsh consonants and vowels, of pleasant and harsh combinations of them in words, of the conjunction of words for pleasant utterance, and of the succession of long and short syllables in the sentence to produce a rhythmic effect, and all without the rhythm of poetry. He then illustrates his principles by examples from Homer, Herodotus and Demosthenes, who are masters of the art of composition, with other illustrations of various styles of excellence, or of faulty diction. Happily he includes a poem of Sappho, otherwise lost, with other familiar or else unknown citations. The student will understand that the author's observations are very suggestive for English composition, or are applicable to it, *mutatis mutandis;* for the effect of Greek quantity—which English hardly knows—appears in accent, which is the basis of English meter. We heartily commend this volume to the student, who will find in the notes not a few examples from English writers which illustrate the principles discussed.

Through Library Windows. By F. C. Hubbard. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. $1.25.

It is good for the soul to live in or visit a country house where the library is the heart of the home and the garden one of its rooms. It is pleasant, too, to be entertained by a gentle host, who loves both, and sitting by the open window looks out upon a homelike close, hedged in by greenery and full of those heavenly summer guests, the flowers, while he discourses quietly of the world of books, rows of which stand silently about him, attentive to every word! Such are his friends, of so fine a quality; birds, flowers, trees, brooks, skies, pictures and books, that we reverence the man because of his high companionship, and measure him by what he most values.

Through Library Windows, a volume of essays upon just such themes, while

in no way remarkable, has the charm of genuine enthusiasm for Nature in its more peaceful aspects. Nature domesticated and tamed to a dooryard docility, and the taste for books and art indoors. It is a quietly friendly book and restlessness of spirit never peeps out of its pages with flaming or questioning eyes.

Women in Industry. By Edith Abbott. New York: Appleton & Co. $2.

In this volume Miss Abbott has made a careful, scientific contribution to the ever-present woman question. She has examined the history of women in industry in America, and has furnished a basis of fact for some conclusions about woman's struggle for economic independence and sex equality. "Women must work for wages," she agrees. "There is no other access possible for the self-respecting woman to that flow of wealth which is at once the product of the labor and the source of satisfaction for all members of the community." When factories were first established in America women were warned by moralists and economists against "eating the bread of idleness" in their homes. Every pamphleteer lectured them upon the beautiful advantage of taking a paid part in the country's work. Woman had been the industrial worker in the colonial period, when men were mostly agriculturists, and spinning, weaving, sewing and baking were all pursued in the home. After the industrial revolution woman must follow her work into the factory. It therefore did not occur to anybody of importance that "woman's place is the home." That discovery was made only when a flowing tide of immigration made "hands" a-plenty, and men, timid men, feared there would not be work enough to go round. "Any theory that women are a new element in our industrial life, or that they are doing 'men's work,' or that they have 'driven out the men,' is a theory unsupported by facts." In the cotton industry and in the clothing trades men are doing work which for the most part was once done by women. In the printing trade and in the manufacture of boots and shoes women are doing some work which a century ago would have been done by men. But the men have gained more places than the women. Only the efforts of the professional women to realize pecuniary independence belong to recent history. The woman of the working classes finds her industrial opportunity about the same as her grandmother did. "The woman movement of the last century," insists Miss Abbott, "belongs almost exclusively to educated women. And the fruits of the long struggle of that century for 'woman's rights' have gone, almost exclusively, to the women of the professional group." How stupid and unfair it would be, therefore, if women in America should follow the example of some of their English sisters and ask for votes only for women of property. If distinctions were to be made, women wage-earners and women who do their own housework should first be enfranchised.

The Development of Religion. A Study in Anthropology and Social Psychology. By Irving King, Ph. D. Pp. xxiii, 371. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Dr. King makes in this volume a valuable contribution to the new and growing literature of the psychology of religion. The work that he has undertaken differs from that which has already been done by Prof. William James in his investigations into the psychology of religion, in that it is not an examination of the phenomena of religious life in order to correlate these with other mental processes. Nor is it an attempt to discover an essential content of religion, and then to trace the working out of this content in creeds of all varieties. Dr. King goes more boldly into the question than has been done by his predecessors —by Davenport, Cutten, Starbuck or Delacroix. He goes to the heart of the subject—into the nature of the material of religious consciousness and the question whether this material or content is to be dealt with under the general laws of consciousness. In other words, Dr. King aims to prove that the religious life of man is a part of his normal life, and that consequently the laws of psychology apply to religious consciousness just as truly as they do to states of consciousness which are recognized as belonging to ordinary terrestrial life. The most

striking result of Dr. King's research is the great respect that he has acquired for men of what we term the lower races. As regards intellect, morality and religion, Dr. King places even the savage tribes on a far higher level than we have been accustomed to associate with them. The primitive thought and life of the savage, according to Dr. King, are not due to any inferiority to civilized man in memory, abstraction, inhibition, or mechanical ingenuity; but to the difference in stimulating conditions or opportunity. "A man of the white races," he writes, "stands on a vast objective accumulation of culture or the products of intellect. He can do complicated things with intricate machinery because there is a complicated mechanical environment to stimulate him." As in the mental life, so in the moral and religious. Dr. King shows that according to the most reliable observers of the Australian natives, these peoples whom we class as among the lowest races show every quality that we consider moral. The native adheres as strictly to rule and law as does the average white man. The difference is not in self-control; the power of inhibition, self-sacrifice, obedience or the sense of duty; but simply in the code which has grown up in the tribe to which he belongs—a code which is due to the circumstances in which the tribe has been placed.

Success in Music and How It Is Won. By Henry T. Finck. With a chapter on Tempo Rubato, by Ignace Jan Paderewski. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

The popular music critic of the *Evening Post* calls his book "a sort of symposium, in which many of the world's greatest singers, pianists, violinists and teachers tell the secrets of their success." It is an extensive collection of anecdotic sketches of successful musicians, most of whom Mr. Finck has known personally, interspersed with an abundance of more or less critical comment, deduction and interpretation, all written in a facile and readable style. A section of nearly a hundred pages, under the general heading of "Teachers, Parents and Pupils," contains a deal of good, practical advice: Hints to teachers on "where to locate," how to get pupils and how to keep them; hints to parents on how to choose a teacher and other important things; and, best of all, many suggestive and helpful hints to pupils, including a sapient exposition of the axiom that the short cut to success "lies in substituting *brain work* for hand work and throat work."

From the Book of Life. Poems. By Richard Burton. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

A joy forever is a good poem, one that does not irritate the ear, one that arrests the thought, one that fits in with experience of the nobler siftings, one that is cheerful, inspiring, kindling. How few they are, and yet how many are the aspirants after the honors of the lower shelf in our home libraries—the shelf nighest the elbow of the easy chair! Some such poems are to be found in Richard Burton's little volume, *From the Book of Life*. Fifty-six poems, all brief, none of them on other than commonplace themes, yet all treat the commonest theme with a freshness that makes the theme acceptable for the side-lights thrown upon it. "Surely," one says, "precisely that facet of the old diamond has never before been turned on me." And all is done by the use of the right word rightly placed—that is, so placed as to sing in perfect harmony with its immediate neighbors. How difficult is that training of words to sing in perfect harmony! Burton has the art in a high degree. The words do sing together. Clear as a bell is the logic of his method; no straining for effect, and the effect so much the better for the absence of apparent effort. The vocabulary, moreover, is simple enough, the words old enough, yet never worn out. He never tries a startling word, but all the same the vocable used catches and excites, and, if one stops to think of it, the music of it rejoices the mind as well as the ear.

Memorials of St. Paul's Cathedral. By W. M. Sinclair. Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co., 1909. $4.

A great part of the history of England may be read in the story of St. Paul's. Dr. Sinclair has wisely, with such a bewildering wealth of incident and association at his command, made

his volume on the Cathedral of London not an essay such as Stanley's masterly history of Westminster, or the memorial of Canterbury, but a chronicle, interspersed with many extracts from the picturesque history by Dean Milman, and from the annals of earlier days, from Fox, and Clarendon, and Pepys and Evelyn. The plates with the text give an excellent idea of the ancient building, towering over the old city. With its mighty walls went, in the fire of 1666, the wonderful portico built by Inigo Jones, and the priceless library, treasures for which even the masterly work of Christopher Wren can hardly compensate. The story of Sir Christopher Wren himself is one of the especially interesting chapters. The verger's diary, running thru the latter half of the last century, is not only a vivid account of contemporary events, but it is a fine human document in which a faithful worker's devotion to his task, his tenderness for the great building under his care, his enthusiasm in all that pertained to it, show beneath his terse statements of daily incident. The light-weight English paper, the many and excellent cuts prepared by Mr. Louis Weiter, the scholarly treatment of the entire subject, make the book a delight thruout its full five hundred pages.

Christianity: Its Nature and Its Truth. By Arthur S. Peake, D. D. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

In the conviction that there is widespread interest in matters of religious belief, and that many will welcome a simple and popular exposition of doctrines now chiefly controverted, Dr. Peake of the University of Manchester, England, has prepared a defense of the moderately orthodox opinion on dogmas most commonly assailed. He writes in a reasonable spirit, not undertaking to substantiate more than is sensible. His style is clear and straightforward, suited to general and ready apprehension. Some of the topics treated are: "What is Religion?" "Why I Cannot be a Materialist," "Is There a God?" "Can we Trust the Gospel Portrait of Jesus?" "The Supernatural Birth of Jesus," "The Divinity of Christ." While Dr. Peake is not at all impervious to modern light, one finds in his discussions a much more orthodox view of miracle than is contained in Dr. Gordon's recent book. His chapters on strictly doctrinal subjects, such as Sin and the Incarnation, are more convincing than those which treat questions of literary and historical criticism. The field covered is much larger than in many American works of the same design, and the ground is canvassed more thoroly.

Speeches of William Jennings Bryan. Two Volumes. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $2.

With commendable modesty Mr. William J. Bryan declined to include any of his own speeches in a collection of "The World's Famous Orations," and virtue is rewarded by the issue of this collection of his notable utterances. Mr. Bryan has been a national teacher on many topics, a peripatetic professor of politics, morals, religion, literature. Specimens of all his styles are included, from the oration which first made him a presidential candidate, thru remarks on "Gray's Elegy" and "To His Neighbors," to sermons on "The Prince of Peace" and "The Price of a Soul." Both admirers and critics admit that his description of "Lincoln as an Orator" is true of himself: "He possessed the two things that are absolutely essential to effective speaking—namely, information and earnestness." It is too soon to judge whether any of his speeches will finally rest among "The World's Famous Orations," tho many of the multitudes who have been enthralled by the magic of his tuneful voice, his sincere thought and his noble sentiments would place some of them now in that position of honor. Those who have heard Mr. Bryan on the rare critical occasions when the orator has still his great opportunity have crowned him with laurels. Then the power of character, of gesture and of personality is added to the argument. The thrill which the St. Louis convention felt passes again over the sympathetic reader today, as recalling the dramatic circumstances, he scans: "You may dispute whether I have fought a good fight, you may dispute whether I have finished my course, but you cannot deny that I have kept the faith."

Literary Notes

....There have been several popular accounts recently of the English versions of the Bible, but no one has told the story more interestingly or carefully than Rev. Samuel McComb, D. D., in *The Making of the English Bible* (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., $1 net). Dr. McComb covers the ground from Tindale to the Revised Versions, and takes special pains to do justice to the beauty, power and influence of the Vulgate and the Roman Catholic translations. He has the gift of comprising many facts in small compass without making his narrative a dry chronicle.

....Miss Chambers's handy volume on the English Constitution (*A Constitutional History of England,* The Macmillan Company, $1.40) is really a welcome contribution to a literature that would seem at first glance to be already overcrowded. It is the first attempt to put within reasonable compass and in untechnical language a systematic and well balanced account of the historical development of English government. The plan of presentation followed by Miss Chambers is that made famous by Professor Medley; she has not adopted the chronological method, but has taken each topic up separately and brought it down to date. A foundation is laid in feudal antiquities, and then the Crown, Parliament and Judiciary are treated in order. That this method has its disadvantages there is no doubt, but, taking the method for granted, Miss Chambers has done a useful piece of work. It has no competitor, and will find a place as a text-book in many colleges where the instructors are vacillating between the antiquated Taswell-Langmead and the overburdening Medley. The fact that the narrative of each section brings us right up against present practice will give a double value to those more interested in the budget of 1909 than in the antiquarian researches of Madox. There is only one thing that an American need grumble about, and that is the repetition of the outworn tradition that the English Constitution is unwritten, while ours is to be found in a document. Anybody who has followed the recent careers of the Honorables Cannon, Aldrich, Payne and Dalzell knows that our government is by no means described in the venerable muniment of 1787.

Pebbles

THE closed season for mollycoddles is over. —*New York Evening Post.*

WE notice no rumors of Uncle Joe and Aldrich hurrying to Europe to meet Roosevelt. —*Atlanta Journal.*

THE surest way to attract attention just now is suddenly to take the next steamer to meet Mr. Roosevelt.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE only question now is whether Colonel Roosevelt will abolish the House of Lords or merely reform it.—*New York Evening Post.*

ALL those who don't care whether Miss Croker is Mrs. Breen or not will please signify in the usual manner . . . Hush! You deafen us!—*The Evening Mail.*

SUGGESTION for sweet girl graduates, and also for the long-legged boys in the same class: Beyond the Alps lies Roosevelt. (P. S. —"Lies" in this instance indicates location, and nothing short and ugly.)—*Atchison Globe.*

HEY, Diddle, Diddle,
The Sphinx and the Riddle,
The lion jumped over the moon;
The whole world was stirred
At a dollar a word,
And our Teddy is coming home soon.
—*Saturday Evening Post.*

THE other day (it is not well to be too definite), a restaurant man down at Atlantic City was opening oysters. He had every right to do this. It is the oyster season and oysters grow at Atlantic City. You will observe that the local color is *au fait.* While he was thus engaged he opened the most valuable oyster ever opened in that famous seaside resort. In it he found fifty-four matched pearls. They were all perfect spheres. The restaurateur refused a large sum for his pearls and orders for them are still arriving by every mail. If he had only found them a few days ago Mr. Drexel would undoubtedly have purchased them for his bride. The finder will now have the pearls set in a brooch and keep them among his family jewels to be worn by his wife on state occasions at Atlantic City. The story is interesting, very interesting. Great is the American press.

WHEN T. R. MEETS THE KAISER.

First, Wilhelm will start with an army review,
Drawn up on a smooth rolling plain,
And T. R. will give him in ten million words
My regiment's conquest of Spain.

Then Wilhelm an orchestra big will conduct
In manner exceedingly slick,
And T. R. will follow by showing the way
A person should wield the big stick.

'Tis certain that Wilhelm a sermon will preach,
While T. R. will tell how it feels
At last to discover the Decalogue old
On nothing but banquets for meals.

Fierce deer and dread rabbits and maneating birds
Will fall in a faunal affray,
And babies and frazzles and bully and hoch
Will fill up the gaps of the day.

Their autographed photographs they will exchange,
And part with their souls all attune;
The dachshund will laugh to observe such a sight,
That the cow will jump over the moon.
Judge.

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The Federation of the World

We print elsewhere in this issue Theodore Roosevelt's address on "International Peace," delivered last week before the Nobel Peace Committee, at Christiania, Norway. Its importance can hardly be overestimated, for it comes at a time when all Christendom is groaning under the excessive weight of armaments, and when the nations are seeking substitutes for war in the development of Hague courts and conferences. Mr. Roosevelt's address is nothing less than a plea for the Federation of the World. Not since the "Great Design" of Henry IV of France, proposed at the beginning of the seventeenth century, has one who has represented a great people ever promulgated so comprehensive a plan for universal peace.

We are pleased to remember that in our editorial of February 17, entitled "Mr. Roosevelt at Christiania," we pointed out the unparalleled opportunity before our ex-President to hunt for bigger game than he had yet met since he left our shores. We suggested that, inasmuch as he has penetrated the philosophy of arbitration farther than any living ruler, and has already said that "effective arbitration necessitates agreements between all the Powers to respect each other's territory and sovereignty, and to arbitrate all other questions," it was fitting that he should urge the nations to negotiate treaties with such guarantees. We also remarked that our Supreme Court furnishes the model to be followed in the development of the Hague court, and, in fine, that the Constitution of the United States is the key to the establishment of the United Nations. Pending such a universal world federation, we thought that a League of Peace, based on force if necessary, would be a long and practical step in the right direction.

It will be seen how we have anticipated Mr. Roosevelt's appeal. But for a practical statesman of his prestige and power to promulgate such views is more far reaching than the editorial utterance of any periodical. It shows that at last the peace movement has entered practical politics, and from henceforth is destined to become the great political issue before the nations.

Now, what does Mr. Roosevelt propose? He proposes a world federation limited to the maintenance of peace, composed of those great civilized nations which are sincerely desirous of peace and willing to use force if necessary to preserve it. This is a thoroly practical suggestion, and has been urged before, especially by Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Bartholdt. Even José B. Ordonez, ex-President of Uruguay, at the second Hague Conference made a similar suggestion in his official capacity as first delegate of his country. Curiously enough, there is a bill at the present moment pending before Congress to the same effect.

It resolves that a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States, the duties of whom shall be:

> First: To urge upon the attention of other Governments the fact that relief from the heavy burden of military expenditures and from the disasters of war can best be obtained by the establishment of an international federation;
>
> Secondly: To report to Congress, as soon as practicable, a draft of articles of a federation limited to the maintenance of peace, through the establishment of a court having

power to determine by decree all controversies between nations and to enforce execution of its decrees by the arms of the federation, such arms to be provided to the federation and controlled solely by it.

Thirdly: To consider and report on any other means to diminish the expenses of Government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war.

This bill should be passed. The creation of such a commission would be a guarantee to our own people, as well as to the peoples of the world, that the United States is in earnest and ready to take the lead in the only practical and promising method of obtaining international peace. There is little enough time before the third Hague Conference convenes in 1915 for such a commission to visit and sound the chancelleries of the world and report back some practical plan to serve as the basis for the action of the American delegates at the third conference. The chief trouble at the first and second Hague conferences was that the delegates came there more or less unprepared. A commission originating in the popular branch of Congress and appointed by the President would remedy this defect. Moreover, it would go to the world with more prestige than a similar commission under the auspices of the State Department alone. And why should not Theodore Roosevelt himself be made chairman of the Commission? He believes in the plan, he is the best known and esteemed American abroad, he has the prestige, energy, ability and youth. Does not the last clause in the last sentence of his Nobel address indicate that he would feel compelled to accept an appointment for such a service? He says: "But the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination [League of Peace] would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind."

Emanuel Kant has written that we can never have universal peace until the world is politically organized, and it will never be possible to organize the world until the majority of the nations have a representative form of government. The history of the United States is a demonstration of the truth of this. Public sentiment has already passed the stages of conciliation and even arbitration. It is now ready for world federation. Will the United States, therefore, take the lead? The time is ripe. We have the prestige. We have also the man.

King Edward VII

THE sudden death of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India, the Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies, has created consternation all thru his royal realm, and to a less degree thruout the empire. His death is regarded as a great calamity.

The intensity of this feeling might seem strange to us, who well know that as a ruler he is almost wholly shorn of responsible power. His authority is almost nothing in legislation or in the administration of law; only his Ministers are responsible. Compared with the King of England, the President of the United States is almost a despot. King Edward, or equally his revered mother, could not in the slightest way appear before the people even to advise as to the passage of any proposed bill. President Taft cancels engagements elsewhere and remains in Washington that he may use his influence to secure the success of his policies, the passage by Congress of the bills which he has drawn up and recommended. King Edward could make no recommendations; he was, under the British Constitution, a silent spectator, in theory a puppet, to be moved as the Prime Minister, supported by a single House of Parliament, might direct. When Prime Minister Asquith the other day intimated to Parliament what, in a certain eventuality, he would ask the King to do, he was roundly abused for introducing the Throne into the case. The government of the Empire is said to be by the Crown; but the Crown does not mean the crowned head, but the Cabinet, that is, at present, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Mr. D. Lloyd-George, Mr. John Burns, and seventeen other men of more or less important positions. What they say the King says. What Parliament votes he signs.

Then why this consternation? It is in some part human nature, which makes the most of a mysterious, in-

herited, age-long dignity, even after its force is past, and in part from the fact that King Edward had a high reputation for political shrewdness, international influence and extraordinary tact. He was no sacred character so long as he was simply Prince of Wales. Then his follies were freely criticised, but as soon as he ascended the throne all was silenced. Perhaps, like Prince Hal, he left behind him all his youthful weaknesses and became the social model of his people. From that time no criticism has attached to him. By all classes, even the most democratic, the Socialists, he has received most loyal support. Ministers might be abused, but the King never.

And he was a wise monarch. With no named political power he has been a real power. His influence has been great to keep peace in Europe. The royal intermarriages are an element for peace. His advice to Premiers has been of weight, for he remained while Cabinets came and went. He understood as no sovereign before him has understood them, the duties that belonged to him as King, and he performed them fully. At his accession he promised to keep up the high standard set by his mother, and he did so. He was, during these nine years, the best King England has ever had, as Victoria was the best Queen. Her influence and his have been potent to give Great Britain the purest court in the world.

Queen Victoria died under the shadow of the South African War; and King Edward died amid the anxieties that attach themselves to a serious reform of the British Constitution. Much depended, to popular belief, on the wisdom, in this crisis, of the King. No doubt this anxiety worried and perhaps weakened him. That responsibility falls on his successor, George V.

A King is an anomaly, as a House of Lords is an anachronism. In these days there is no reason for either; therefore the British people, except for the show of kings and lords, as democratic as the United States or France, has deprived their King of all but the pretense of power, and will soon do the same for the House of Lords. George V, of an ominous name, may give it a needed luster. He is a young man of serious purpose, faithful to all duties; unlike his father, almost a Puritan in his habits, not a lover of sports, one who has a mind of his own, and is able to speak his own mind well without depending on speeches written for him. But whether he has his father's native tact is not known, and he certainly lacks the late King's wide knowledge of statecraft. He comes into power at a perilous period, and political parties will watch him with the utmost jealousy.

History will give Edward VII great praise for his diplomacy. He found Great Britain in "splendid isolation" among the Powers of Europe; he has left it buttressed with ententes and alliances with all Powers except Germany. The explanation of this exception may be found in the resentment felt by Edward toward Kaiser William for his treatment of his mother, King Edward's sister. Long did he delay any official visit to Berlin. Germany resented the isolation into which she was being put, and enormously increased her navy, directed solely against England. Possibly Edward's death may make easier the effort to persuade Germany to consent to a limitation of the increase of armaments. For this reason Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion is most timely and perhaps hopeful.

The influence of King Edward was a personal, not an official, one. There was no place for a weak monarch; but Edward was wise, tactful, and his Ministers trusted and gave him scope. He did not fail them or worry them, as Kaiser William has worried his Ministers. His reign gave glory to the British Empire, and we believe that George V will prove worthy of the succession. His brother Edward's death has given him the throne, and he will, we believe, make his people glad that the line of the Georges is not ended.

Bishop Paret's Disappointment

THE Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland was going to Rome, and he wished to have a private interview with the Pope. It was natural that he should seek a letter of introduction from Cardinal Gibbons; in fact, he got several to the Catholic officials, but the audience

was refused, and Bishop Paret is said to have been told that the Pope is neither a picture nor a statue. This raises several questions. That he was told so officially we do not believe.

In the first place, why should the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland desire a private audience with the Pope, and why should his neighbor in Baltimore, the Cardinal, be willing to give him such a letter? We do not imagine that the Bishop was a prospective convert; if he had been, he would have got the audience quickly enough. He could have hardly had any special message or information to give the Pope; that could have been given to the Cardinal Secretary of State. It is enough to say that probably he holds the Pope in honor and simply wished to see him and pay his respects and tell him how much he longed for the unity of Christendom. Of course, that would not help unity, for it has been settled that the Anglican Church has not the true episcopal succession; but it might be a pleasure to the Bishop to see His Holiness and——no, he would hardly tell him that the Episcopal Church has laid away in innocuous desuetude the statements in its Thirty-nine Articles that "the Church of Rome hath erred, not only in their living and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of faith"; that "the Romish doctrine concerning Purgatory, pardons, worshiping and adoration, as well of images as of relics, and also invocation of saints, is a fond thing, vainly invented, and grounded in no warranty of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the Word of God"; and that transubstantiation "is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions." No; he would not have reminded the Pope of these little differences.

Well, then, why should Bishop Paret have asked and Cardinal Gibbons have given these letters of introduction? It was almost certainly for social reasons. Probably in no other city in the country are the wealthy and aristocratic families, Catholic and Protestant, successors of Lord Baltimore's settlement, so genially interlaced by marriage. This social *melange* it would not be wise for either the Cardinal or the Bishop to disturb; indeed, the Cardinal may very well have said that it must be a weak Church, lacking in faith, that would not expect to gain rather than lose by such intermarriages. Those are famous Catholic families, the Jenkinses, whose fifty-seven boys were in the Confederate army; the Lees (the Virginia Lees are Protestant), the Carrolls, Jamiesons, Spaldings, Boones and Harpers; and it is well for Bishop Paret to keep on good terms with them. For the same reason Cardinal Gibbons was quite willing to give Bishop Paret courteous letters of introduction, and to ask even that he might receive a private audience, but we do not conclude that he feels "snubbed" or personally disappointed that the requested favor was not granted. To the Pope Bishop Paret was no more than any other Protestant, and why should he not come with the crowd of fifty or sixty others that receive a promiscuous audience and blessing?

But the reply currently reported as explaining the refusal calls for some consideration. His Holiness "is neither a picture nor a statue," but of all men on the face of the earth he is the one who more than any picture or statue attracts the curious or the devout. To the desire to meet a man in high station kings and presidents and even the Pope have to submit. They have to be, at proper occasions, "on show." For Rome the Pope is the chief attraction. But for this fact the Italian Government would not have left him the dignity and glory of the Vatican. We have heard the amount of money spent by Americans in Rome every year for pictures, antiquities, villas and palaces and other things estimated at from thirty to a hundred millions. The hotel keepers and merchants who will secure you, for twenty liras, admission to a public audience with the Pope, would never allow him to be driven from the city. And these visitors are not by any means all gaping Americans. Last week a company of Belgian pilgrims were presented and brought generous Peter's Pence, which the Pope told them should be expended in the repair of a church venerated by Belgians. It supports Roman workmen; and the Abbot Janssens took occasion to tell the pil-

grims how meekly he submits to the Papal rebuke. Even the Socialists, the Freemasons and the Jews hold the Pope and his presence too rich an attraction to be given up. They may look on him as an antiquity, like the Coliseum, but they value him all the same; while to the thousands who come each year to pay their veneration, he is the earthly center of their religious faith, the human representative of Christ for his Church. We do not believe that Bishop Paret wished to see him out of mere curiosity, as he would see Michel Angelo's "Moses," but as the representative of the great Roman Catholic Church, a Church to which so many of his Maryland friends belong.

Again we say that we do not believe that any such brusque reply to the Bishop's request for an audience was authorized. It sounds quite too much like that other rude remark falsely reported as coming from the Vatican about Mr. Roosevelt. We may at least be assured that its language will be dignified, whether in approval or condemnation.

Tufts (m.) and Jackson (f.)

LAST year, in discussing the expulsion of women from Wesleyan University (Vol. LXVI, pp. 494, 648, 810), we foretold similar action on the part of Tufts College and we specified as one of the grounds for our expectation that Phi Beta Kappa was being "practically monopolized by the weaker sex." President Hamilton confirms our view of the difficulty by giving this among the reasons which have led the trustees to take action to found a separate college for women to be known as Jackson College. The paragraph is worth quoting in his own language, for its unprofessional frankness and curious wording:

"The tendency of women is to enter courses in which from the nature of the subject and their natural aptitude and ability they will secure high marks, coupled with the general desire of women for high marks. This secures to the women students a higher average standing than the men, and consequently a rather disproportionate part of the awards, prizes, and prestige which under co-education are always awarded in common for both men and women. It was admitted that the presence of women served slightly as a stimulus to the men, and the sentiment was quite generally expressed that their presence on the hill had served to help the tone of the community —had exercised a sort of refining influence on the men."

The same complaint comes from the union men in the shops. They demand the dismissal of the pacemakers. Their employers, however, unlike university authorities, are not disposed to grant these demands. Race prejudice often springs from a similar root. In some Eastern universities anti-Semitic feeling manifests itself particularly when the lists of the winners of scholarships and other competitive honors are bulletined. In some of the Northwestern universities we hear the complaint "There is no chance of our getting anything so long as these confounded Swedes are after it." Evidently the patrons of early American colleges knew what they were about when they founded scholarships to be awarded to boys by the name of "Adams" or "Smith," so long as these should present themselves. The superior American stock has a hard time of it whenever it comes into free competition with the offspring of "the offscourings of Europe."

The objections raised to the presence of women in the universities by their male classmates are much the same as are raised against the presence of women in the offices by their fellow clerks; they work too hard, they work too cheap, they work too faithfully; they do not drink, they do not smoke, they do not "take part in athletics" by betting on the games. One of the deans in the University of Chicago has gone so far as to propose that since the women do not spend their time in intercollegiate athletics and other "student activities," they should be required to do extra work in their studies to secure the same degree.

It should be remembered that President Hamilton is talking about the College of Liberal Arts, that is, about those studies such as Greek, mathematics and the natural sciences which the men of a former generation denied to their women, not because they feared competition, but because they believed that such studies were beyond the capacity of the feminine intellect. Now it appears from the quotation given above that President Hamilton holds the theory that these same studies are now being sought by the women because they are easy and avoided by the men, not because they are

easy, but because they are sought by the women. To save the College from "imminent disaster," as the president puts it, separate classrooms, laboratories, etc., are to be built, when the money is forthcoming, but strange to say the new woman's college is to be altogether manned by men, with the exception of the dean and gymnastic instructor, and, still stranger, these men teachers are to give the same lectures in the two colleges. So it is evidently not an educational differentiation which is aimed at but a social segregation. This is a striking indication of the fact that our colleges generally are becoming more social than educational institutions.

The extent to which the two sexes can commingle socially and vocationally depends upon the time and place. It is a measure of the degree of civilization and morality to which the community has advanced. It is the chief glory of America that we have been able to carry further than elsewhere, the fundamental principles of freedom of association and equality of opportunity. Our men and women from youth up share a common intellectual life, and have the same moral standards to a greater extent than any other nation. In France, for example, the training of the two sexes is so different that they hardly are on speaking terms when they marry. The husband may be a libertine; his bride is cloister-bred. He may have a broad education; she may have a narrow range of interests. He may be an infidel; she may be a bigot. Under such circumstances every marriage is a *mésalliance* and all the children are the offspring of miscegenation.

If we go further, say to Turkey, we find the woman a mere creature of the harem, idle, sensual, and ignorant; and the man—well, the man is a Turk. If we descend still lower into barbarism, the woman is a squaw and the man a brute. They have a different vocabulary; they are not permitted to eat or handle the same things; they are kept apart by innumerable taboos.

In this scale of social development each community must find its level in accordance with the folkways there in vogue. But it seems to us that the reintroduction of an artificial system of segregation must always be regarded as a step backward and we believe it to be unnecessary in the case of Boston. The action of Tufts is not so injurious as that of Wesleyan, for the closing of the latter institution makes it impossible for a woman to get a collegiate education in the State of Connecticut. Even if Tufts should not carry out its promise of an equal establishment there are other institutions for women, and Boston University still holds to its fundamental policy of coeducation. This principle was so well stated in the "First Yearbook of Boston University," in 1873, and is so apposite to the present that it may well be recalled:

> "Class schools are very well in their place. Schools for the Feeble-Minded, Reform Schools, Schools for Deaf Mutes—no one should object to these. So if any class of philanthropists feel called upon to organize special schools for girls or boys constitutionally too delicate to bear the nervous shock of school association with the other sex, let no one oppose. Such institutions may serve to illustrate the tender and gentle charities to which our Christian civilization gives origin. But a university exists for altogether different purposes. . . . To artificially restrict the benefit of such an institution to one-half of the community, by a discrimination based solely on a birth distinction, is worse than un-American. It is an injury to society as a whole, a loss to the favored class, a wrong to the unfavored."

The Tariff and Costs of Production

WE have been saying in THE INDEPENDENT for some time past that the Administration, if it desires to conciliate the tariff insurgents, in and out of Congress, without openly repudiating the revision which it has warmly and unwisely commended, should insist upon a prompt inquiry by a competent commission concerning the costs of production here and abroad, and should say that it seeks, by means of the information thus to be acquired, to shape the tariff in conformity with the national platform.

Now, owing to the influence of the President, and because of the menacing protests of hosts of Republican voters, the "regulars" of the Republican majority in Congress, the men who are responsible for the recent revision, have consented to provide for a commission clearly empowered to make such an inquiry.

It will be remembered that the President never accepted the narrow construction of Senator Hale and others of the law creating the present Tariff Board. He insisted that the law permitted, if it did not distinctly authorize, an investigation as to costs of production. Recently he asked for $250,000 to be expended for the work of the Tariff Board, or Commission, mainly in this field. In the House, last Friday, the Committee on Appropriations reported a paragraph in one of the large supply bills not only granting this sum but also distinctly giving authority for an inquiry to ascertain whether the present tariff duties are in accord with the platform declaration. We quote this paragraph, the enactment of which will be a long step forward in the tariff legislation of the United States:

"To enable the President to secure information as to the effect of tariff rates or other restrictions, exactions, or any regulations imposed at any time by any foreign country on the importation into or sale in any such foreign country of any agricultural, manufactured, or other product of the United States, and to assist the officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws, as required by the Tariff Act approved August 5, 1909, including detailed information of the cost, and of each and every element thereof, of producing at the place of production, and at the place of consumption, of all articles specified in said tariff act, *both in this country and in the country from which such articles are imported, so that the cost of all such articles produced abroad may be compared with the cost of like articles produced in this country,* the President, in the employment of persons required and authorized for such service, may appoint a Tariff Board, and he may also employ, under his personal direction, or under the direction and supervision of such Tariff Board, such competent experts in the business and methods of cost, keeping, and such clerical and other personal services, including rent of offices in the District of Columbia, traveling, and other incidental expenses, as may be necessary in the work of said Tariff Board and the work of said experts engaged in such investigations, and the compensation of all persons, whether employed permanently or temporarily, shall be fixed by the President; and to enable the President to have such information classified, tabulated, and arranged for his use in recommending to Congress such changes or modifications in any existing tariff duties as he may deem necessary to prevent undue discrimination in favor of or against any of the products of the United States, $250,000."

Mr. Tawney, the committee's chairman, explaining this paragraph, remarked that the present rates might not in some cases represent the declared principle of Republican protection. Those who are familiar with such investigations as were made by Carroll D. Wright know that in many cases they do not, that many duties greatly exceed the difference in production costs. The paragraph is not perfect, and probably it will be improved; but as it stands it gives the needed power and provides for an inquiry which must profoundly affect tariff legislation hereafter.

Certain members who profess to represent the Democratic minority assert that all the Democrats will oppose this paragraph. Why? Because the power to obtain the information and to use it in recommendations is given to the President. It is suggested that he would make a biased and unjust selection of facts to be transmitted to Congress, withholding many that might seem harmful to his party. We hope the statements of this kind that have been published do not correctly indicate the attitude of the Democrats. They should heartily support the proposition. As for the President, we believe he can be trusted to send to Congress any and all facts ascertained which show the need of a readjustment of duties to fit the difference in costs of production. We think this must also be the belief of the Democrats themselves.

Fifty Years Ago

It was fifty years ago that the late King Edward, then the boy Prince of Wales, visited this country. What impression he made, what hearty welcome was given him, what warm love was aroused for the mother country, and what prayer for long union between Old England and Young America, can be judged from the leading article in The Independent of October 18, 1860, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe:

Let us have our word—just one of what every paper is full of. The Prince has been here; has danced, supped, been fêted—bought pearls at Ball & Black's, and been to Barnum's Museum—done New York, in short.

There has been the usual amount of fervor and faming. All the acute symptoms of the lionizing fever have developed themselves in all sorts of foolish pranks worthy of people a little out of their heads.

But, after all, setting these things aside as inevitable to human folly, the visit of the Prince to the States is a deeper and wider thing than it appears at first to be.

It is not merely the generous and kindly boy—in the kindliest and most interesting period of opening life—but it is an embodiment, in boy's form, of a glorious related nation, of whose near kindred America has every reason to be proud. *England* herself, with all her old historic honor—with garments woven in memorial threads from the looms of Milton, Spenser, Bacon, Shakespeare—comes modestly walking by our doors in the form of a boy just in the fresh morning of his days—modest, simple, kindly—the good son of a good wife and mother—and it is something to make the tear start to see how quickly the American heart felt the pulsation of relationship, and the veneration for the dear old kindred blood of fatherland, and the proud remembrance of centuries of united Anglo-Saxon history, when as yet the young American oak lay a hidden germ in the leafy bosom of the grand old English mother.

Every door has been ready to fly open to this young heir of our and their past history, and by courtesy to place the soil of this great new English world as a carpet beneath his feet, and such a generous impulse is not to be confounded with mere snobbishness or toad-eating vulgarity. There is a healthy respectable tone and body to it, and its kindly effects may reach far into the vista of future years.

We like the old Shakespearean way of denominating kings by the name of their kingdoms. This youth should be announced among us as *Young England,* and every heart should devise welcomes, in which enthusiasm should know no bounds but those of delicacy and propriety.

How much better such greetings between two noble kindred nations than the old family quarrel, all whose remembrances should now be grown over with the green harvests of advancing union and Christian civiliatizon.

One thing is not forgotten: that at the feet of this Young England, American citizens have laid that deep and chivalrous homage with which they have always regarded womanhood enthroned in the form of his noble mother.

Americans, of all the earth, are celebrated as women-worshippers. Not among her own subjects has the exceptional history of the Girl-Queen called to so proud a throne, met with more sympathetic responses or generous admiration and interest.

One smiles sometimes to read how every American who devises something new or splendid in his own eyes, forthwith consults with himself how to send a specimen thereof to *Queen Victoria*—whether it be an extra barrel of hams, or a mammoth cheese, or a set of Temperance Tales, or what not—but, after all, does not this show the place her womanhood holds in the American mind, and the loyalty of heart with which every man of our country acknowledges her ladyhood? Traditions of her kindly nature, of her good sense and discretion of the exemplary manner in which she had discharged her domestic duties, making her family life an example for her kingdom—all such stories have found a ready ear and believing heart in America, and therefore the more willingly is much accorded to the son of such a mother.

For the youth, it is due to him to say that he has stood a difficult ordeal, with a right British simplicity and good sense.

A thousand foolish things might easily have been said or done, but we recollect not one. He has been calm, steady, neither too much nor too little excited, but borne himself right worthily of his name and race.

God bless him, and grant long union between Young England and Young America!

The Storm and the Crops

The sweeping storm that covered the whole country destroyed several millions' worth of fruit, to say nothing of the enormous injury to the cotton crop. It went down with its blizzard fingers as far as the Gulf, and took in the northern counties of Florida. The millions lost cannot be replaced in the fruit sections, but more or less cotton will be replanted. We have, however, to discount the loss greatly by the fact that it will give remunerative prices for the fruit that is left. New York State saved nearly all its peach buds, and this will go far to compensate the sweeping out of the Georgia and Missouri crops. A warm March is never to be welcomed—only it does feel good after a hard winter. But when was there ever a disaster that did not involve more or less of the beneficent, and was not capable of being overruled by intelligence, honesty and industry? With choice apples at 10 cents each in the New York market, and good Baldwins bringing $7 per barrel, the fruit grower cannot complain in anticipation of another short year; it is the consumer of fruit who must look ahead without pleasant anticipation. Are we ever again to have the apple as everybody's fruit? Even the comfortable old barrel is going out of style; and we are expected to buy apples in boxes, at $3 per box of ninety, or 40 cents per dozen. Enough growers have received such prices for their selected fruit to make the consumers open their eyes and wonder what high prices will yet come to mean.

Pensions for the Civil Service

There are more bills than one now before Congress for a civil service pension for employees in the classified civil service, and there is some chance that such a bill may be enacted into law. That introduced by Mr. Goulden provides for a pension of from 40 to 75 per cent. of the average salary for the last five years, according to age and period of service, and that no such employee shall be retained after the age of seventy years. Such a plan would give economy as well as efficiency to the departments. Secretary MacVeagh, on taking charge of the Treasury, immediately made investigations as to a more economical conduct of its business, and found that some millions of expenditure could be saved. The first obvious point of saving was in the personnel. It was found that hundreds of employees are incompetent by reason of age or other disability, but it seemed cruel to displace them so long as there was a likelihood that a civil pension law would be passed as recommended by the President and Secretary MacVeagh. A pension plan is really economical, and this is the reason why twenty-one railroad systems in the country have adopted it, and they have 674,259 employees in line for pensions, and a multitude of industrial establishments are doing the same, just for profit. It promotes faithful service, and it retires decently those whose age makes them less efficient, so that a smaller force is needed. The plan would now allow about 5 per cent. of the employees to retire, and we believe that Congress should speedily adopt the system.

Dr. Grenfell to Commander Peary

It is not a bad answer which Dr. Grenfell, missionary to the Eskimos, gives to Commander Peary. The discoverer of the Pole had said that he hoped the Arctic Highlanders will never be Christianized. He wanted them left in their picturesque savagery; and Dr. Nansen had said much the same thing. They are afraid that Christianity will spoil and kill them. Dr. Grenfell says "it is no great compliment, even to the most primitive of mankind, to consider them unable to survive the advent of true Christianity." Dr. Grenfell thinks that the advent of a true missionary is no more dangerous to them than is that of a strange vessel with a heterogeneous crew of sailors, or even of the unselfish and generous class of explorers; and Dr. Grenfell knows. It is peculiar to most explorers and ethnologists that they look on undeveloped tribes as scientific curiosities to be kept as if in a museum, preserved for study, and not as human beings to be developed and made the most of. The explorer or ethnologist visits them for his own glory, that he may exploit them as specimens to be described; why should he object if the missionary visits them and lives with them that he may make them better, perhaps as advanced as the explorer himself? They are human beings like the wise ethnologist; and the desire to keep them ignorant, savage, degraded, when they might become intelligent, civilized and Christian, is inhuman and cruel.

Polygamy in Mormondom

The *Salt Lake Tribune* tells an extraordinary story of the prevalence of polygamy still among the Mormons of Utah. The plural marriages are often celebrated at the Mormon colony in Mexico. The names are given of a hundred persons who have plural wives, many or most of whom have been taken since the Woodruff manifesto with its revelation forbidding polygamy. Yet the Mormons protest that polygamy is dying out fast; that the old polygamists may not have put away their wives, but no new ones are allowed to be taken. It is a fact that new polygamous relations are entered into with caution, which is something, but high officers in the Church become polygamists or assist in plural marriages. The list given includes many bishops and elders. It will be remembered that Utah was admitted into the Union only on condition that polygamy was to come to an end, and it is now forbidden by the State laws as well as by the Woodruff manifesto, but it was silently allowed that those who had previously entered into polygamous relations should not be interfered with, but that the practice would die out if no further plural marriages were cele-

brated. These fresh cases may be comparatively few, but they are numerous enough to prove that the law is not enforced, and that Mormonism has not genuinely reformed its doctrine, otherwise dozens of officials could not be allowed to be polygamists.

A small local newspaper printed some sharp criticisms of the political activity of Mrs. Senator Hale, of Maine, whereupon her son went to the editor's office and laid a whiplash on him. But was it his mother's honor that he defended? The editor takes nothing back, and the assault has given the knowledge of the criticism of his mother to the whole country instead of to just a few hundred or thousand readers in Maine. It looks to us that it was his own reputation for honor that he was defending, and that his mother has gained nothing by it, while he has sought and gained a certain reputation for filial honor. This is what a religious paper in Boston, owned by an Archbishop, says of Mr. Hale's horsewhipping the editor:

"Bravo! Mr. Hale. The honor of a mother is a sacred thing, as dear to a real man as his life. If all men were like Mr. Hale there would be less of this prying into the private and family affairs, less of those shameless exposures of innocent and modest persons before the gaze of a public which loves to play the part of 'peeping Tom.'"

And if there were more such editorials as this there would be more lynchings and murders.

Governor Hughes was unanimously confirmed to be a Justice of the Supreme Court. Not a Senator, not even Senator La Follette, voted against him. But one voice is raised in protest, that of William J. Bryan. He says that Governor Hughes vetoed the two-cent railroad bill, and opposed the income tax amendment, and thus proved himself "in close sympathy with the exploiting corporations." Thus he concludes:

"Governor Hughes exemplifies the individual virtues and naturally demands honesty in the public service, but he is a shining illustration of that peculiar type of citizen developed in this country during the present generation—the citizen who, personally pious, opposes vice and is a punisher of small crimes, but shows no indignation at the larger forms of legalized robbery."

There were some rather large insurance corporations which he did not show himself very tender to; and President Taft would trust his fairness on any question that might arise, even on the income tax.

Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, who was elected by a non-partisan vote of Republicans and Democrats, altho himself a Republican, must just now be finding his seat rather uncomfortably hot for him. It is already proved by confessions that a number of men were persuaded to vote for him by a bribe of $1,000 or more each. The cleaning in the Illinois Legislature is as sensational as that in the New York Legislature; and in this case the crimes are so recent that no statute of limitation will protect the guilty. Men are confessing, as in Pittsburg, to escape punishment. But who paid the money? Who bought the necessary votes? That is the question.

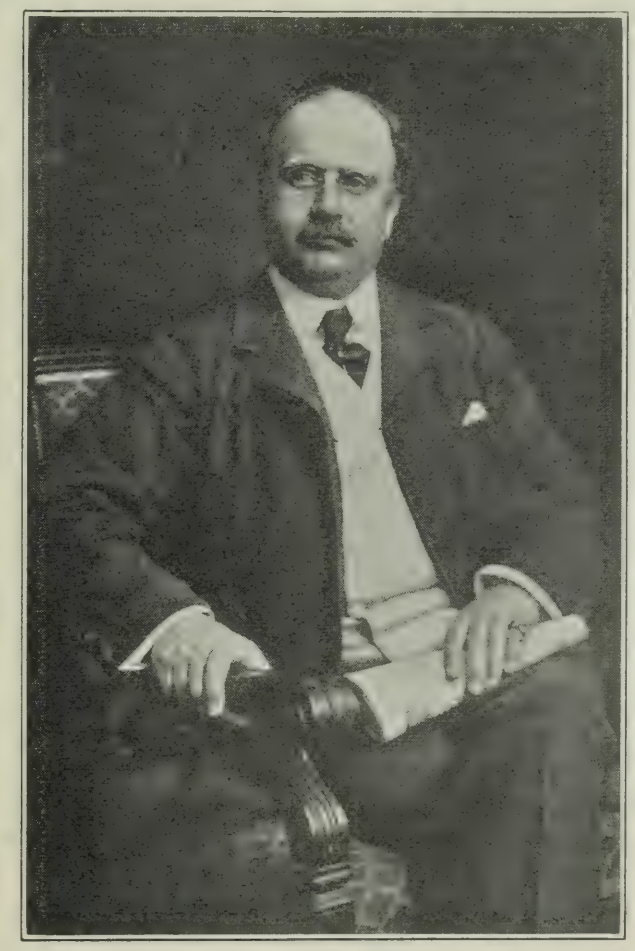
We know we ought to mourn most for the death of fifteen hundred people by the terrible earthquake which has destroyed Cartago, the beautiful capital of Costa Rica, but somehow it is the destruction of the Palace of Peace, built by Mr. Carnegie, that most affects us. There is no special sentiment about the people, but there is a peculiar sentiment attaching to that building which embodies the will of the five little and quarrelsome republics to live in peace and settle their difficulties by conference or arbitration. That building was for the Central American republics what the Peace Palace at The Hague is for the world. Fortunately Mr. Carnegie has sent a wireless message from mid-ocean saying it shall be rebuilt.

Let any of our readers who have any interest in the use of soothing syrups, soft drinks, cough lozenges, etc., write to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for a recent published bulletin on the subject. It will give the names of dozens of these remedies, showing that they contain cocaine, morphine, codeine, chloroform, chloral and other most dangerous drugs and poisons. Somehow the sale of these things, such as Mrs. "Laudanum's" Soothing Syrup and not a few medicated soft drinks, ought to be forbidden by law.

INSURANCE

Home Life Insurance Company

We offer our congratulations to the Home Life Insurance Company, which was incorporated and began business on May 1, 1860, as a Brooklyn organization. It has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Since beginning business it has had five presidents, as follows: 1860, Walter S. Griffith; 1872, George C. Ripley; 1890, Charles A. Townsend; 1892, George H. Ripley, and 1894, George E. Ide. During the Armstrong investigation it was one of the few companies that escaped criticism because of its close adherence to perfectly legal methods. The New York *Tribune* said regarding this company at the time: "The Home Life supplied one of the marvels of the present investigation—an insurance company without any obvious scandal." The management of this concern is conservative, and, while the company is not classed among the giants, it nevertheless does a constantly increasing business. During the first year of the company's history there was issued in new business $1,101,000 and death claims paid of $3,000. The premium income was $33,600. According to the statement of the Home Life as of January 1, 1910, the company had total admitted assets of $23,626,018 and a surplus of $1,892,327. The insurance in force at the time of this report was $92,532,583. The total payments to policyholders by the Home Life Insurance Company since it began business have been $38,893,123. For the last sixteen years the offices of president, vice-presidents, actuary, secretary, medical director and cashier have been continuously filled by the men now in these positions. In commemoration of its fifty years of successful existence the Home Life Insurance Company has issued a neat and well illustrated volume, containing its record from 1860 to 1910. The book contains the essential facts regarding the company, together with well executed portraits of its officers. Mr. Ide, the president of the company since 1894, was born in Brooklyn on May 10, 1860. His early education was obtained at the Polytechnic Institute, in Brooklyn, and he was graduated from Yale in 1881, taking the degree of M. A. from his alma mater in 1906. His early business experience was with the firm of Dominick & Dickerman, bankers, with which concern he was associated upon leaving Yale. In 1890 he became secretary of the Home Life Insurance Company. In 1892 he was advanced to the second vice-presidency, which office he retained until his election as president. Mr. Ide is a director of the Corn Exchange Bank and of the Fidelity and Casualty Company. He is also president and one of the directors of the Larchmont National Bank. He is an Episcopalian in denomination and a Republican in politics. He is a member of the University, New York Yacht, Yale, Larchmont Yacht, Metropolitan and Automobile Club of America, all of New York; the Hamilton, of Brooklyn; the Graduates' Club, of New Haven, and the Pilgrims, of London and New York.



GEORGE E. IDE,
President of the Home Life Insurance Company.

FINANCIAL

Iron and Steel Trade

THE iron and steel industry is experiencing a reaction. A large accumulation of stocks, with declining prices, has caused a considerable reduction of pig iron output. In April the quantity produced at the furnaces was 2,483,763 tons, against 2,617,949 in March. Recent reports show that seventeen of the Carnegie Steel Company's sixty-one furnaces are out of blast and that the Corporation is about to withdraw ten more from active service. Probably the reduction for the entire industry amounts to 15 or 20 per cent. The prices of Bessemer iron are lower by 10 per cent. than they were in January. Railroad orders for steel have recently been few and small. The condition of the iron and steel trade does not necessarily indicate that the country's prosperity has been checked. The output of iron, unprecedented in volume, has been too large. Production has outrun consumption, and there must be a readjustment.

The Cost of Living

A COMMISSION appointed two months ago in Massachusetts to inquire as to the causes of the increased cost of living reports to the Legislature that the primary cause of the advance of prices since 1897 has been the increase of the gold supply; that the advance has been accelerated by "the enormous waste of income, thru uneconomic expenditure for war and national armament, and thru multiple forms of extravagance, both public and private, and of wastage, both individual and social"; that it has been promoted by a complexity of causes operating to reduce the volume and increase the expenses of production, and to extend and diversify consumption; that Trusts, the tariff, and labor unions cannot be regarded as direct and active causes of the upward movement. But the commission recommends that at the next revision of the tariff the expediency of removing all duties on food products be carefully considered, and says that constant official vigilance is required with reference to the action of combinations, especially those dealing in the necessities of life. We do not see in the list of members of the commission the name of any recognized authority or expert in economic questions. As the gold output is regarded as the primary and chief cause, and as Trust exactions and tariff duties are excluded, there is a narrow field for recommendations as to remedies. The report suggests the creation of a commission to hear citizens' complaints about injustice in distribution by combinations; another commission on market improvements which shall consider the subject of municipal slaughter houses; the encouragement of a home supply of meat products; a better distribution of immigrants in the farming districts of the State; inspection of cold storage warehouses by local boards of health; development of the trolley freight service; legislation to prevent abuses in the sale of coal at retail, and better methods of collecting and publishing industrial, commercial and sanitary statistics. Several of the recommendations (of which we give the briefest summary) indicate convictions in the minds of the commissioners with respect to one combination, the Beef Trust, which are not wholly in accord with the assertion of the report that "the higher prices of meat are accounted for by natural causes."

....At the annual meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, last week. J. Edward Simmons was re-elected president. A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the exceutive committee for seven years, resigned that office and was made a vice-president. Mr. Hepburn's successor is George F. Seward.

....The inquiry of the Department of Justice, before a grand jury in New York, concerning an alleged conspiracy to control the price of cotton, now directly affects James A. Patten, the noted speculator. In the original proceeding the defendants named were Frank B. Hayne and W. B. Brown. Subpœnas were served last week in a new proceeding entitled "The United States against James A. Patten and others."

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Survey of the World

The Administration Bills in Congress

Speaking at a dinner of the Passaic, N. J., Board of Trade on the 9th, President Taft referred to the condition of prominent bills now pending in Congress and exprest his belief that the postal savings bank, anti-injunction, campaign publicity, statehood and railroad bills would be enacted. The bill granting statehood to New Mexico and Arizona, he said, had been delayed in the Senate. "There is hesitation on the part of Republicans to pass a bill which is so likely to add four Democrats to the Senate, or if not Democrats, Republicans of that radical type that is entirely out of sympathy with the more conservative notions of the East." But he expected that the bill would become a law. Enumerating the several conservation bills and explaining their provisions, he said a majority of them were not in a very advanced state. The final passage of the one ratifying the withdrawals (heretofore made) of 60,000,000 acres and empowering the President to withdraw additional tracts was imperatively demanded in the public interest. It has been passed in the House. It was possible that the others would go over to the next session. The bill for an issue of $30,000,000 of irrigation bonds ought to be passed. There was danger that the bill relating to injunctions would be made obnoxious by the addition of amendments desired by the Federation of Labor. The postal savings bank bill, as passed by the Senate, had some features which suggested danger to the public credit. He could not say how far it could be amended in the House. He expected that the bill for publicity of campaign expenditures (passed by the House and pending in the Senate) would become a law. With "that freedom of touch for which headliners and correspondents are so noted," the country had been told of the emasculation of the railroad bill. The bill had not been emasculated either in the House or in the Senate. It still contained almost all of the remedial features of the original measure, and the parts omitted were "neither substantial nor vital." The section legalizing the making of traffic agreements had been stricken out:

> "The purpose of this section was to legalize the practice that will prevail whether the law permits it or not. No one suggests the wisdom of instituting prosecutions under the Anti-Trust law to prevent this practice, and it seemed wise therefore to formulate its limitations and recognize it as lawful; but the fear that it might impair the efficiency of the Anti-Trust law in some indefinite way was so strong among some members of the Senate that it was thought wise to withdraw the section."

The section relating to mergers had also been withdrawn. The first part of it ought to be restored. He hoped to see the final passage of the bill within two weeks.——In the House, on the 10th, the railroad bill was passed by a vote of 200 to 126, the majority including all of the Republicans and 12 Democrats. An attempt to restore the merger section was defeated, 160 to 169. By a vote of 176 to 157, the Commerce Court was retained. In the Senate Mr. Aldrich and his associates had counted a bare majority for that form of the bill which the Administration preferred. On the 13th the Senate voted upon an amendment relating to long and short hauls. The House had added an amendment forbidding a railroad to charge more for a short haul than for a longer one. As about eighteen Republican Senators were intending to support this amendment, the leaders relied upon the aid of Democrats to insure the rejection of it. Learning at

the last moment that there was a menacing movement for the adoption of a more objectionable amendment and that the expected Democratic aid would not be furnished, Mr. Aldrich proposed a compromise which satisfied nearly all of the insurgents and a large majority of the Democrats. By a vote of 56 to 10 it was adopted, and among those supporting it were Senators La Follette, Cummins and Dolliver, insurgent leaders. The compromise amendment contains the prohibition approved by the House but qualifies it by permitting an exception when a railroad company satisfies the Commission that conditions and circumstances make the prohibited charges just and reasonable.——Opening the Iowa campaign in Des Moines on the 10th, Senators Dolliver and Cummins very sharply criticised the Republican leaders in Congress, asserting that they were controlled by corporations, "captains of industry and masters of high finance." Mr. Cummins named Senator Aldrich in the Senate, and "Cannon, Payne, Dalzell and others of the same type" in the House. They looked, he said, "at these vital problems from the corporation standpoint, always fearing that any step for the just regulation of the overmastering forces of our commercial life will take away some of the profits of the multimillionaires." It should be realized, he added, that the division in the ranks of the Republican party was not ephemeral. Mr. Dolliver denounced the new tariff. It is said in Washington that the breach between the President and the leading insurgents is growing wider. At his request, many Senators attended a conference at the White House last Saturday night, when the condition of the Administration bills was considered. No invitation was given to Senators Cummins, Dolliver, La Follette, Bristow, Beveridge or Clapp.

Bribery Cases

In Pittsburg, on the 14th, sentence was pronounced in the cases of several of the men who were recently convicted of bribery or who had admitted their guilt. The list was as follows:

A. A. Vilsack, formerly cashier of the German National Bank, who had pleaded guilty and testified for the prosecution, 8 months in jail and a fine of $5,000; Charles Stewart and Hugh Ferguson, formerly Councilmen, each 8 months in jail and $500 fine; Dr. W. H. Weber, formerly in the Council, 6 months in jail and $500; P. B. Kearns, formerly a Councilman, 6 months and $250; Morris Einstein, who also had been in the Council, 6 months and $2,500.

Sentence was deferred in the cases of E. H. Jennings, president of the Columbia National Bank; Frank A. Griffin, cashier of the same bank; Charles W. Friend, vice-president of the Clinton Iron and Steel Company, and ex-Councilman M. L. Swift. The execution of Governor Hughes's warrant for the extradition of Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, indicted for paying $52,500 of bribe money in the interest of three banks, was delayed by habeas corpus proceedings in New York City. After hearing argument, last week, Judge Holt dismissed the writ of habeas corpus, but granted a stay in order that an appeal might be taken.—— In Ohio, Mark Slater, formerly State Printer, recently convicted of defrauding the State, has been sentenced to be imprisoned four years. He is accused in fifteen additional indictments. —— At least one of the men indicted for bribery in connection with the election of United States Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, will soon be brought to trial.——Prosecuting Attorney Campbell, of Little Rock, will take no further steps in the cases of members of the Arkansas Legislature and others under indictment for bribery in relation to the State Capitol bill. He says the chances are fifty to one against conviction. Six Senators and two contractors were indicted for bribery, and three Senators for perjury.

The Pinchot-Ballinger Investigation

In the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation last week, the cross-examination of Mr. Ballinger was enlivened by further criticism of Mr. Brandeis (counsel for L. R. Glavis) by the chairman of the committee, Senator Nelson, who said on one occasion to him: "You may insult the witness, but you must not insult the committee." Whereupon Miss Margaret Hamilton, a lawyer, who was in the audience, cried out, "You must not insult him, either." There was an attempt to involve Senator

Piles by questions suggesting that the Senator's election had been due to the influence of capitalists interested in the Alaska coal claims, and that he had afterward urged the appointment of Mr. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior. In the Senate, on the 11th, Mr. Piles made a statement, saying that President Taft had appointed Mr. Ballinger without consulting either himself (the Senator) or his colleague. For some time past Mr. Glavis's attorney has insisted that the summary of evidence prepared by Attorney-General Wickersham and relating to Glavis's charges was predated by Mr. Wickersham, to make it appear that it had been used by the President in writing the letter in which he exonerated Secretary Ballinger and removed Glavis. The committee did not support Mr. Brandeis in a demand for information on this point. Therefore Representative Harrison, of New York, introduced in the House a resolution calling upon the Attorney-General for the facts. Chairman Parker, of the Judiciary Committee, wrote to Mr. Wickersham, inquiring as to the propriety of this resolution. During the investigation, on the 12th, Secretary Ballinger read a letter in which, addressing Chairman Parker, the Attorney-General admitted that his summary of the evidence had been predated. He explained that it was dated back to conform with the date on which he had submitted an oral opinion to the President. The summary bears the date of September 11, and the date of the President's exoneration of Secretary Ballinger's was September 13. On the 14th inst. there was published a statement made by Frederick M. Kerby, one of Secretary Ballinger's stenographers, asserting that the President's letter of exoneration was in substance the same as a memorandum prepared in the Secretary's office and under the latter's supervision by Oscar Lawler, Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department. On the night of the 15th the President, in a letter addressed to Senator Nelson, chairman of the committee, assumed all responsibility for the Lawler memorandum and also for the predating of Mr. Wickersham's summary or opinion. He says that he himself reviewed the entire record, reached a decision, and then, having much other work to do, requested Mr. Lawler "to prepare the opinion as if he were President." But the opinion thus prepared was not just what he wanted, and he used only a few paragraphs from it. On September 11 and 12 he discussed the matter with the Attorney-General and completed his own written opinion. His conclusions, he says, were based upon his study of the record and were "fortified by the oral analysis of the evidence and the conclusions" which the Attorney-General gave him. As time did not permit him to embody and analyze in his opinion the Attorney-General's notes, he directed the latter to place them in a written statement, file it with the record, and date it prior to the date of his own opinion, so as to show that his decision had been fortified by the Attorney-General's summary of the evidence and also by the latter's conclusions.

Cuba and Porto Rico

The State Department at Washington has begun negotiations with the Cuban Government for permission to raise the wreck of the battleship "Maine." An appropriation of $100,000 for the work was made in a bill recently passed, which directs that the wreck shall be raised and removed by the engineers of the army, and that the remains of those who perished at the time of the explosion shall be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington, where the mast of the battleship is to be erected. It is thought that the entire cost of the work will be $500,000.——Owing to severe criticism in the Cuban House of his administration while he was Secretary of State, Señor Velez, recently appointed Minister to Madrid, has resigned. It is said that the money appropriated for a year's work in the State Department was expended in six months. Señor Velez's course is also criticised by his successor, Señor Sanguily, and there will be an investigation. ——In the suit of our Government against Charles F. Neely, head of the Financial Bureau of the Department of Posts in Havana while the island was governed by the United States, a jury in New York last week returned a verdict that he must pay $112,901. He was ar-

rested for embezzlement, but prosecution was dropped under the general amnesty agreement when Palma became President. Our Government, however, sued to recover the money. This was the second trial. At the first one the jury disagreed.——The municipal elections in Cuba have been postponed from July to December, probably because of recent political disturbances. Congress has passed a bill (which many believe to be unconstitutional) denying official recognition to any political party based upon racial lines. It is aimed at the proposed negro party. A majority of the negroes recently arrested for conspiracy to incite rebellion have been released, but they are required to report to the court every Monday.——Governor Colton, of Porto Rico, says the island should be a very attractive winter resort, having fine scenery and 1,200 miles of good automobile roads. But hotels are lacking. Arrangements have been made for the erection of one in San Juan, at a cost of $500,000, upon a site now owned by the Federal Government. A bill pending at Washington provides for a transfer of the land to the insular Government, in order that it may be available. Porto Rico, the Governor says, is well qualified to compete with Cuba, Jamaica and Florida for the patronage of winter tourists.

Countries South of Us

There were additional earthquake shocks in Costa Rica on the 13th. Several buildings in San José were wrecked, newly made graves at Cartago were opened, and the village of Santiago was destroyed. From San José thousands fled in terror. At Cartago more than 1,000 bodies have been taken from the ruins. It is estimated that from 800 to 1,000 persons were killed on the 4th at Paraiso, Orisi and Pocaca. Pestilence has broken out in the camps of refugees near Cartago, and many have died there. The volcanoes of Irazu and Poas, silent on the 4th, were in eruption at the time of last week's shocks. It is now reported that Dr. Bucanegra, Guatemala's representative in the Central American Court of Justice, lost not only his wife and one child, but also all of his other children. He became insane and died in the hospital at San José. For the relief of the destitute Guatemala has contributed $10,000, and Panama an equal sum. Committees in Central America have raised about $250,000. President Taft, as president of the Red Cross, has published an appeal to our people, asking for contributions. Severe shocks were felt in Santo Domingo on the 11th, but no loss of life there has been reported. ——In Nicaragua, the Madriz forces are within nine miles of Bluefields, but an attack has been delayed. Estrada seeks to attract volunteers by promising to give each one 125 acres of land.——There has been active preparation for war both in Peru and in Ecuador. Troops have been moved to the frontier, and Ecuador's President left his capital last week to review his forces there. A Lima paper says Peru's only hope of peace is in the efforts of the United States to prevent the war. Neither country is financially prepared for such a contest. Peru recently borrowed $1,700,000 in France at high rates. Chili has ordered a dozen batteries of Krupp guns and invited bids for two destroyers.

Roosevelt's Berlin Address

In spite of the fact that the death of King Edward robbed the reception of Mr. Roosevelt at the German capital of the official and spectacular functions, he was received with every possible honor. A sham battle was given at Döberitz, midway between Berlin and Potsdam, in which 12,000 troops took part under the observation and criticism of the German Emperor and Mr. Roosevelt. The Emperor and Empress also attended the address delivered by Mr. Roosevelt at the University of Berlin, on the occasion of his receiving the honorary degree of Ph. D. He began by referring to the military display in the following words:

"Yesterday I attended a session of a great open-air university, and sat at the feet of its most eminent professor. I saw many troops, and I failed to see how any man could watch those soldiers file by and not feel a certain swelling of the heart as he realized that these men from the workshop and plow were physically, morally, and intellectually fit to meet any demand made upon them. I am not in the least afraid of decadence in Germany as long as you breed such men as I saw in the field yesterday."

The subject of his address was "The World Movement," and it was largely devoted to a cursory survey of the development of civilization and racial migrations and conquests from prehistoric times to the present. He showed how modern science had completely changed the conditions of life, particularly in making all parts of the world accessible and practically breaking down the barriers of race and religion.

"When in America we study labor problems and attempt to deal with subjects such as life insurance for wage-workers, we turn to see what you do here in Germany, and we also turn to see what the far-off commonwealth of New Zealand is doing. When a great German scientist is warring against the most dreaded enemies of mankind, creatures of infinitesimal size which the microscope reveals in his blood, he may spend his holidays of study in Central Africa or in Eastern Asia; and he must know what is accomplished in the laboratories of Tokio, just as he must know the details of that practical application of science which has changed the Isthmus of Panama from a death-trap into what is almost a health resort. Every progressive in China is striving to introduce Western methods of education and administration, and hundreds of European and American books are now translated into Chinese."

In comparing ancient civilizations with our own, Mr. Roosevelt showed that their decline was largely due to the growth of love of ease and luxury, thus making necessary the employment of mercenary troops for defense. The exact reverse is the case in modern times. A few centuries ago alien and mercenary soldiers were largely employed in European wars, while at the present time practically every army is a citizen army, and the mercenary has almost disappeared, while the army exists on a vaster scale than ever before in history. This is true not only of the military monarchies of Europe, but of the Civil War in America. The armies of Grant and Lee were as emphatically citizen armies as those of Greece and Rome in their best days. Another important change is the divorce of wealth and politics, which Mr. Roosevelt explained as follows:

"There were a few exceptions in ancient days, but the immense majority of the Greeks and the Romans, as their civilizations culminated, accepted money-making on a large scale as one of the incidents of a successful public career. Now all of this is in sharp contrast to what has happened within the last two or three centuries. During this time there has been a steady growth away from the theory that money-making is permissible in an honorable public career.

"In this respect the standard has been constantly elevated, and things which statesmen had no hesitation in doing three centuries or two centuries ago, and which did not seriously hurt a public career even a century ago, are now utterly impossible. Wealthy men still exercise a large, and sometimes an improper, influence in politics, but it is apt to be an indirect influence; and in the advanced states the mere suspicion that the wealth of public men is obtained or added to as an incident of their public careers will bar them from public life.

"Speaking generally, wealth may very greatly influence modern political life, but it is not acquired in political life. The colonial administrators, German or American, French or English, of this generation lead careers which, as compared with the careers of other men of like ability, show too little rather than too much regard for money making, and literally a world scandal would be caused by conduct which a Roman Pro-Consul would have regarded as moderate, and which would not have been especially uncommon even in the administration of England a century and a half ago. On the whole the great statesmen of the last few generations have been either men of moderate means, or, if men of wealth, men whose wealth was diminished rather than increased by their public services."

He concluded with an exhortation not to neglect any of the virtues which had made great the nations of the past if we would preserve our own civilization from decadence.

"We need first of all and most important of all the qualities which stand at the base of individual, of family life, the fundamental and essential qualities—the homely, everyday, all-important virtues. If the average man will not work, if he has not in him the will and the power to be a good husband and father; if the average woman is not a good housewife, a good mother of many healthy children, then the State will topple, will go down, no matter what may be its brilliance of artistic development or material achievement.

But these homely qualities are not enough. There must in addition be that power of organization, that power of working in common for a common end, which the German people have shown in such signal fashion during the last half-century.

Moreover, the things of the spirit are even more important than the things of the body. We can well do without the hard intolerance and arid intellectual barrenness of what was worst in the theological systems of the past, but there has never been greater need of a high and fine religious spirit than at the present time. So, while we can laugh good-humoredly at some of the pretensions of modern philosophy in its various branches, it would be worse than folly on our part to ignore our need of intellectual leadership."

The Funeral of Edward VII

The body of the late King is lying in state in the throne room of Buckingham Palace. Four guards from the King's company of Grenadiers stand about the catafalque, absolutely motionless with their hands crossed on reversed rifles and heads bowed. They are changed every half hour as the post is a trying one. Religious services were held in the throne room on the night of the 15th at which the royal family attended. Much anxiety is felt lest the intense grief of the Queen Mother Alexandra should injure her health. On Tuesday, May 17, the coffin is to be conveyed to Westminster Hall where an opportunity will be given for all the people to pay their respects to the late King. When Gladstone's body lay upon the same spot it was visited by 300,000 persons, and it is expected that in this case over a million will pass thru Westminster Hall during the three days. The public will be marshalled in sets of four, passing on both sides the bier. On the 20th the final procession will pass from Westminster Hall to Paddington Station, the casket being placed upon a gun-carriage as in the funeral of Queen Victoria. Windows and roofs from which the line of march may be viewed command high prices, and when the police authorities had the route changed to avoid congestion of the crowds in Trafalgar Square there were vigorous protests made by those who had rented space on the streets to be omitted. For standing room in good positions $15 is charged, and a small window in Piccadilly has been rented for $1,000. The pageant will be a remarkable one for eight kings will follow the coffin of King Edward. King George will ride first and followed in this order by the Duke of Connaught, the German Emperor, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the King of Greece, the King of Denmark, the King of Spain, the King of Norway, the King of Portugal, the King of the Belgians, Prince Henry of Prussia, Archduke Ferdinand, representing the Emperor of Austria; M. Pinchon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Dalstein, Admiral Marquis, and M. Mollard, representatives of France; the Grand Duke Michael, representing the Czar; Theodore Roosevelt, representing the United States; the Duke of Aosta, representing Italy; Prince Henry of the Netherlands, representing Holland; Prince Fushimi, representing Japan; Youssouf Izedir Effendi, representing Turkey; Prince Mohamed Ali, a brother of the Khedive of Egypt, representing Egypt; Crown Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, the Crown Prince of Montenegro, the Crown Prince of Servia, Prince Charles of Sweden, and the Sultan of Zanzibar. President Taft's appointment of Mr. Roosevelt as special envoy to represent the United States at the obsequies of Edward VII has given great satisfaction because it affords the English people an opportunity to do honor to the ex-President in spite of the upsetting of their plans for his reception on account of the suspension of all official social functions.

King George

The proclamation of George V as "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Domains beyond the Seas, Founder of the Faith, Emperor of India," was made on the morning of May 9 according to the ancient usage. At nine o'clock four herald-trumpeters appeared on the balcony of the Friary Court at St. James Palace and blew their long silver trumpets, then Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, Garter Principal King of Arms, read the proclamation and called for three cheers for the new King. The ceremony was watched from the windows of the Marlborough House opposite by the heir apparent and other children of the King. At Temple Bar the royal herald was stopped by a red silken robe stretched across the street in accordance with the ancient privilege of the city of London. The Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Alderman and officers of the city, in their official robes, stood behind the bar and, as the proclamation was handed to him, the Lord Mayor descended from his carriage and read it to the people declaring that "our high and mighty Prince George has now become our only lawful and righteous Liege Lord, George V. God save the King." The only disturbance of the political "Truce of God" is the controversy over the coronation oath, which is offen-

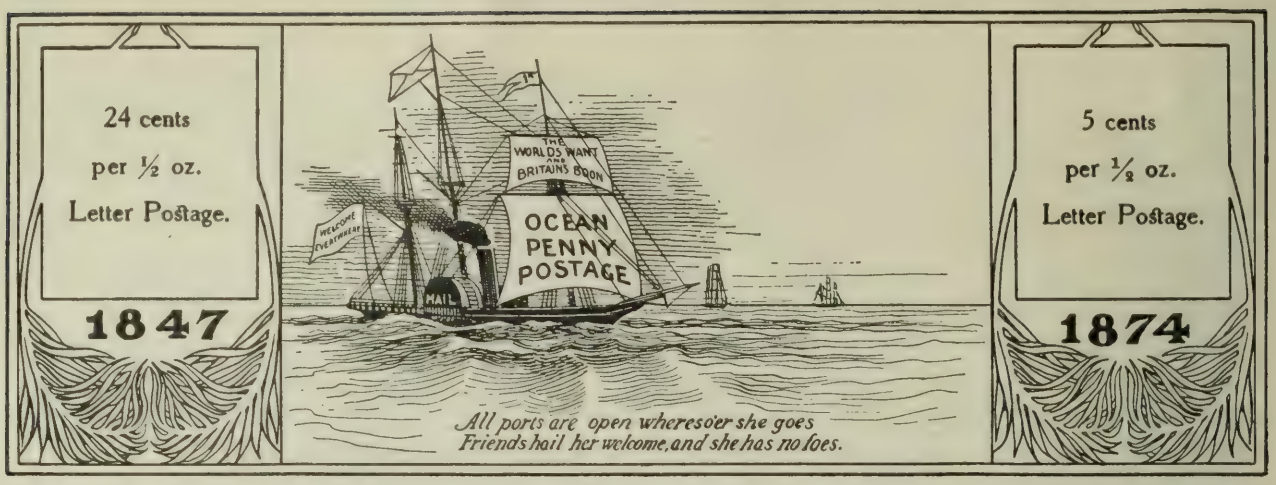
sive to the Roman Catholics. The objectionable clause is quoted and discussed in our editorial department this week. At the time of the accession of King Edward the matter was agitated and it was well known that the King objected to the form of the anti-Catholic clause. A Parliamentary Committee was appointed to consider the question and in accordance with its recommendation a new form of declaration was proposed by the Government but not passed. And a motion made by Earl Grey in the House of Lords to abolish the declaration was defeated by a vote of 109 to 62. The movement to change the declaration meets with heated opposition from the extreme Protestants and it will be somewhat difficult for the Government to take such action because it is already accused by its enemies of undue subserviency to Mr. Redmond in making concessions to the Irish party to secure the passage of the budget. A letter issued by the chairman of the Church Association representing the Evangelical Branch of the Established Church denounces the proposed changes in the following language:

"Mr. Redmond carries his dictatorship beyond the bounds of decency. Before the remains of our late beloved King could be laid in their coffin he has the audacity to announce that his claim on Mr. Asquith is nothing less than that the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, the twin foundation of the British throne, shall be treated as so much waste paper and be deliberately disobeyed on the advice of the Prime Minister.

"This is but a sample of the contempt for the Constitution and of the hatred of the free institutions of this country which are manifested by the paid agents of the priest party, whose war chest is replenished by Irish-American sympathizers. A lawyer of Mr. Asquith's eminence, however much he might wish a change made in the law, would necessarily recoil at the suggestion of such a flagrant act of treacherous disloyalty as Mr. Redmond dares to suggest."

Foreign Notes

Women have gained universal municipal suffrage in Norway. The Obelsting, that branch of the legislative body of Norway which has exclusive control of changes in the government, has voted by a large majority to give to women over twenty-five years the suffrage in municipal affairs. Since 1907 the women of Norway have been allowed to vote under the same conditions as the men only when they pay income tax on an annual income of $100 in the towns or $75 in the country districts. The present action places both sexes on an equality in all respects in regard to the national and municipal franchise.——It is an unfortunate thing for the English Liberals that two of their members should have been unseated by the Special Elections Court for improper use of money in the recent election; Sir Christopher Furness last week and Capt. Frederic Guest this week. The charges brought against Captain Guest by his opponents were that his expenses had amounted to at least $22,000, while he had declared that they amounted to only $8,715. Justice Lawrence based his adverse decision upon the failure to comply with the law in making a complete return of all election expenses, but he did not regard the charges of undue influence and bribery of voters as having been proved, and he exonerated Captain Guest from the responsibility of hiring automobiles for the conveyance of voters to the polls. Mr. Henry Phipps, steel manufacturer, of Pittsburg, and father-in-law of Captin Guest, had provided eight automobiles for this purpose on his own responsibility. Captain Guest is a cousin of Home Secretary Churchill, whom he has served as Parliamentary private secretary.——The assassin of Boutros Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, was found guilty and condemned to death in Cairo on May 13. It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt, in his address before the students of the University of Cairo, exprest his abhorrence of such political crimes and of the political agitation which led to it.——The court of appeals at Paris has confirmed the decision of the assize court which condemned Hervé, the anti-militarist leader, to four years' imprisonment because of his article expressing sympathy with the apaches who have murdered policemen.——The Cretan Assembly has again announced its desire for annexation to Greece, and the deputies took an oath of allegiance to the King of Greece by acclamation. The Mohammedan deputies protested, but the protest was not received. One of the Christian deputies struck Neim Bey, who presented the protest, and another tore the document in pieces.



REPRODUCTION OF LETTER HEAD USED DURING MR. BURRITT'S CAMPAIGN FOR OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

A Pageant of Brotherhood

BY REV. HERBERT A. JUMP

[Last week occurred at Hartford, Conn., the First New England Arbitration and Peace Congress. The thriving city of New Britain, ten miles away, also participated in the congress, for at New Britain just one hundred years ago was born Elihu Burritt, the greatest peace advocate of the United States during his lifetime. The following article by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Burritt Centennial Celebration is an account of the one unique feature of the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress. It is interesting to note that Mr. Burritt was a frequent contributor to THE INDEPENDENT in the sixties and seventies and his autographic picture, which we herewith reproduce, was sent us by him years ago and has ever since reposed in our old-fashioned office album.—EDITOR.]

On the main street of the manufacturing city of New Britain, Conn., there has been hanging for the last week a huge banner, as large as two barn doors, half olive green and half white, bearing this motto, "Above All Nations Is Humanity." That banner symbolizes an ideal which at least one modern American municipality is striving to work out into reality.

Opposite that legend as it swings in the wind is a great schoolhouse, where every night of the winter strange and often uncouth specimens of humanity from all parts of Europe come to be taught the English tongue. Fronting that same legend is a church whose minister, born of simonpure American stock, preaches each Sunday to Americans, many of them no less patriotic than he, but whose political ancestry flows from a dozen racial sources. Beneath that motto of brotherhood thousands of men and women have walked each day to and from work, and because they understood not the language of their employers, but only Syriac or Italian or Swedish or Polish or Russian, they have asked of some fellow-countryman what the banner and its motto meant, and perhaps they have learned, but more probably not.



Elihu Burritt.

From an old photograph long in the possession of THE INDEPENDENT.

The reason for the banner and its legend

is found in the centennial of Elihu Burritt, who was born and who died in New Britain and whose memory lingers over the city like the soft afterglow of a summer sunset. Mr. Burritt is not remembered very much today. A few have heard his title, "The Learned Blacksmith," and have marveled at the genius that could spend so much time in the smoke of a smithy forge and yet acquire before he was thirty years of age a reading knowledge of fifty languages. A smaller number know that Mr. Burritt was one of the foremost world apostles of international peace a half century ago, and that he organized the first International Peace Congress in Brussels in 1848, not far from the battlefield of Waterloo, and had the impertinence to plan a series of peace pamphlets that should bear the name of that bloody field. A still smaller number of persons have heard that Elihu Burritt became in a dozen ways for the town where he lived an incarnation of Christian brotherhood, erecting missions for the common people out of his humble means, organizing "Penny Readings" for those who could not achieve the joys of culture in more expensive ways, conducting Sunday schools in his own barn and in the schoolhouses of the country-side, and ever proclaiming by precept and example that "a man's a man for a' that," and finally "the world o'er shall brothers be." The impression he made universally upon his townsmen may be inferred from the testimony borne the other day by one of his co-workers, "Elihu Burritt's face had the gleam in it. To have known him was to have known Jesus Christ."

Now, because Mr. Burritt was so uniquely an embodiment of the brotherly spirit, his memory was used last week to promote a meeting of the score of races brought together by the huge hardware and other factories of New Britain. Under the guise of celebrating the centennial of his birth, the peoples of this throbbing cosmopolitan city of 50,000 souls, Parthians and Medes and Elamites, dwellers in Mesopotamia and Judea



THE PARADE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Over 7,000 school children and representatives of the races marched in line. The picture shows the children of the Polish Parochial School escorting their motto, "Peace, Good Citizenship and the American Spirit."



AT THE GRAVE OF ELIHU BURRITT.
This picture shows the national flags and memorial wreaths presented in the International Tribute, when seventeen races in the population of the city paid respect to the Prophet of Brotherhood.

and Cappadocia, were assembled in one of the most remarkable pageants of brotherhood ever wrought out in this "melting-pot" of America. On the general committee were represented fourteen nationalities.

In the parade of more than 7,000 peace-soldiers there were more than a score of racial stocks. A Burritt Peace Army of 3,000 school children, all of them wearing badges representing a wreath of olive-leaves, and having been taught the meaning of the life of the "Apostle of Brotherhood," divided into more than a hundred companies, each with its distinctive color-scheme in flags and sashes carried by the children, with the result that the total Burritt Peace Army glowed like a colossal marching rainbow—an international and float division in which, with the aid of a dozen bands paid for by as many races, companies from fifteen different nationalities stepped time to melodies gleaned from the music of the world—an enthusiastic army of more than 4,000 men escorting symbolic floats, showing such subjects as King Cashmier of Poland, a famous peace monarch; the Nobel Peace Prize; Liberty Enlightening the World; Washington First in Peace; Peace on Her Throne; the Grand Duke of Lithuania, a Servant of Peace, and thus thru a score of subjects—the streets of the city ablaze with bunting and flags of all nations and the green-and-white Burritt Peace Flag adopted by the Centennial Committee—band concerts in all the city parks—great mass meetings with famous speakers—a jubilee chorus of a hundred, rendering Gounod's "Gallia"—a children's peace choir of 250 voices—a half holiday in all the schools, factories and stores of the city—surely no prophet of peace ever had quite this amount of international enthusiasm felt in his work. There were Burritt post cards, Burritt stick pins, Burritt belt buckles, and even a Burritt ice cream!

The most dramatic spectacle in this

pageant of patriotic education remains yet to be described. The route of march was planned so as to bring the entire parade past the grave of Elihu Burritt in Fairview Cemetery. And to decorate the place appropriately an international tribute was devised. In this ceremony seventeen women, resplendent in native costume, representing the countries contributing to New Britain's population—England, Germany, France, Poland, Ireland, Italy, Palestine, Denmark, Russia, China, Persia, Greece, Lithuania, Armenia, Sweden, Scotland and the United States—marched before the speaker's platform, each escorted by a man of the same race carrying his nation's flag, and, after giving their salutations to the chairman, the two representatives moved to Mr. Burritt's grave, where the woman offered a laurel wreath to the memory of the "Apostle of Brotherhood," while the man placed his flag in a socket prepared for it. As the thirty-four persons grouped themselves about the modest monument of Mr. Burritt, as the breeze played thru the many-colored flags, as the sun smiled down upon the picturesque Old-World costumes, the delegates of the New England Peace Congress, who had been brought from Hartford on a ten mile automobile pilgrimage to witness this ritual, prayed that this acted parable of brotherhood might have its counterpart in every one of our American cities, and that the spirit of fraternity thus symbolized might enter into and dominate our politics, our industry, our religion. And then the 3,000 school children and the 4,000 foreign-born and native-born American citizens marched past the tableau, and it is to be hoped caught its vast and divine meaning.

Now the Burritt Centennial at New Britain is over and $10,000 was spent in one half-day in declaring the faith that "Above all Nations is Humanity." But the effects of the fraternal festival are only just beginning. Already the Commonwealth Club, an organization of men and women interested in civic matters, has proposed the establishment of an International Council in which the several racial groups in our citizenship may come together for acquaintance and cooperation. It is queried also whether the city might not celebrate annually a "Burritt Day," and by means of a folk-dance festival and an international parade keep alive, for the inspiration of future years, the enthusiastic brotherliness now characterizing the city's life.

At least this may be said with surety, everyone wishes long life and happiness to the baby born into the home of the leader of the Persian colony last week, for the father in the high emotion excited by the occasion named his young hopeful "Burritt Baba."

New Britain, Conn.

Memorial Day

BY WILLIAM F. McCORMACK

Bring your wreaths and garlands fair,
Strew the roses 'round,
For a hero's sleeping there
Under every mound.
Leave the flag they held so dear
For their history,
Flowers for love—perhaps, a tear
For a memory.

Ah, their coats were bright and blue
In a gallant row,
And their hearts were light and true—
Fifty years ago;
And their shibboleth was Right
Their reliance Faith,
When the long line past from sight
Marching on to death.

Gettysburg and Malvern Hill,
Oh, the fights they made!
Wilderness and Chancellorsville,
Oh, the price they paid!
Oh, the lesson that they taught
And the strength they gave,
And the flaring fields they fought—
And the nameless grave.

Come away; they are not dead
Whose renown is fair—
See, a nation bows the head
In a hallowed prayer;
"God of Heroes, who didst fill
Them with purpose pure,
May their souls be with us still
May their strength endure!"

New York City.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King of England

BY F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN

[The author of the following article is probably the best informed writer in this country on European royalty and aristocracy, and has written much about them from personal acquaintance.—EDITOR.]

NO prophecies are more fallacious than those which are made concerning a new reign. The old adage about the child being the father of the man does not apply to the anointed of the Lord. History has shown us time and again how impossible it is to derive from the life of a prince as heir apparent, any idea as to what his career is likely to be as sovereign. Shakespeare made this the theme of one of his finest dramas.

When the present Kaiser was called to the throne some two and twenty years ago, several of the greatest statesmen of Europe exprest the conviction that, eager for military laurels, he would speedily plunge his Empire into war, while his regard for Bismark, his reported aversion for the liberalism of his parents, and his intimacy with the Waldersees, the Stockers, etc., convinced his people that under his rule they would be subjected to a policy of reaction and intolerance. Yet never have the relations between the Court of Berlin and the Vatican been so close as during his reign. The Pope looks upon him as his best friend, owes, indeed, in a measure, his election to his diplomacy. A Roman Catholic for years held the office of Chancellor of the Empire, and the Catholic party in the Reichstag are the most important supporters of his policy. Instead of being reactionary, he is championing the cause of the trading and industrial classes: in one

word, of Liberalism against Toryism, represented by the ultra-conservative territorial aristocracy. Far from displaying any prejudice against the Jews, as had been predicted in consequence of his association with Stocker, no German sovereign has ever shown them a greater degree of favor, selecting not only his Ministers, but also his personal friends from among them, while the fact that Germany has not only refrained from drawing her sword since his accession to the Crown, but has also on several occasions intervened successfully in the interests of peace, has belied the fears of 1888, that he would prove a firebrand.

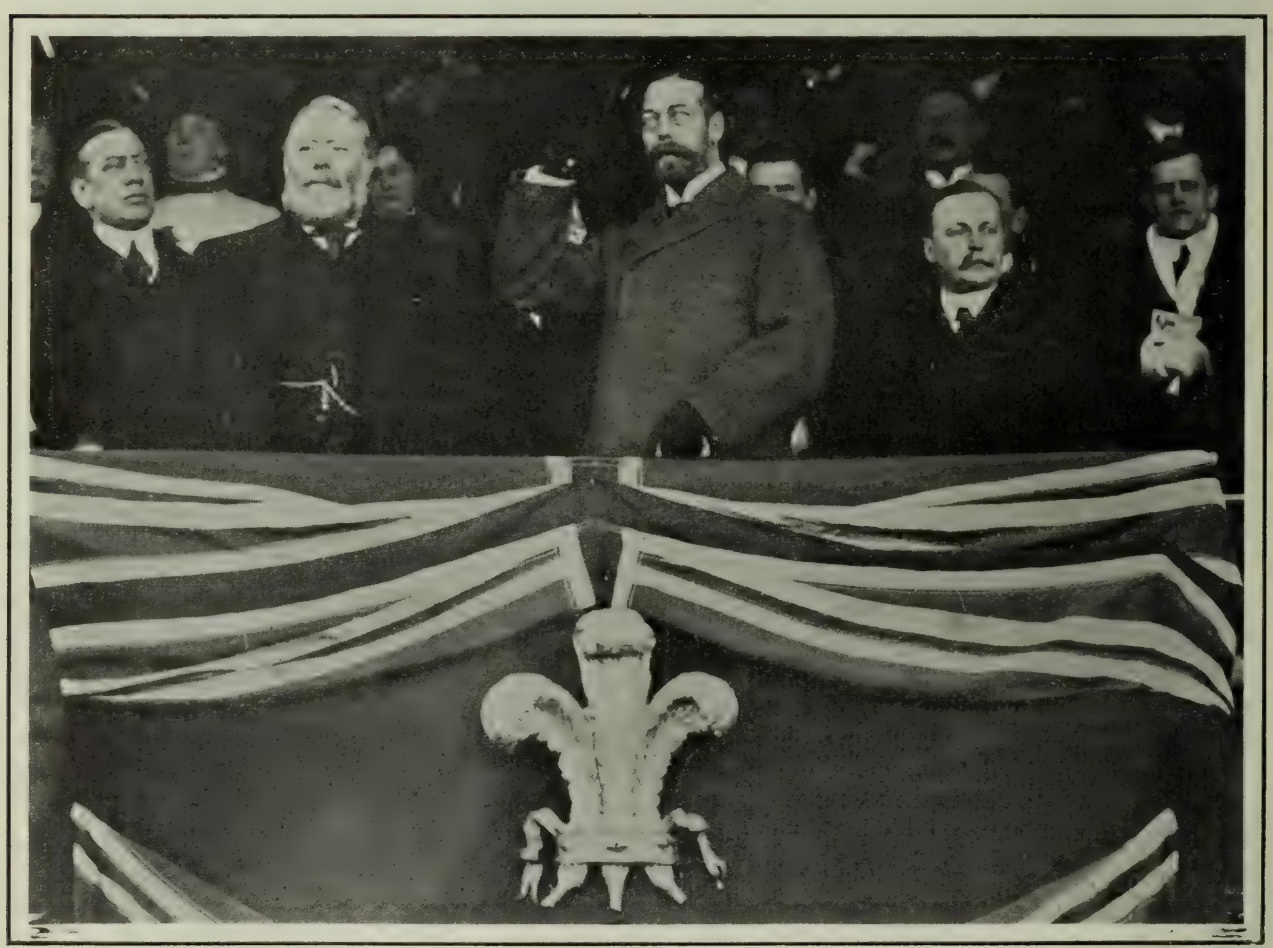


KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.

When Edward VII came to the throne it was prophesied that he would continue to pursue as King the life of pleasure that he was believed to have led during his long career as heir apparent: that he would prove indifferent to his obligations and responsibilities: that politically he would be satisfied with a course of *laissez aller,* and that he would inaugurate an era of extravagance. Yet the close of his brief reign of less than ten years finds England with the authority of the throne greatly increased, with many important prerogatives of the Crown restored, with the power of the Empire and its prestige abroad augmented to an altogether extraordinary degree, with the popularity and influence of the monarch in his own dominions so enhanced that the people have been looking to him as alone qualified to settle the constitutional crisis which has arisen between the two Houses of Parliament at Westminster.

Far from rendering himself guilty of extravagance, Edward VII showed himself a wonderfully able man of business, reformed out of existence innumerable abuses, reorganized his court in such a clever manner as to obtain the maximum of brilliancy with the minimum of expense, and refusing all offers of assistance by Parliament to settle the financial obligations in which he had become unavoidably involved while Prince of Wales, and declining proposals to increase the civil list beyond that enjoyed by Queen Victoria, he has died entirely free from debt. He is mourned not only by his countrymen as the most popular sovereign who has ever held sway over the British Empire, but also by foreign nations, as an important and useful factor in averting that most terrible of scourges of modern civilization, namely, a war of the Great Powers; a scourge to guard against which big nations are compelled to make cruel and crushing sacrifices of their meed of prosperity.

As it was with Edward VII, so it will be with George V. It is even more difficult to form any reliable estimate as to what sort of a King he is likely to prove than it was in the case of his father. The latter, when he succeeded to the Crown,



KING GEORGE AS THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND FOOTBALL MATCH AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

had been for close upon forty years the most conspicuous and familiar figure in English society. Genial, tactful, full of bonhomie, displaying the keenest interest in almost every phase of English



KING GEORGE'S CHILDREN.

life, almost everybody knew him—or thought that they knew him—which is not quite the same thing. But King George's career as heir apparent has been as brief as his father's reign, and his visits to the colonies and to India, while they have put him in personal touch with his lieges beyond the sea, still further diminished the opportunities of the people at home of becoming acquainted with his character.

Certain popular conceptions have been formed concerning him, and concerning the new Queen. But they are based on ignorance. Thus, an impression had got abroad that both George and his consort were extremely Low Church, as compared with the somewhat High Church leanings of Edward VII, and in particular of Queen Alexandra. In fact, when the new sovereigns drove out for the first time together from Marlborough House on the day following their accession, they were hailed with shouts of "Long live our Protestant King!" and "Long life to our Protestant Queen Mary!" these cries implying that their majesties would prove more evangelical and more disposed in favor of what is

known as the Anti-Popery movement than the late monarch and his widow. How little justified were these presumptions was shown when a few days afterward George V, with a degree of determination which his father had not ventured to display on an analogous occasion, notified his Ministers that he entertained insuperable objections to the phraseology of the so-called Act of Declaration, especially those portions thereof wherein the Roman Catholic faith is denounced as "superstitious and idolatrous," and in which most offensive references are made to its ceremonies and to the Pope.

Edward VII protested in vain against the use of these words in the pledge that every British monarch for 200 years or more has been compelled to give to Parliament on his accession, that he would adhere to the Established Church of England. George has gone a step farther, has pronounced the form of the promise as derogatory to himself and to his millions of Roman Catholic subjects, and has, it is said, directed the Premier to take immediate steps to amend the terms of the oath in such a way as to omit all insulting expressions with regard to the Pope and to the Church of which he is the supreme pontiff.

The Cabinet, in view of the firm attitude of the new King about the matter, has decided to comply with his demands, and altho some of the Unionists may be tempted to oppose any change, on the ground that it would constitute a concession to the views of the Irish Nationalists, yet there is no doubt but that ex-Premier Balfour and the other leaders of the Opposition, as well as the bulk of their party, will agree to the elimination of those words in the Act of Declaration and in the Bill of Rights which the late Lord Salisbury publicly described, on a memorable occasion when Prime Minister, as "a stain on the Statute Book of England."



ROYAL GROUP TAKEN DURING THE VISIT OF THE TSAR.

Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, Princess Victoria, The Grand Duchess Olga, The Grand Duchess Tatiana, Prince Edward, The Princess of Wales, The Tsar, The Tsarevitch, King Edward, The Grand Duchess Anastasia, The Tsaritsa, Prince George, The Grand Duchess Marie.

The consensus of opinion concerning George V, both at home and abroad, as shown in the columns upon columns that

have been printed concerning him during the last eight or ten days, in the press, is to the effect that he is a Tory, rather than a Liberal, and that in matters of domestic policy his leanings will be toward the Unionists. There is nothing save mere gossip on which to base this assumption. George has been quite as discreet as was his father when heir apparent, in concealing his preferences for any of the parties of Parliament. Parnell was wont to assert that King Edward favored home rule, and this claim was in a measure confirmed many years later by Lord Macdonnell, who, when Under Secretary for Ireland, was understood to have the King's personal sympathy and moral support in all that he endeavored to accomplish toward the friendly settlement of the Nationalist problem. But the public are entirely in the dark as to the views of King George about these matters, and all that can be said by way of indication is that while intimate friends and associates of the new monarch, and of his consort, are far more restricted in number than those of Edward VII, form indeed a very small circle, they for the most part belong to the Liberal party, conspicuous among them being Lord and Lady Beauchamp.

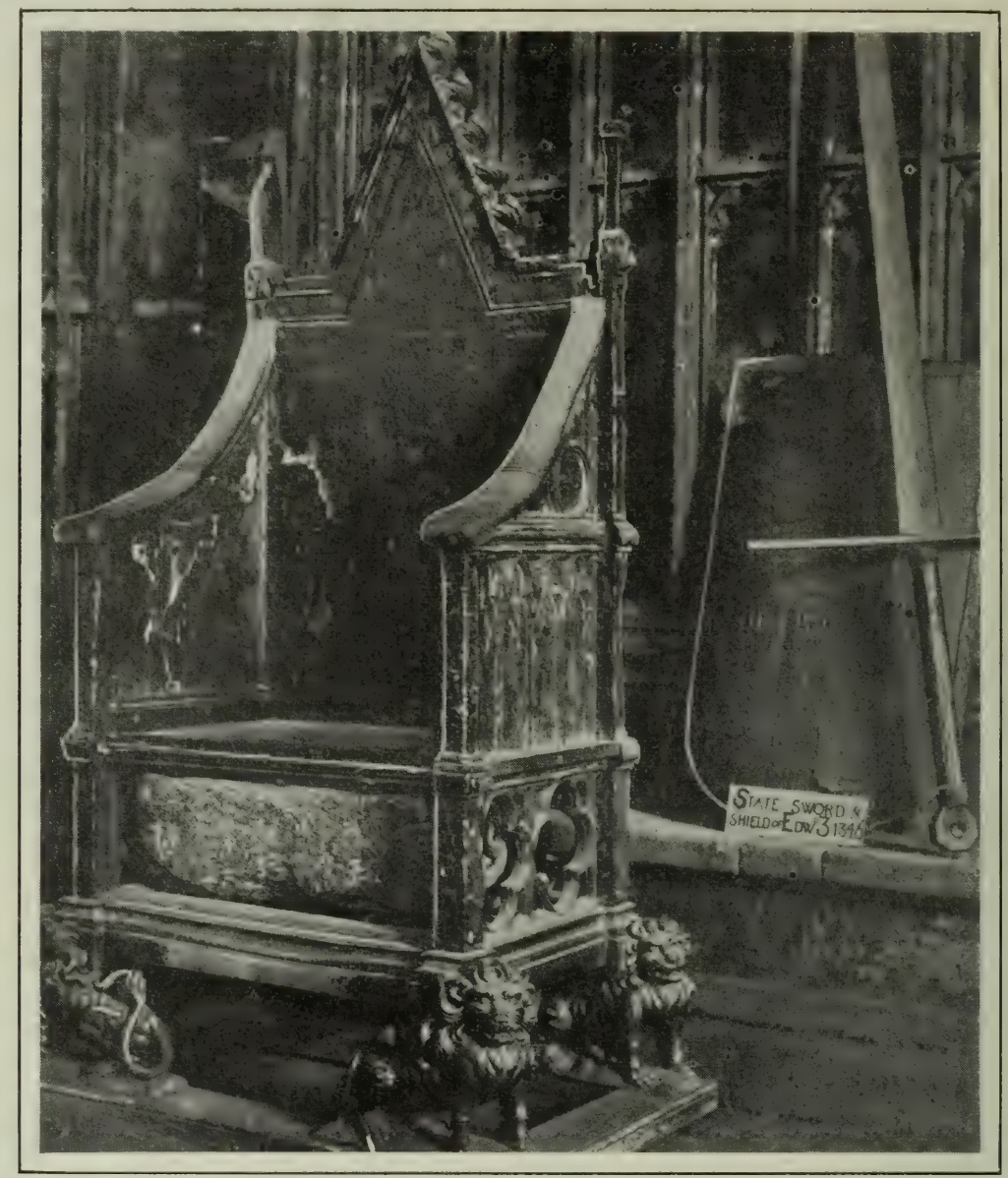
George V has been more of a student than was his father prior to his accession to the throne, and since the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, and his marriage, has been conscientiously endeavoring to prepare himself in every way for the responsibilities of sovereignty. Edward VII was content, until he became King, to derive his knowledge of things from personal conversation with men of every class in life, who naturally endeavored in their talk to show themselves at their very best, with the object of creating a good and lasting impression upon the future monarch of the British Empire. Indeed, he did but little reading save *Romans-à-clef* (key novels), such as Alphonse Daudet's "Nabab," and memoirs. In the latter connection I can recall how astonished Edward, then Prince of Wales, and Leon Gambetta were, when they met for the first time at *dejeuner*, at the Hotel Bristol, in 1878, to each find that the other had just finished reading the "Reminiscences of Nassau Senior," which had appeared in the previous week, and furnished the theme of the conversation thruout the luncheon. Altho we were a party of about a dozen or more, yet the Prince and Gambetta were the only two present who had mastered the contents of the book.



THE QUEEN MOTHER.

George V is of a much more studious character, or rather has become so since his marriage, and he comes to the throne with a far more extensive knowledge of constitutional law and of kindred matters than did his father. It may be doubted whether the latter ever realized, until he became King, what were the prerogatives and limitations of the British monarchy. Of this I can furnish a strange and yet illustrative instance, which has never yet appeared in print. It may be recalled that at one moment the late Duke of Clarence was completely infatuated with Princess Helene of Orleans, who returned his affection, and was deeply in love with him. They became privately engaged; that is to say, with the knowledge of their respective parents, who strongly favored the match.

No one was more enthusiastic about it than King Edward, who could not conceive that the question of religion could enabling his eldest son to marry a Roman Catholic princess. He seemed to imagine that there would be no difficulty



THE CORONATION CHAIR.
The chair in which all the Sovereigns of England have been crowned; contains the ancient coronation stone.

prove any stumbling block. Recalling that the Comte de Paris's mother, the late Duchess of Orleans, had lived and died as a Lutheran, he expected that the Princess would readily consent to become a convert from Roman Catholicism to the Church of England. He found, however, that the Princess would not hear of any such thing, and that her stand in the matter was approved by her father. In nowise discouraged, he thereupon turned to the ministers of the day and to the great law officers of the Crown, asking them to arrange for the immediate enactment of a measure whatsoever about the affair, and was amazed to find that both the ministers and the law officers declared the passage of any such bill to be quite impracticable, in view of the provisions of the Act of Settlement, by the terms of which the present dynasty holds the English throne and that the Duke of Clarence could not contract any such matrimonial alliance without forfeiting his rights of succession to the throne. It was then that Princess Helene broke off her engagement to the Duke of Clarence, to the profound sorrow of his parents, and when she went to Rome, immediately after-

ward, attended by old General Baron de Charrette and his American wife, and was accorded several long private audiences by Leo XIII, it was not, as alleged at the time in court circles, to secure his consent to her conversion to Protestantism, but to seek spiritual consolation and the approval of the Pontiff, for having made a particularly cruel sacrifice of her heart to her conscience. If I mention this, it is because it shows how completely Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, failed to understand the insuperable obstacles to the marriage of Princess Helene to his eldest son, arising from the provisions of the Act of Settlement and from the National Constitution. George V would never, as heir apparent, have been under any such misapprehension.

This is not the only respect in which George comes to the throne more carefully equipped for his task of sovereignty than his father. Queen Victoria, while entrusting to her eldest son all the more ornamental duties of the Crown, had rigidly excluded him, until the very last, from any share or voice in the government. He was, in fact, a complete stranger to the routine of rulership of the vast British Empire, and during the first fortnight or three weeks after his accession was forced constantly to appeal for information and advice to his youngest sister, Princess Henry of Battenberg, who had been her mother's constant companion, and who knew much more about the duties of a monarch than he did. Nothing of the kind has happened in the case of George V. For his father, taught by his own experiences in 1901, has for the last three or four years associated his only son, who was also his most intimate friend, in most of his work. Every morning, when the then Prince of Wales was in town, he used to walk or drive over from Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace, immediately after breakfast, and remain there with the King until the luncheon hour, at two, occupying an adjoining room, with the doors open between them, taking part in his father's interviews with his ministers and other advisers and officials of one kind and another.

Relieving him of much labor, especially in the matters of detail, and becoming in this way so thoroly acquainted not only with all the questions of the hour, in domestic and foreign affairs, but also with the policy and views of the Crown, in respect thereto, he has been able to take up the scepter as soon as ever his father laid it down, and to continue the latter's task of governing the Empire without any interruption, without the slightest hitch, and without any of that confusion which, despite all reports to the contrary, attended the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of Edward VII.

One great asset which the late King had when he came to the throne was his personal popularity. This his successor does not possess to anything like the same degree, and in a measure he is likely to be handicapped by its comparative absence. Moreover, he has not his father's wonderful charm of manner, his bonhomie and his manifest desire to please, which won for him so many friends. George V. is more serious, less impulsive, and more deliberate, and may be relied upon never to take up any position without having previously made a careful study thereof. In fact, he has the best possible mental and moral equipment for the sovereign of an empire such as that of Great Britain. As time goes by, and his subjects learn to know him better, they will appreciate him more and more, and, provided that his life is spared long enough, he is likely to figure in English history as one of the most sagacious of its rulers. Certain it is, that a man who has been so singularly happy in his domestic relations, who is so deeply attached to his clever wife, and to his children, and who, above all, has been so good and devoted a son to his father and to his now widowed mother, should command the good will and the good wishes of his own subjects, near 400,000,000 in number, and of the friends and kinsfolk of England abroad, for a long and prosperous reign.

New York City

The Ann Arbor School of Religion

BY R. M. WENLEY

[It has long been recognized as a defect of the State universities that they could not officially provide for their students training in religion, altho this is, to say the least, as important to the proper development of the individual as any other kind of training. Of the many voluntary efforts made to rectify this, the most progressive and promising is the recent combination of religious forces working among the students of the largest of the State universities. At the head of the School is Professor Wenley, of the Department of Philosophy, author of "Modern Thought and the Crisis in Belief," a book which has aroused a great deal of discussion on account of its frank recognition of the changed conditions due to biblical criticism and scientific discovery, and its suggestions for the reconstruction of theology. —EDITOR.]

TO the credit of the churches, no little thought and substance have been devoted to arrangements for the spiritual welfare of students at the State universities. Few would allege gravely that these efforts have suffered from serious misdirection. Nevertheless, the problem is more complex than outsiders realize, even with the best intentions. One must live with it, day-in, day-out, to understand it. For the sake of brevity, it may be put summarily in the form of two questions. Is it sufficient that the several churches deal with the student as if he were a regular member, and nothing more? Evidently, they think not. Then, if not, how is he to be handled—as a student primarily? Now, tendencies to confuse the two have manifested themselves, or, at least, the associations inseparable from the former have affected the methods employed to solve the latter. It is true that, on the whole, the plan has been to treat the student as a church member, *plus* something else. Yet, occasionally, this "something else" has been interpreted. in practice at all events, as if synonymous with a sabbath school pupil of larger growth. And, no matter how defensible this outlook may be, or how naturally it may follow in the circumstances, it falls short of efficiency. For it fails to grapple with the problem, which may be put thus. Here is a great educational institution: all the "ologies" and sciences, all the technical and professional pursuits are represented by men of reputation, often of distinction: the grand exception is, not formal theology (we do not discuss this), but religion—in its nature as an integral part of human experience, in the profound influence it has exerted and is exerting over the destiny of the race. And the question comes to be, "How can those of us who realize its immense importance arrange to bring this side of our common humanity before the student with comparable force, not to say attractiveness?" The Ann Arbor School of Religion was organized two years ago, in the hope that it might pave the way to a solution for the University of Michigan, where serious interest in religion prevails among the student body in marked degree. Apart altogether from other signs that could be mentioned, it is significant that more than thirty undergraduates have determined to devote themselves to the foreign mission field.

Plainly, several large considerations are involved here. I am able to indicate them in barest outline only, altho any one might well fill my entire space. Their existence is the reason for the existence of the school. 1. Education confronts a unique situation today. Even during the Renascence, there was not such a vast body of new material to be negotiated in higher education. Hence, timetables expand, and drafts upon student interest and energy multiply continually. We contend that, be our intellectual advance never so successful, this is not enough, if spiritual nurture lag. All can refer to Eucken for ample justification (cf. "The Life of the Human Spirit," pp. 565 f.). The very maze of information tends to individualism, our besetting sin. 2. Social problems crowd upon us; our mixt and migratory population loosens the institutionalism which, together with a due sense of obligation to others, is best calculated to control unrest. Religion has always been the taproot of these safeguards. And, as our generation must needs face a spiritual no less than an intellectual task, the rôle re-

served to religion remains. 3. Divergent opinions are abroad about the relations between spiritual and intellectual offices. Some hold them inseparable. Some adopt the "secularist" position. Some insist on their partial disjunction, claiming that intellect is capable of spiritualization apart from the sanction of religion. While they make every allowance for denominational convictions, I think that the leaders in the school stand for the first view. In other words, we would urge that spiritual nurture requires a discipline of its own to chasten intellectual acqusitiveness, and that this cannot be obtained from the natural ebullitions of the student community, known as "college spirit," "freedom of self-governing initiative," and the like. Direction of the kind offered by the university in intellectual matters is indispensable here too. 4. In the amorphous body of a large university necessity exists for more definite pressure of institutionalism, with a resultant "atmosphere." The fact that, fundamentally, spiritual decision and applied religion are identical implies no less. 5. The school is therefore strongly favorable to the preservation, in all their freshness, persuasion and sanctity, of home ties, and of the church connection which students bring with them. These furnish a solid basis for its work. The university must accentuate, because it cannot replace the home and the church. Accordingly, we seek, and possess, the support of the local denominations which have developed means of carrying on special work among students. Apart from this, our effort would be nullified, possibly impracticable. The clergy and student pastors occupy a prominent place on our staff, while the several guildhouses, parlors and Christian association rooms are placed at our disposal generously. Nay, to a great extent our organization plans to intensify, link up and strengthen the facilities given by the churches.

What, then, of our aim? *First,* and in general, we wish to awaken the imagination of the student, so that he may appreciate the wealth and sense, the benignity of the spiritual life. We hold that it is by no means sufficient for the beneficiary of the State to become a "good citizen" simply—his zeal for the higher, holier things should be kindled. And this can be effected only if we accord him opportunity to realize the bearing of his own spiritual attitude upon the character of others; to learn the splendid services wrought by the servants of the heavenly vision in the past; to acquire concrete acquaintance with the ability of spiritual devotion to place personality upon an elevated plane. *Second,* and specially, to show that voluntary sacrifice for the spirit already attests the presence of a real fund of moralized energy, and that this is best elicited by association with the avowed aims of a religious body or society. *Third,* our means. We provide courses of instruction (as good as our resources can furnish) calculated to bring students into touch with the past and present influence of religion, and with the central forces that animate the religious consciousness. We believe that familiarity with recorded truth about these facts will, in the end, exert cumulative leverage, and persuade the youth that, whatever personal or denominational differences in opinion may be, there is a solid substratum of religious reality in human life, and that all must reckon with this if they are to enjoy, and to help society to enjoy, a sane, sweet, helpful humanity .

Finally, the work of the school is directed by a responsible council composed of representatives from each of the associated churches and societies, of three members of the staff at large, and of three members appointed annually from the faculties by the president of the university. The council elects an executive committee on which representatives of the churches serve. For example, the committee just elected to take charge next year has for president an Episcopalian; for secretary a Baptist, and the remanent members are a Presbyterian, a Congregationalist, and a Methodist respectively. Four are clergymen, one is a layman. The school has no official connection with the university, altho the presence of the university has called it into being. It is a supplementary organization, in all respects strictly voluntary. The attendance upon its courses since its inception has averaged eight hundred.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

The Spotted Tail-Swimmer

BY THE REV. M. MACGILLIVRAY

THIS little animal of mysterious history is not uncommon in the rivers of the Middle States, and of Ontario as far north as the Ottawa. The name by which it is usually known is mud-puppy or Menobranchus, the one because it prefers a muddy bottom, the other because, tho to a slight extent a lung breather, it has permanent gills. Its present scientific name is Necturus maculosus, which, being interpreted, means spotted tail-swimmer.

Tho not at all rare, it is seldom seen, and hard to procure, being shy and nocturnal in its habits, and a dweller of deep water except in spawning time, April and May, when it approaches the shore.

Sometimes lake fishermen find an individual in their nets, but not knowing what it is, or what great scientific interest it has, they throw it away as a useless, ugly lizard. Nevertheless, it is not only one of the wonders of our American fresh waters, but of natural history. Now and then a specimen may be seen in a biological museum or aquarium. But the creature does not thrive in captivity, as for weeks and months at a time it may refuse food.

Two summers ago, I was lucky enough to secure a pair hiding in a pool among the keel blocks of an emptied dry-dock on Lake Ontario. They were about nine inches long, and three-fourths grown. Having placed them in a roomy tub, with some stones for shelter and hiding, and daily renewal of fresh water, I kept them for several weeks, and had some opportunity of observing the demure and shy but wise ways of mud-puppy life. The coloring, if quiet, is exceedingly rich, and very pleasing to the eye. The back and sides are an earthy brown, with a faint suggestion of yellow undertone, and irregularly spotted with black. The belly and inside of the legs are a light fawn. The three gill trunks on each side of the neck are brown, and the long, pendant gill-fringes a deep, most delicate ruby. The eyes are small, black and beady, without lids, and rather snaky looking. The snout is short and broad, with the small nostrils near the tip. The mouth is large and toothless, and the food is taken in by suction. The legs are slender, weak, four-toed, unable to give much support on land to the long, flexible body, but in the water sufficient for slow movement on the bottom. The skin is smooth, soft and oily.

The tail is muscular and strong, but in swimming the body undulates as well as the tail. In changing the water and refilling their tub I sometimes used the garden hose, which created a strong, rapid, circular current. As soon as they felt this they would promptly tuck their little legs into their sides, and head up stream, when their fine swimming powers and exceedingly graceful movement could be seen to utmost advantage. Then, to the uncritical eye, they might pass for any common fish resembling them in size and color, and reveal nothing of their reptilian and exceptional character. After a vigorous spurt against the rushing stream they would quickly tire, for they are not long-distance swimmers, and drop into the center of the eddy, where, unresistingly, and looped head and tail, they would float around in the swirling water. This, however, was a moment to see to best advantage the beautiful play of the ruby branchial fringes, as they were vigorously waved in the fresh, cool water, to get their breath, as it were. On things quieting down, they would shuffle away into such hiding as they could effect.

As to food, they are carnivorous, living on worms, minnows, small crustaceans and insects, but rather fastidious, disdaining to touch any dead thing, except possibly a bit of fresh liver now and then, under extreme hunger. My captives took an earthworm apiece the second day, but, for the rest of the two weeks I had them, they fasted, and refused to look at the liveliest, juciest wriggling morsel with which I could tempt their appetite. The authorities say that with only a frequent change of water they will live for months without

food. Out of the water, notwithstanding their lung-sacs, they die in less than six hours.

The science master of the Collegiate Institute borrowed one to show his senior class in biology, leaving the other alone for the night. The well-filled tub, placed in the back lawn, was covered with light pieces of board, except one small corner about an inch wide, and so the lone puppy was thought to be secure. But next morning my surprise may be imagined when I found it gone.

Searching for my missing amphibian, there it was in the grass about a dozen feet away, covered with dirt, inert, stiff, apparently dead. On returning it to the water, however, it very soon gave signs of life. The gill fringes lost their livid hue, and recovered their deep, ruby tint. And, as they resumed their function, a number of large air bubbles were expelled, showing conclusively enough that in its night excursion among the grass the animal was making use of its lungs. How long it was out of the water it is impossible to say, but the conditions of life were favorable, the night being cool, and the dew heavy.

During the day they would lie on the bottom, inactive, and hidden behind the rocks placed there for their comfort. A few times I observed them crawling out cautiously into view, and lifting themselves up on their forelegs, as if looking for some way of escape. As the sun went down, they came freely out of their hiding, and grew extremely restless, repeatedly giving a few strong swimming strokes, and trying to climb over the rim of the vessel. To prevent this, and bearing in mind the night escapade already mentioned, the tub, after sunset, was kept carefully covered and the water left about two inches below the edge. Necturus would seem to be a sort of night-hawk of the waters.

After a very superficial acquaintance with them for two weeks, from the outside of course, I returned them to their native waters, where they were quick to realize and appreciate their freedom, and seek cover under the friendly weeds. They are said to be excellent eating.



THE SPOTTED TAIL-SWIMMER.

And now what is there of popular or scientific interest in the life of this animal to warrant a sketch of its general appearance and ways of life? Many things and many mysteries.

Tho quite common in the lakes and larger rivers and streams of mid-America, it is but rarely seen, by reason of its nocturnal and hiding habits and bottom coloration. Popularly speaking, it is an amphibian, part fish, part frog, part lizard. It is lizard in shape, and for the supply of its blood with oxygen possesses both the lungs of the frog and the gills of a fish. Living exclusively in water, its lungs are mere air-sacs, and not sufficiently developed to sustain life for any length of time on land. And yet

the animal uses them to some extent, even in the water. My captives would repeatedly rise in their tub, thrust their noses out of the water, and swallow a mouthful of air, which, a few moments later, would bubble back to the surface.

The eggs of Necturus, about the size of peas, are laid in small clusters during the months of April and May, in shallow water, on the under surface of such objects, rocks or logs or boards, as they may find. The spawning grounds are visited at night, as the animals are never seen during the day, and the eggs may be found in a few feet of water by turning over the boards or other timber lying on the bottom. When boards or logs are not available, an old sunken shoe, or hat, or kettle has been made use of. Advantage is taken of this spawning habit by egg collectors, who, in the fall, sink boards in suitable localities to be ready for use by the animals in the spring. In this way eggs have been secured, and subsequently hatched out, giving considerable knowledge of the growth and habits of the baby Necturus.

Now, a word on the mystery which surrounds the history of this animal. Is it as we know it the perfect adult form, or an arrested development? Why has it lungs which have dry land and air in view? In this case, why have they not proceeded to full functional use, and why have not the gills been dropped? The gills suggest, of course, aquatic origin, but the presence of elementary lungs is prophetic of land existence later on, as comes to pass in the case of other lizards, and of the common frog. The tadpole is born from the egg with gills and tail, and lives for a season the life of a fish, but its changes continue until gills and tail are discarded, and lungs and legs are developed, when it comes out on the dry ground, a pretty perfect air-breathing animal, altho, as a frog, it never entirely loses its affection for the element of its first home, and the comforts of a frequent bath.

This is all orderly and regular, but Menobranchus seems to have stopped half way. Has it reached only the immature, larval stage, with just a hint of a more advanced estate, to which for some undiscovered reason it has not yet attained, but capable, nevertheless, in this condition, by some dark mystery of nature, of producing its kind? And is there any other animal known which might, with some show of probability, be regarded as the adult form of the larval Necturus or Menobranchus?

There are naturalists who believe there is, altho they are not agreed as to the species. Some point to one named Cryptobranchus (hidden gill) in support of their opinion. This animal occupies the same system of waters as Necturus, is without visible gills, a lung breather, somewhat larger, with much the same habits and coloring, and a history even more obscure. But this may be nothing more than an ill-founded guess, and Necturus itself, notwithstanding exceptional characteristics, may be the mature, adult form, for no one has ever witnessed the change from the one to the other. Yet, the strange fact that an animal should breed in what seems a larval state does not settle the question, for we know now of a related genus, the Axolotl of Mexico, which breeds in both the larval and adult states.

But, as Kipling would say, that is another story.

Kingston, Ont., Can.

A Visit to the Priest of Buddha

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

AT sunrise, which is about six o'clock in the tropics, I was up and on my way to the holy man. The native who, the day before, had acted as messenger now smiled as I approached and nodded in the direction of the temple as tho to reassure me by the prospect of a cordial welcome—and so it was.

We talked first of matters political and he referred to America as a British colony. This impression I sought to correct and asked him for an atlas. He said he had one and the Burmese disciple brought me a tourist handbook advertisement in which was a map of the world, Mercator projection. I pointed out my country; but the frozen wastes of Canada showed up so magnificently over the well stretched longitudes and looked so warm and prosperous in their coat of red that he might be pardoned for regarding our "Great Republic" as a mere fringe on the grand robe of our northern sister.

By his manner he implied that if England did not own it, there could be nothing worth owning. He pointed to the Continent of South America as also a British colony and seemed puzzled at hearing there were a dozen independent states there not yet anglicised. Regarding Africa he seemed more at home, and asked me if I had been there. On my answering in the affirmative, he, with some warmth, asked me to point out the battlefields of the Boer war. As the whole of the Dark Continent occupied in his map less space than a cake of toilet soap and not even Pretoria was indicated, I could only put my finger vaguely over a few thousand square miles north of Cape Town—and he seemed easier in his mind.

Then he asked me if Holland was as strong as England. He seemed surprised when I told him that Holland was a geographical midget. After a little reflection, he said with conviction: "The Boers conquer England if Holland fight with Boers!"

Evidently the Boer prisoners, some of whom England kept in Ceylon, must have spread interesting rumors regarding the resources of their parent country—and I don't know how my correction affected him.

Then the chief priest informed me that Russia was bigger than the British Empire. To which I replied by pointing out that on the map much that passed for Russia was merely snow fields and waste. My Burmese Buddhist showed much sympathy for the Japanese in the late war and drew the conclusion that Japan, having conquered the biggest of the European powers, could now proceed to the demolition of an inferior empire—namely the British. Of course I told him that mere bigness of territory and multiplicity of big men did not make national strength. That England was the greatest of empires because her administration was honest and just. When I referred to equality before the law in British colonies Pandita protested that British law favored the Christian missionary and did not do so much for the Buddhist. When I asked him for his reasons he said that his monastery in Rangoon wished to make repairs, but the British authorities objected. I said I would go to Rangoon and inquire and write to him and this seemed to please him.

Then he served tea and I begged him to give me no more food, because my religion made me fast at this time. And indeed I still felt the effects of yesterday's orgy.

Then the chief priest reverted to religious precepts, in which field he showed to more advantage than in the sordid one of grasping politicians.

"The good Buddhist," said he, "must eat only in the forenoon.

"He must sleep on a hard bed.

"He must not dance or look on at dancing or singing.

"He must not smell scent or use flowers for decorating himself.

"He must worship on the Sabbath"—

and to my question the priest said that there were four Sabbaths in each month, tho not calendared in regular intervals, as with us.

When I inspected his bedroom I found his bed furnished with a mattress quite as soft as mine at home—altho his disciple slept on a piece of matting at the foot of the bed.



THE BUDDHIST PRIEST.

However, I did not call his attention to this divergence between precept and practice, for I had heard of Roman Catholic priests enjoying creature comforts and even a bishop of New York has slept with something softer than a piece of matting. As to meat eating my Buddhist said that while the good Buddhist must not kill, still he may eat if he happens to find it, provided he did not himself do the butchering or order it done. I pretended not to see any casuistry here. So I asked him what he did to those who broke the ten commandments.

He answered promptly that he did not punish them bodily in this world, but they suffered in the after life.

Later on he added another precept that the Buddhist priest not only may not touch money, but may not wear any jewelry or even touch or look at precious stones. And this rule seemed borne out in their practice, for my Buddhist had not a single ornament or article of wear save the single yellow piece of woven goods which he handled with singular grace—usually having one arm and shoulder bare, as in the days of Phidias. Indeed there was so much of magnificence to me in the perfect skin and general physical symmetry of these priests that any addition would seem like putting trousers on a thorobred greyhound.

The reverend Pandita not only had, with his assistants, apparently perfect physical condition—clear eyes—good teeth—graceful movement; but as he spoke I recalled some Buddhist monasteries or schools for priests in Pekin, Kioto and in Colombo also—and can recall no priest who was not also a well-built man.

Yet when I asked Pandita he insisted that the priesthood is open to all—rich and poor—plebeian or royal birth—athlete or cripple. However, he did add that there were 227 rules which priests must learn and practise and I infer from what he said that these practices, like those of a West Point cadet, virtually exclude all but the fairly competent men.

Pandita also admitted, in apparent

contradiction of a previous statement. that he ordered penances or punishment for transgression of rules—for instance said he, "I order him to sweep the paths about the temple or I make him draw the water."

This would correspond to what all novitiates submit to, particularly the West Point "plebe"—and would that it formed a feature of freshman life in our colleges. Pandita said that meditation or spiritual absorption formed an important part of his daily life—but at this point I had to resume my sandals and hurry home to breakfast with my Scotch friend at 9:30 a. m.

Thou blessed Buddhist—look at this bill of fare, concocted for Christians in the tropics—and can you wonder if the curse of God fall heavy on their overloaded stomachs? And this is the everyday fare of the everyday tropical tourist—and it's a small thing compared to what is provided for luncheon, and as nothing to the monster that greets you for dinner at an hour when rational folk should be going to bed. So here's the breakfast bell—and more tomorrow!

COLOMBO, CEYLON.

The Postal Savings Bank

BY THOMAS H. CARTER

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MONTANA.

THE Postal Savings Bank bill recently passed by the Senate is now being considered by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives. It is fair to assume that differences of opinion disclosed in the Senate debate are reflected in the committee, but of late active opposition to the bill has abated. Organized crusades against the measure seem to have been abandoned, and the great weight of public opinion is undoubtedly settled in its favor. The principle being approved, the only issue remaining involves details concerned largely with the disposition of the money when deposited with the postmasters. It is predicted that the aggregate of the deposits will ultimately reach from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, and if that large amount is drawn from the same general sources in this country that supply the postal deposits in other countries, the fund will be made up largely of money now idle or in hiding.

Admitting it desirable to extend the privileges of a postal savings system to the people, the bill would pass and become a law very promptly were it not for the controversy growing out of conflicting opinions as to the disposition of the money by the Government. According to one view earnestly advocated, all the deposits excepting only a necessary reserve for the needs of current business should be invested in bonds or other securities of the United States, or in such bonds or securities as savings banks are permitted to purchase under the laws of the respective States. It is contended that this would impoverish the circulation thruout the country by withdrawing a large amount of loose change from each locality, and that to avert this, the money, when received at the post office in a given town, should be deposited at once in the local bank; and some go so far as to insist that the trustees in charge of the deposits should not be permitted to withdraw moneys from the local banks except to pay postal depositors or interest on their deposits. The advocates of this last suggestion are compelled to admit that the constitutional right of the Government to receive deposits at the post offices for the sole purpose of redepositing the same in banks is very questionable. Able lawyers, whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration, maintain that there is no constitutional warrant for any such proceeding. Clearly, the relation of debtor and creditor would exist between the depositor and the Government, or, in other words, the

Government would, thru the postmasters, borrow from the people, and it is insisted by those who raise the constitutional question that money can only be borrowed for public purposes, and that where the act authorizing the loan shows upon its face that the loan is sought to serve purely private ends it would be held unconstitutional.

The fate of the Postal Savings Bank bill depends upon the harmonizing of these conflicting views. The bill as passed by the Senate provides for deposits in the local banks subject to prescribed conditions, and further provides that in time of war or other exigency involving the public credit, the funds may be invested in bonds or other securities of the United States. It will be observed that this gives only a remote flavor of public purpose, which is not satisfactory to the advocates of investment in Government bonds in preference to any other disposition of the funds. Henceforth, the controversy will center around the proposal to so amend the bill as to leave the trustees at perfect liberty to invest in Government bonds whenever and to such extent they may think proper. Many apprehend that if left unrestrained by law the trustees might be tempted to concentrate the deposits in the large financial centers in aid of speculation or large business operations; and while fear in this particular is based upon the violent assumption that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General would be disregardful of the public interests, there is sufficient in it to justify such restrictions as might be necessary to forestall any such result.

The advocates of the postal savings system have such confidence in the beneficent results destined to flow from its establishment that they will be found disposed to yield many minor points in order to succeed. The President is an ardent advocate of the system and a firm believer in the doctrine that it is the duty of a party to redeem its pledges made to the people. In consequence, President Taft may be relied upon to use every influence of his great office which can be properly employed to forward the measure. Many Republicans who doubt the wisdom of the departure so far respect the party pledge that they will, in the end, acquiesce in the passage of the bill in such form as may fairly meet their views. It is quite likely that a caucus of the Republican members will be convened for the purpose of exchanging opinions and seeking a common ground upon which all can stand in support of the bill. Assured as it is of the cordial support of the Administration, the earnest advocacy of many, and the disposition of all Republicans to redeem the party pledge, the Postal Savings bill will probably become a law before the close of this session of Congress.

The pending bill provides the simplest form of postal savings depository ever known. It is free from complications and strictly limited in extent and scope to the needs of laborers, school children and others who have no bank accounts, as a rule, and whose deposits and business relations are so limited as to be of little concern to the average bank.

Under the bill only individuals over the age of ten years can open accounts, and no individual can have more than one account; monthly deposits may not aggregate more than $100 and the total deposit to the credit of any one individual can never exceed $500 exclusive of accumulated interest.

In Great Britain the postal savings system, which has been in operation since 1861, goes far beyond the limits prescribed by the Senate bill. In the United Kingdom individuals, friendly societies, charitable societies, penny banks, registrars of county courts, schools, and soldiers wherever in service may deposit, and trades unions are allowed to invest their funds to the extent of $1,000 in any one year, or a maximum of $5,000 in all. Many of the penny banks deposit all their funds in the postal banks, and the funds of the county courts so deposited reach large amounts. Interest is paid at the rate of 2½ per cent. There are over 11,000,000 depositors with aggregate deposits of approximately $800,000,000.

In France the post offices receive deposits from individuals and also from associations, and may accept gifts and legacies.

In Italy the postal system offers broad inducements to depositors. Money paid into courts of justice is deposited in post

office savings banks, and dividends on Government securities are collected and converted into deposits; lottery prizes are collected and deposited; special facilities are afforded for the small savings of school children, and Government bonds are purchased for depositors. From 1876 to 1899 the Italian post office banks made a net profit of over $5,000,000 on current deposits together with an additional sum on business from courts of justice, making an aggregate of $6,500,000.

In the United Kingdom, France and Italy the postal deposits are invested in Government securities, and this is true as to Sweden; but in addition to Government securities Sweden invests these deposits in securities of Swedish general mortgage banks and direct loans to Swedish towns, and the bank will at any time, without cost to the depositor, convert his deposit or any part thereof into these securities. Since the organization of state insurance in 1903, the post office savings banks of Sweden collect insurance premiums and make payments on account of the insurance fund.

In Austria the funds are invested in interest-bearing Austrian securities, and within the last twenty-five years in addition to paying all expenses and placing nearly $1,000,000 in the permanent reserve fund, the postal savings system has enriched the treasury to the extent of approximately $8,500,000. A checking and clearing department has been in operation in connection with this system for a long time. The privilege of using the postal savings banks has been extended to the ships of the imperial and royal navy, and more than 12,000 corporations and societies—philanthropic, religious and otherwise—keep their accounts in the postal savings banks. These include trades unions, school clubs, fire brigades, parish fund committees, workhouse and relief funds, etc. Since 1901 the postal system loans money on mortgage security and gives discounts to depositors on Government securities and stocks of various states of the empire. Rural letter carriers are authorized to accept deposits.

From these suggestions it will be perceived that without any protest from the banking interests the postal savings system has been projected into the business activities of other countries far beyond the limit prescribed by the Senate bill. That measure proposes to establish the system on the simplest possible lines, so as to extend savings bank facilities to all parts of the country for the benefit of those desiring to save small sums. Any reflecting person will readily admit that the encouragement of thrift conforms to the highest order of sound public policy, and it is difficult to understand how any one can object to a measure which has this purpose in view. Worldwide experience bears most ample witness to the beneficent results and the eminent success of the system. It has been for a long time and is now in successful operation in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Sweden, Canada, Austria, The Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, Japan, Egypt, Russia and the colonies and dependencies of each of the countries having possessions or territorial jurisdiction beyond the limits of the parent state.

No better evidence of the soundness and public appreciation of the system can be adduced than is to be found in the steady growth of deposits. In the United Kingdom there were 178,495 depositors in 1862, with deposits amounting to $8,264,392, and the depositors steadily increased until in 1908 they numbered 11,018,251, with total deposits amounting to $781,794,533, an increase in the amount of deposits of nearly 95 per cent. France had, in 1882, postal savings bank depositors numbering 211,580, with deposits totaling $9,187,116, while in 1908 the depositors had increased to 5,291,673, with deposits of $296,641,000. In 1876 in Italy 57,354 persons had deposits amounting to $471,577, while in 1908 the depositors numbered 4,981,920, and deposits had grown to $290,808,886. In Sweden, in 1884, there were 79,513 depositors, with $221,808 on deposit, and in 1907 the number had increased to 566,976, with deposits of $13,582,491. Postal savings depositors in Canada in 1869 numbered 7,212, with $856,814 on deposit, and in 1908 they numbered 165,691 depositors, with $47,564,284 on deposit. In 1883 Austria had 352,886 depositors, with deposits aggregating $1,624,707, and in 1908 2,106,539 depositors, with $46,009,897 on deposit; while

the checking accounts in postal savings banks in that country increased from 167 depositors, with $44,250 of deposits, to 86,560 depositors, with $65,467,500 of checking deposits during the same length of time. In 1881 The Netherlands had 22,831 depositors, with $345,166 on deposit, and in 1908 depositors numbered 1,401,670, with $59,499,168 on deposit. In 1870 Belgium's depositors numbered 4,416, with deposits of $171,985; in 1907 depositors numbered 2,106,237, with deposits of $134,040,979. Hungary, in 1886, had 85,517 depositors, with $572,863 on deposit, and in 1908, including both savings and checking accounts, the depositors numbered 701,790, with total deposits of $33,362,725. Japan makes a showing of 1,843 depositors in 1875, with deposits of $7,582, and 8,013,193 depositors in 1908, with $46,275,301 on deposit. Egypt, in 1901, had 6,740 depositors, with $234,753 on deposit, and in 1908 there were 86,728 depositors, with $1,986,755 on deposit. In 1893 Russia had 240,000 depositors, with $14,471,500 on deposit, which number had increased in 1907 to 1,788,990 depositors, with $128,873,169 on deposit.

It is unnecessary to pursue the course of undeviating success. Wherever the system has been established it has enjoyed merited confidence and healthy growth. After brief trial in this country it will be difficult to find any one willing to admit ever having opposed the Postal Savings Bank bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Reformation of Islam

BY A MEMBER OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT

[No more amazing revolution in the world's history, unless it be that which is giving Western civilization to Japan and China, now demands consideration of intelligent people than that which is attempting to do this same work for all Mohammedanism, thru constitutional liberty in Turkey. The article which follows is a sermon delivered by Mr. Eobedulla, a member of the Turkish Parliament, in the Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople, next to that in Mecca the greatest of all mosques, as it was once the greatest of all Christian churches. To his argument that the Law, that is, the code embodied in the Quran, will allow popular government, hitherto so utterly denied, he brings the support of the Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the Mohammedan community in Turkey. This sermon is the most interesting utterance of the kind that has come under our observation. The translation is by the Rev. M. G. Papazian.—EDITOR.]

SOME people doubt whether a constitutional government can be harmonized with the law of Islam. They question the legitimacy of running the government in co-operation with men professing another religion than our own. The Declaration recently prepared by the Sheik-ul-Islam, and forwarded to all sections of the Ottoman Empire, was promulgated with a view to correcting this notion. The first thing challenging our attention in that Declaration is the question of sovereignty in a government. Where does sovereignty reside? Since the aim of any government should be the happiness, peace and well being of the people, sovereignty must rest with the people, not with the Padishah. The Padishah is the servant of the people. Under the former regime the Padishah was sovereign, the people mere servants. Nobody dared to open the mouth. Everything was done according to the supreme pleasure of his Majesty. But Islam does not believe this. The Padishah is entrusted with the duty of ministering to the well being and peace of the people. The Padishah is not supreme, but subject. The people are supreme.

Again, some people suppose the object of the government to be to secure the living of a certain class. The officials from the highest to the lowest were of this opinion, nor have they yet changed their minds. Those who have lost their positions in consequence of recent reforms in administration are heard invariably complaining. "I have been in the service of the government for

twenty years, and now that I am out of office I ought to be supported by the State." Rather they ought to say: "For twenty years I have lived upon the State in parasite fashion. It is long enough." Who ever heard of an official accepting office with the desire to serve the State? Every one has sought office with an eye upon comfortable living and graft. It is forgotten that the government is not an organization for insuring the support of a certain class, but a mere servant of the people to assist them in the effort to secure a livelihood. Officials ought to regard the office as a ministry, yea, a worship; and history is our witness that Islam made its successful march toward the heart of France during the period when officials were accustomed to look upon their offices as an act of worship.

We now come to the question, whether the Mohammedan law may be reconciled with the idea of constitutionalism. It was after centuries of struggling and experimenting that Europe discovered constitutionalism to be the best form of government. The past two centuries have witnessed the establishing of constitutional government in England, France and other countries. Some of our own people recently having visited Europe and having been convinced of the benefits of constitutionalism have returned home to establish the same in our own country. Some men among us are of the opinion that this European style is alien to the genius of Islam, and consider any appropriation of European thought an act of blasphemy. They are in error. We indeed imported constitutionalism from Europe on being convinced of the efficiency of the system by the study of books on sociology. But while Europe learned the import of constitutionalism two hundred years ago, Islam learned and taught it thirteen hundred years ago. Wherever the Mohammedan law gives specific directions as to affairs of the state, as to marriage, as to inheritancy, etc., such injunctions are addressed, not to the Padishah, not to the posterity of the Prophet, not to the Caliph, but to the people. Tho the word "Parliament" does not occur in the law, the system is there.

One may ask: "Why, then, has not the world of Islam adopted constitutionalism earlier?"

The reason is that the common people do not understand the Holy Quran; they are in ignorance about the divine law. The Quran being written in the Arabic language, is unintelligible to the Turks. It must be rendered into the Turkish tongue before people can learn their obligations and privileges. There can be no reasonable objection to translating the Quran into Turkish. Divine revelation can make no discrimination between Arabic and Turkish. The Quran was given by God in Arabic because the Prophet was of the Arab stock. It should be printed in Turkish for the sake of the Turks. Unless we can read the Quran in our own tongue we must live in dark ignorance. Ignorance has driven our people into fanaticism. Many Europeans say of us: "Moslems are barbarians, Moslems are savages, Moslems cannot be reformed, Moslems are not capable of civilization." As long as we remain in ignorance we deserve all this condemnation, and must some day forfeit our own land.

The law is a way pointed out by God for the happiness of man. It distinguishes the right from the wrong, enjoining the former and forbidding the latter. The law was given unto the end of human welfare and comfort. Mohammed, our Prophet, says somewhere: "If any one should give you a good commandment in my name, even tho I have not given it, do it; but if another should give you an evil commandment, even tho he may say the Prophet has given it, do it not. I never command that which is evil." Constitutionalism is a good thing. We ought to adopt it. See, we are indebted to it for the mere fact of this assembly. Constitutionalism is freedom. The law of Islam commands freedom. You have no right to persecute a person because of his believing otherwise than you do. It is God's function to guide men to truth. What right have you to judge or oppress a fellow man because of his differing from you in thought? You may tell him what you believe, but may not oppress him. Man is not the master even of his own thoughts. The thought is the master of

the man. It is the prerogative of God to govern the thoughts of men. The Mohammedan law confirms this, and constitutionalism is based upon this freedom. Under it everybody is at liberty to serve the public by expressing his own thoughts, which is a very useful device. If the Caliph, even the Sheik-ul-Islam, should make a declaration not in accord with the law, or not subservient to public welfare, it becomes the people's duty to remind him of the requirements of the law.

Moslems fall into fanaticism by reason of ignorance, and fanaticism leads them to consider many non-essential things as unlawful, all of which results in the arresting of progress. Many things, for instance, eating the food with the fork, wearing long hair, etc., commonly considered unlawful, are not such at all. We lay the charge of sin and blasphemy upon people practising such habits as these which are of no consequence. Let me tell you what sin is. Ignorance is sin. Intolerance is sin. Some of us considering the study of astronomy and other sciences as unlawful have lived in ignorance. A sacred tradition says: "I have appointed all things in Heaven and on earth for your good." If the term "your" signifies the entire human race, the Moslems of today must be classified outside humanity, because they do not avail themselves of all the things "in Heaven and on earth." If it signifies exclusively the Moslems we may not be called true Moslems. Why should we not avail ourselves of the air by the use of balloons and of the stars thru the study of astronomy? To claim that such sciences are alien to Islam amounts to denying ourselves the right of being human. I will even dare to assert that the study of geography is a religious duty. One ignorant of geography may confound his very worship by not knowing how to take the right direction in prayer.

Some people, on the other hand, have taken pride in arguing that Islam does not impede civilization and progress, but any such statement adds nothing to the glory of Islam. Religion means a way, a road which leads to well being and prosperity, and, of course, the religion of Islam cannot be an obstacle to progress, yea, rather it must be an incentive to progress. Otherwise it would be good for nothing. As a matter of fact, Islam is a great power pushing man to progress.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

Why I Voted the Socialist Ticket

BY NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY

I AM unjust, but I can strive for justice.
My life's unkind, but I can vote for kindness.
I, the unloving, say life should be lovely;
I, that am blind, cry out against my blindness.

Man is a curious brute—he pets his fancies—
Fighting mankind to win sweet luxury.
So he will be, tho law be clear as crystal,
Tho all men plan to live in harmony.

Come, let us vote against our human nature,
Crying to God in all the polling places
To heal our everlasting sinfulness,
And make us sages with transfigured faces.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Literature

The Education of Women

THIS is a subject on which more nonsense is written than almost any other. It is still regarded by most people as an open field for purely imaginative speculation regardless of the experiential evidence which has been accumulating for more than a generation. It is fortunate, therefore, that we now have some of this evidence brought forward and discussed in a sensible way by two women who are able to speak from intimate knowledge of the workings of the coeducational system in the leading State and endowed university of the Middle West, the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago. The question of the segregated colleges is becoming of comparatively little importance, for about six times as many women and three times as many men are being educated in coeducational as in segregated institutions.

Mrs. Olin has made a thoro statistical study of educational conditions in the University of Wisconsin[1] for half a century. The narrative has its amusing aspect, for it shows how flimsy and manifold are the disguises which have been from time to time assumed by the opponents of women's education to mask crude conservatism and intolerance. For example, they at first professed to fear that women could not stand the strain of continuous study. Such solicitude for the health of the weaker sex is all the more commendable since it has rarely in the history of the world been manifested in connection with the other occupations such as housekeeping and factory work. But Mrs. Olin shows that the women students lose fewer class exercises from sickness than the men, that a larger proportion of them endure to the end and that the mortality of the women in after life is less. Of the graduates of the University of Wisconsin from 1869 to 1906, 6.2 per cent. of the men have died and 4.8 per cent. of the women. Altho there are many unknown factors involved in this it certainly does not indicate the fatal "breakdown in after life" so commonly prophesied.

Nowadays the complaint comes from the classicists that the women are "crowding out" the men from their half-emptied classrooms. Unfortunately for this argument Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia find it impossible to keep their men from deserting to other departments, but they cannot lay the blame on the women. As W. D. Howells puts it, "Our women really have some use for 'the education of a gentleman,' but our men have none."

The experience of Wisconsin is particularly interesting because coeducation was adopted there after segregation had proved a failure, altho for ten years earnest efforts were made to maintain separate classes or colleges. Nothing in the history of the university since 1870 gives any warrant for the attempt of President Van Hise in trying to reintroduce partial segregation. This attempt, however, resulted in good, for it brought about an investigation of the question whose results are embodied in this book and also caused the legislature to nip the anti-feminist movement in the bud by the passage of a law providing that:

> "All schools and colleges of the university shall in their respective departments and class exercises be open without distinction to students of both sexes."

The book is not a mere plea for coeducation, for Mrs. Olin discusses frankly the abuses of the system, especially the tendency to excessive social activity. It is a volume which should be upon the open shelves of all college libraries.

Dean Talbot, of the University of Chicago, in a somewhat smaller volume takes a broader survey of *The Education of Women*,[2] discussing in a very sensible and even tempered way the changes which have taken place in the position and duties of women and the educational needs which are thereby necessitated.

[1] THE WOMEN OF A STATE UNIVERSITY. *By Helen R. Olin.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

[2] THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN. *By Marion Talbot.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.37 postpaid.

She urges the importance of more specific preparation for the life work of woman, both for the handicrafts that are now left to her in the home and for the duties that inevitably devolve upon her. She shows that the women's colleges are far behind the coeducational in providing training most needed by women, such as household economics and eugenics.

In the University of Chicago the reactionary influences have been more strongly felt than in Wisconsin, and as the State Legislature could not come to the rescue, a partial segregation of the lower classes has been introduced. Otherwise the women are admitted freely and on equal terms to all departments and are making a good record for the sex. The last point that the believers in the mental inferiority of women stick to is that women are essentially lacking in the ability to do original work, such as is required for the doctorate. But in the University of Chicago the higher the honor given for successful research the larger the proportion of women. Women have there constituted 15.6 per cent. of the total number of doctors; 8.9 per cent. of the *rite* grade; 10.8 per cent. of the *cum laude;* 15.5 of *magna cum laude,* and 20.7 of *summa cum laude.*

Records of the Life of Jesus

THE application of critical methods to the study of the New Testament has seemed to many a step of doubtful expediency. A majority of those even who accept the results of Old Testament criticism have hoped that the sacred precincts of the New Testament, and especially the Gospel records, might remain free from invasion. But the problems connected with the life of Jesus are of such transcendent importance in the religious world that a thoro investigation of all the evidences bearing upon it has become an absolute necessity. In regard to so vital a matter thinking men are no longer contented to accept without protest either the conflicting testimony of tradition, which can lead only to confusion, or the wild conjectures of opponents to faith. Fortunately Old Testament study has dispelled the illusion that criticism seeks only to destroy, and now the best equipped Christian scholars, wholly in sympathy with the spirit of Christianity, and intent on the exaltation of its truth and power, are devoting their energies to a careful examination and reinterpretation of every portion of the Gospel records. One of the fundamental problems in the study of these records is that of the relation of the Fourth Gospel to the other three. The difference in their treatment of the life of Jesus is so great that Loisy has declared that "if Jesus spoke and acted as he is said to have spoken and acted in the first three Gospels, he did not speak and act as he is reported to have done in the Fourth." Until recently the view of Jesus presented in the Fourth Gospel has been quite generally regarded as more accurate because written by an intimate associate. It is well known that the first three Gospels, altho earlier than the Fourth, were not written by eye-witnesses. If, therefore, the traditional authorship of the Fourth Gospel by John breaks down, a revolutionary change in the conception of New Testament beginnings is bound to follow. In his new volume on *The Fourth Gospel,*[1] Professor Bacon, of Yale, attacks this problem of authorship with his customary vigor, thoroness and critical insight. Taking his stand against the traditional view, he writes as a partisan in debate, and this leads to some rough handling of his opponents, the so-called "defenders" of the Gospel. But ont cannot wholly condemn his occasional shafts of irony and sarcasm when he recalls the fact that the self-styled "defenders" have not failed to seek adherents to their cause by stamping those who disagree with them as "opponents of revealed religion." Professor Bacon, however, does not stop with merely pointing out weak places in the arguments for Johannine authorship. With patient care and critical skill he examines every scrap of evidence, external and internal, direct and indirect, which has a bearing on the subject. His conclusions are generally as well sustained as they are interesting. The evidence, he believes, goes to show that John, the son of Zebedee, never visited Asia

[1] THE FOURTH GOSPEL IN RESEARCH AND DEBATE: A Series of Essays on Problems Concerning the Origin and Value of the Anonymous Writings Attributed to the Apostle John. *By Benjamin Wisner Bacon, D.D., LL.D.* New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $4 net.

Minor, where the Fourth Gospel originated, but died a martyr in Jerusalem at the hands of the Jews before the fall of that city in 70 A. D. This "Ephesian" Gospel, Dr. Bacon holds, was written about the second decade of the second century by some Ephesian "elder," who had, on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, become familiar with several of the Gospel sites along the route. He relied largely on the Second and Third Gospels for his historical facts, but made corrections in accordance with the Ephesian Church usages, and under the inspiration of Pauline thought restated the traditions of Jesus's words and deeds in such a way as to bring out their "spiritual" value. The rise of the tradition attributing the Gospel to John is very ingeniously traced and accounted for by Dr. Bacon. This book is far and away the best and most convincing that has ever been written against the traditional authorship, and it is hard to see how its main contentions can be overthrown with the materials the traditionalists now have on hand. Unless other and more telling evidence can be found than that already known, it seems that the fight for the Johannine authorship will have to be given up. Fine examples of Professor Bacon's unusual power and equipment for the task of this book are to be found in his convincing arguments for Gaius's rejection of the Fourth Gospel, and his short but illuminating discussion of Quartodecimanism. If one were disposed to find fault with a work of such great learning he might point out places where the author's confident conjectures have too narrow a foundation in objective reality, and detract rather than add to the cogency of his arguments. Neither does similarity always signify literary dependence, as Professor Bacon too often supposes. The origin of the story of Peter's walking on the sea may be in that disciple's denial and recovery, but one needs more proof than mere assertion to be convinced of it. Nevertheless, such overreachings of the critical imagination are but spots on the sun when compared to the masses of facts collected, sifted and marshaled in his arguments. No New Testament student can afford to neglect this epoch-making book.

In his *Beginnings of Gospel Story*[2] Professor Bacon takes up in the same critical way the exposition of the Gospel of Mark. The text of the revised version is used, with Professor Bacon's analysis of the sources and the parallels from the other gospels indicated in the margin, and expository notes at the bottom of each page of text. Preceding the divisions and sections of the gospel there are introductions, paraphrases and critical comments. Professor Bacon regards Mark as a composite work, relying mainly on a simpler Petrine narrative and the sayings of Jesus frequently designated by Q (German *Quelle*). The "Redactor," Dr. Bacon thinks, was dominated by an anti-Judaistic and Pauline point of view, which would be congenial to the atmosphere of the Roman Church where the Gospel originated. It is difficult to follow the author in many of his conjectures as to sources and influences. This search for influences may sometimes lead to palpable error. According to the note on 1:10 Mark's "rent asunder" is assimilated (supposedly from Q, used by Matt. and Luke) to Isaiah 64:1. But Professor Bacon has already indicated the fact that Mark uses the Septuagint, and altho the English translation of the Hebrew text of the Isaiah passage agrees with Mark, the Septuagint agrees with Matthew and Luke, showing that those Gospels rather than Mark did the assimilating. The user of Professor Bacon's book will find criticism raised to the *n*th power, but if he does not become confused he will extract a good deal of valuable information about the historical and literary background of the Gospel story.

Quite as important as the preceding books in its bearing on the Gospel records is a volume by Professor Sharman, of the University of Chicago, who has made a comparative study of all the passages in the first three Gospels which are in any way related to *The Teaching of Jesus About the Future*.[3] The author

[2] THE BEGINNINGS OF GOSPEL STORY: A Historico-Critical Inquiry into the Sources and Structure of the Gospel according to Mark, with Expository Notes upon the Text, for English Readers. *By Benjamin Wisner Bacon, D.D., LL.D.* New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.25.

[3] THE TEACHING OF JESUS ABOUT THE FUTURE, ACCORDING TO THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS. *By Henry Burton Sharman, Ph.D.*, Instructor in New Testament History and Literature in the University of Chicago. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $3.26 postpaid.

accepts Professor Burton's analysis of the Gospels, who finds a Galilean and Perean document used by Luke and Matthew besides the Markan source used in both those Gospels and the Logia used in Matthew alone. By comparing the different versions of the sayings of Jesus as they occur in these Gospels and documents, Professor Sharman has tried to recover the originals. The author has done a most careful, scholarly and judicious piece of work in objective criticism. The results of this study are many and valuable. Many of the contradictions which lead to confusion and obscurity in regard to the character of Jesus fall to the ground, and one sees the Man of Nazareth definitely related in his outlook and teaching to the movements of his time. Discrepancies between his predictions and the history as we know it turn out often to be misunderstandings on the part of his early interpreters. Many will rejoice that Jesus's supposed approval of the Jonah-in-the-whale story is shown to be an editorial note, really out of harmony with his thought and purpose, and not a few will feel relieved to learn that Jesus himself never spoke of his "coming" (*parousia*) and "the end of the world." The evidence against the fact of his ever having used the word "church" is overwhelming, and the famous passage about its foundation on Peter comes not from the lips of the lowly Nazarene but from the heart of human ambition.

These three books are a credit to American Biblical scholarship and make no inconsiderable contribution to the progress of New Testament study. While much remains to be done in Gospel criticism, rich results of this labor are already apparent. The subjection of these records to careful examination shows conclusively that each one of the Gospels is an interpretation of the character and work of Jesus, based on earlier documents, historical facts, and the Christian experience of the interpreter. Viewed as interpretations of Jesus's person, power and purpose, the Gospels may lose some of their historical trustworthiness, but the gain in clarity and firmness of the reconstructed historical background and the enlargement of the spiritual and inspirational contents more than compensate for the momentary loss of objective authority.

An Interrupted Friendship. By E. L. Voynich. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This is the poignant story of a man caught in the path of two meteor natures. The interest, however, lies not so much in his fate as in the psychological effects of suffering upon the two people he has sought to shield with his devotion. The one, his crippled sister, chooses the more conventional rôle of invalid variably irritable and cheerful, with one of those sapping, leech loves for this brother, who observes no economy in presenting her with the total of his life. To obtain money for an operation which may result in her cure he leaves his home in France and goes with an exploring party into the interior of South America. There he meets the other mutilated life which his love seeks to mend and complete. Mrs. Voynich has in this second character demonstrated the psychic results of a too perfect mental control of physical suffering. In Felix Rivarez that nonchalant composure under torture which he had originally practised for protection grows to be not a virtue, but a conceit to which he sacrifices every normal inclination. It becomes his particular form of dissipation, and when the doctors tell him that his disease has been checked, he is like a disgusted hunter who has gone out to kill tigers and finds them friendly, rubbing against his legs. Some tragedy in his past, with which the author whets one's curiosity but which she never quite reveals, has led him to acquire that least human quality—self-containment. And those energies which he should have expended in living and loving, like the other men about him, he exhausts in building him an isolated barricade of stoical suffering, from which he peeps with sardonic eyes at God, man and the devil. When he and the invalid sister meet the attraction of the two is like the flash of poison-tipped rapiers in a mortal duel. In the course of the relationship he comes to believe that the brother has betrayed his confidence to the sister. He seizes with avidity upon this remaining opportunity for pain, renounces friend-

ship, and flings out of the story with cynical and melodramatic despair. He passes thru the book like a blight, leaving the woman strengthened and hardened by a vicious and repellant wisdom which forever protects her from the chance of loving again. In the meantime, the brother, tho he has given most and lost greatly, is probably the only one who comes out with anything added to him. Most of the characters suffer from subtraction. He has learned that love is every man's Pandora's box, not to be opened and despoiled for the benefit of brilliant hypochondriacs wih the octopus capacity for grasping.

The Thief of Virtue. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

Hitherto in Mr. Phillpotts's novels the salt smell of the sea has drifted thru the pages like the sweet perfume from a woman's garments. In this story, however, the author has deprived the reader of this last remaining esthetic comfort, and written a Dartmoor romance of a bleak people becoming bleaker as he wrapped the gray scenery of the moors about them, and bound them with religious asceticism. Marital infelicity is the whirligig upon which he sticks innumerable details which serve in no way to advance the story. The pivot of this tragedy is the vain endeavor of a father to win the affection of a child he believes to be his, but who is in fact the son of his wife and her lover. Mr. Phillpotts has made the mistake of thinking the reader interested in his people when in reality they must have the mask of the sea to save them from the hopeless triviality of ordinary life. The one virtue of this book is that its dinginess has been magnified into a dignified gloom.

This Misery of Boots. Socialism and the Family. By H. G. Wells. Boston: The Ball Publishing Co. 50 cents each.

These are two booklets on Socialism by the author of "Anticipations" and "A Modern Utopia." In the first, he interprets social conditions in terms of footwear. From the sort of shoe one wears he infers the man's well or ill being, and from this starting point he plunges into a disquisition on social ills and the remedy, Socialism. It is an attractive piece of writing. The other booklet is made up of two papers, only the second of which has much to do with the attitude of Socialism toward the family. But he takes pains to deny emphatically that Socialists in any considerable number favor "free love." What he insists upon is that the patriarchal family, with the husband and father as sole head, is already in process of extinction; that Socialists favor a greater regulation of the birth function than now obtains, and that state maintenance of mothers is absolutely necessary to bring about the economic freedom of women. There is nothing novel about any of these contentions, tho Mr. Wells seems to think they are discoveries of his own.

Prophecy and the Prophets in their Historical Relations. By Frederick Carl Eiselen. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50 net.

One who sets forth to gain some knowledge of the prophetical writings of the Old Testament needs some man or book to guide him. He might select two or three commentaries on a single prophet and make a thoro study of one book, but a better way would be to take a general and elementary treatise, like this of Professor Eiselen's, which states succinctly the historical setting of the several prophets in chronological order, analyzes briefly their contents, and draws out their principal teachings for their own time and for all times. Professor Eiselen's introduction is not too difficult for the ordinary reader, but one who gives reasonable pains to its study will derive a far more complete and accurate knowledge of Hebrew prophecy than is had by the majority of confirmed Bible readers. He has a skilful method of presenting critical views, and even a student of conservative mind will not be offended by his manner of teaching the truth about deutero-Isaiah, the late date of Daniel, and the parabolic character of the Book of Jonah.

Literary Notes

....England is catching up. Now that the London *Times* has added a woman's supplement we may expect that *Punch* will ultimately publish a comic supplement.

....An annotated edition and translation of

Strabo's Geography is in the course of preparation under the editorship of Dr. Charles H. Weller, of the University of Iowa, and with the co-operation of twelve or more American scholars who have studied at the American Schools of Athens, Rome and Jerusalem.

....We receive from Eizo Yumada and Muneyasu Oki, Tokyo, Japan, *The New School of Japan*, which is a long folio volume, which proposes to introduce new Japanese letters for the present cumbrous system. The aim is admirable, for the need is great; but we cannot regard the scheme suggested as adequate or wise. Instead of an alphabetic system, the authors propose a syllabic one, and this requires 47 simple characters, 25 modified ones and 34 modified combinations. This is going back to the discarded schemes of ancient nations when they first tried to simplify their hieroglyphics. In both China and Japan the roman letters are being somewhat used, and this is far better, and it fits the world's alphabet.

....The "world's classics" have been selected and collected so often that the task of making a new collection of them offers no particular difficulties of inclusion or exclusion. No fault can be found, therefore, with the contents of *The Best of the World's Classics*, edited by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Mr. Francis W. Halsey. It is a satisfactory rapid survey from Herodotus and Cato to Howells, Bret Harte and Henry James, one volume being given to ancient Greece, one to Rome, four to England and two to America. Continental Europe is "polished off" in the remaining two volumes of the ten, France receiving the lion's share. No poetry is included. Of course, radical cutting has been resorted to in some instances. The print of these small volumes is remarkably clear, but otherwise they are not attractive specimens of book making. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., 16mo, 10 vols., $7.50.)

....The most that can be said for *The Temple Bible Dictionary* (Dutton, $4.00 net) is that it is well illustrated. The main articles are, with a few exceptions, written by men who are out of touch or out of sympathy with the best scholarship in the departments entrusted to them. Mistakes which show extreme carelessness or neglect are frequent. glaring inconsistencies with no explanation lead to confusion of thought, and sometimes an open disregard for the truth is apparent. "The ordinary reader," says Prof. Robertson, in his article on the Pentateuch, "wants to be assured that the account is substantially correct." Whatever wants in the way of "assurance" the "ordinary reader" may have, will be as fully supplied as possible in this dictionary, but as a help to an understanding of the Bible it has little value.

....Emma Huntington Nason's *Old Hallowell on the Kennebec* is the result of local pride, but also of local historical interest. The early fortunes of this trading post of the Pilgrim Fathers, founded in 1627, are shrouded in mystery, for the contemporary writings of Winslow, Governor Bradford and the other historians of Plymouth, are strikingly reticent on the subject, perhaps for fear of inviting competition in their profitable trade with the Indians by drawing attention to it. Mrs. Nason's only sources of information for these early years are the narratives of French voyagers and the relations of the Jesuit Fathers. The record is brought down in these pages to the incorporation of Hallowell as a town in 1852, and, of course, a good deal of space is devoted to the local first families, who have a right to it. They are divided into First Settlers, Representative Families and Later Representative Families, with a special chapter reserved for Chief Citizens. Church, school, the press, all phases of the life of the community are passed in review. The illustrations consist of views of the town and of reproductions of family portraits. (Augusta, Me., published by the author, 8vo, $2.50.)

Pebbles

You can jolly some people, but you can't Guy de Maupassant!—*Yale Record.*

We have our faults, but we have never ended a letter with "I will ring off now."—*Atchison Globe.*

Attorney-General Wickersham seems to have been only too successful in pouring oil upon the troubled flames.—*Boston Transcript.*

Tom.—"It was a case of love at first sight with me."

Jack.—"Then why didn't you marry her?"

Tom.—"I saw her again on several occasions."—*Chicago News.*

When there is a cow, Pa milks it, Maw takes care of the milk, and Daughter having named the cow Luella, or Irene, gets pay for her share of the labor by eating the cream.—*Atchison Globe.*

BRAINLESS.

"Would you marry for money?" asked one girl of another.

"Not I; I want brains!" was the reply.

"Yes, I should think so," said the first speaker, "if you don't want to marry for money!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Story for men only: "Pa," a boy said to his father, "are angels men or women?" "Always men, my son," replied his father. "But, pa," replied the boy, "I have never seen pictures of angels wearing whiskers." "Well," replied the father, "it is only possible for men to become angels by a close shave."—*Atchison Globe.*

A mother is loved for the same reason that the Old Flag is loved: as a matter of patriotic duty. But a father is never loved for such a reason; or for any other reason, for that matter. Ever know children to think much of their father? If he is poor, they dislike him because he isn't rich, and if he is rich, they pick at him because he doesn't divide his money. But a mother is always loved, as a matter of patriotism. There are two fathers in Atchison who couldn't be much better than they are, yet we have heard them both abused by their children.—*Atchison Globe.*

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The World Court

THREE weeks ago we raised some questions in regard to the organization of the Judicial Arbitration Court or Court of Arbitral Justice as proposed by Secretary Knox. We held that, while the creation of such a court would be a master stroke of diplomacy and might wellnigh inaugurate the reign of universal peace, yet the lesser nations would probably not enter it except as the equals of the great Powers, and this Secretary Knox did not propose to allow. We readily admitted that the proposed court was a great step in advance, but our chief objection lay in the fact that it would probably have to be utterly demolished and rebuilt on entirely new foundations before it could hope to obtain the adherence of all the nations of the world. The only question, therefore, in our mind was, Would the establishment of an international court, in which the great Powers of *today* should possess a *permanent* majority of the judges, hinder or hasten the establishment of a universal court—the Supreme Court of the world, which Elihu Burritt prophesied sixty years ago "would constitute when it came into existence the highest court of appeals this side the bar of Eternal Justice."

We have been charged, in our editorial of three weeks ago, with destructive criticism. What does THE INDEPENDENT suggest? our critics say. Has it a solution for the problem that failed at the Second Hague Conference, the problem how to apportion fifteen judges among the forty-six nations? If not, it should give unqualified acceptance to Secretary Knox's great proposal.

We restate and amplify, therefore, THE INDEPENDENT'S position. We hold that while the plan of Secretary Knox cannot be accepted as sufficient, yet he is entitled to the gratitude and support of all good people. The smaller nations can still make use of the existing Hague Tribunal of 1899 on which *every sovereign nation is equally represented.* Or they can set up any other tribunal that they may prefer, as the five Central American states have already done. The Knox court can hardly become an obstacle, therefore, to the further progress of arbitration among the Powers.

Furthermore, if constituted before 1915, as now seems most likely, the Third Hague Conference can then more easily develop and perfect it than it could create it anew if not already established.

For these and other reasons we applaud the Secretary of State for the forward step he is making and for the greater victories that will be made possible and perhaps near at hand by the success of this diplomatic stroke. At the same time we commend to Mr. Knox and to all interested in the cause of peace and justice, the suggestion for circuit or continental courts of justice, proposed in our issue of March 10 by Mr. Hayne Davis.

It is interesting to note the results of even a casual consideration of this suggestion. If each one of the nations at the Second Hague Conference appointed one international judge, there would be exactly forty-six. Let these forty-six judges be divided into nine circuits, based on geographical proximity and community of interests. They would naturally be composed of the following nations:

Asiatic Circuit—China, Japan, Siam.

Western European Circuit—England, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland.

Central European Circuit—Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Montenegro, Luxemburg.

Baltic Circuit—Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium.

Balkan Circuit—Rumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Persia.

North American Circuit—United States, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Mexico, Panama.

Central American Circuit—Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala.

Western American Circuit—Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile.

Eastern American Circuit—Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina.

a particular case on appeal to the Supreme Court can strike off one or more of the judges, the vacancies thus caused to be filled from the circuit courts by mutual consent of or alternate selection by the litigant powers. Thus a nation situated in Europe, for instance, could eliminate Asiatic or American judges and substitute those European judges in whom it reposes the greatest confidence. Thus some of the safeguards of the jury system would become operative and the danger of prejudiced judgment be decreased.

Our Federal judiciary presents a strik-



THE NINE CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE WORLD.

The chief justices of each of the nine circuit courts, however elected, could constitute the international supreme court. Questions between states in the same circuit could come preliminarily before that circuit. The judges for each circuit concerned could sit for hearing a case between states in different circuits. From the decision of circuit courts, whether of one or more circuits, an appeal could be taken to the supreme court, composed as above suggested.

A desirable safeguard might be found in providing that each litigant power in

ing analogy to this proposal for an international supreme court and subsidiary circuit courts. Curiously enough, there are nine judicial circuits in the United States, including the forty-six sovereign States of the Union, and each of the nine chief justices is a judge of one of the circuit courts.

When there were only thirteen American States, it was agreed by the Constitutional Convention of 1787 that: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may

from time to time ordain and establish." One century has evolved an American judicial system with twice as many United States District Judges (ninety-two) as there are States in the Union today, and more than one-half as many United States Circuit Judges (twenty-nine), not to mention the United States Supreme Court Judges provided by the Constitution itself. In addition to these one hundred and thirty Federal judges, there are two hundred and forty-six judges of State Supreme Courts, and an even larger number of judges for State inferior courts. And yet this does not impair the efficiency of the Federal judicial system, of which the United States Supreme Court is the keystone. Apparently this bit of our history is sufficient to show that an international judicial system will have to include ultimately more than one court, whatever be the number of the international supreme court judges, and that in the final solution, the large number of sovereign nations will not prove an insurmountable obstacle.

Mr. Roosevelt's History of Civilization

No one can read the lecture which Mr. Roosevelt delivered at the University of Berlin last week and not realize that it is an extraordinary production.

Like all that Mr. Roosevelt does, it is conceived and carried out on a grand scale. The occasion itself was great. The largest university of Germany is observing its centennial year. The Emperor of Germany was the real master of ceremonies. The attention of the whole world was centered upon the place and the speaker. Whatever he might say would be received by the intellectuals of all lands as significant. Any man chosen to address a great and brilliant audience under such circumstances would naturally choose a large theme, and treat it in a bold and broad way. But there are not many men living who would have had the daring to choose the history of civilization from the beginning, and to handle it in such fashion as to lead up to a discussion of the three or four most vital problems of world politics at the present hour.

That Mr. Roosevelt's performance justified his temerity, we think, must be conceded. From beginning to end the lecture shows a firm grasp of the vast subject, a philosophic sense of proportion and an adequate mastery of up-to-date scholarship. The style has the rush and swing of strong and forceful thought; it repeatedly attains impressiveness and beauty. The statements and the solutions of great problems are at once scientific and statesmanlike.

We have tried to recall any equally comprehensive review of human interests by a public man of the first class in this or any other time, and without success. We believe that when it has been leisurely studied and estimated it will be acknowledged to be the most interesting swift survey and evolution of civilization that we possess. It will confirm the judgment of those who regard Mr. Roosevelt as easily America's most intellectual public man, whether or not he be our safest and sanest administrator.

No bit of historical analysis could be more admirable than the paragraphs in which Mr. Roosevelt shows the relation between an increasing complexity of human interests and the increasing rapidity of change. In terms of this relation he marks the successive stages from savagery to barbarism, from barbarism to civilization, from local civilization to empire, from empire to world civilization. On this analysis he builds his examination of the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome; and his yet more searching examination of the elements of strength and weakness of our Western civilization today.

Of this latter part of the address it would be difficult to speak in terms of exaggerated praise. There have been endless comparisons of existing tendencies with those which apparently brought about the downfall of Roman power, and the obscuration for a thousand years of the Greco-Roman light. But we do not recall any utterance in which both the differences and the resemblance between modernity and the classical world have been more discriminatingly set forth. And the two points that Mr. Roosevelt especially emphasizes, and upon which he builds his optimistic faith in the future of mankind, are certainly as pro-

found and as significant as he represents them to be.

The classical world did lose its zest for physical activity, its willingness to undergo rigorous physical disciplines, and it did fall back upon mercenary armies for both aggression and defense. Without sharing Mr. Roosevelt's emotional delight in things militaristic, we are quite ready to grant that a nation which maintains a citizen army thereby exhibits a very different physical and moral quality from one that depends on an army of mercenaries. We should have been glad if Mr. Roosevelt had pointed out that this difference in virility is quite as well shown also in the magnificent courage, fortitude and hardness of fiber displayed in the modern dangerous occupations of the merchant marine, the railroad service, the more strenuous mechanical employments, exploration and adventure, all of which must continue to call forth the best elements of manhood after war has ceased to be a supreme interest of the nations.

It is true also that it is no longer honorable to make the public career an opportunity for building up a private fortune. We are not quite sure, however, that in his remarks upon this particular point Mr. Roosevelt did not permit himself for the moment to be kindly forgetful of the careers of certain men who, to the national humiliation, are still nominally, if not as actively as of old, in public life at Washington. Yet this point we willingly waive, for no one more strenuously than Mr. Roosevelt has waged the war against privilege, or more remorselessly indicated the consequences of "predatory wealth" upon American civilization and character.

The general impression that will be made by Mr. Roosevelt's address will almost certainly be one of courageous and hopeful looking forward. It will convince most of its readers that its optimism is something much more substantial than the bubbling of irrepressible vitality. It exhibits a thoughtful weighing of evidences, a careful examination of the grounds of expectation. It shows that the foundations of civilization are in truth broadly and deeply laid.

We offer our sincere compliments to the large-minded man who has given us this broad and fine view of human history, achievement and expectation.

The Coronation Oath

Once more, after nine years, the coronation of a King of Great Britain and Ireland is the occasion of a heated religious controversy, one that adds a further complication to the political difficulties which, with the death of King Edward, attend the struggle over the Lords' veto resolution.

The trouble is caused by the existence of a law passed by Parliament in 1688, which requires the King on his coronation, or first appearance before Parliament, to make oath that he is not, either openly or secretly a Roman Catholic, and that he regards certain Roman Catholic acts of worship to be superstitious and idolatrous. As an evil inheritance of evil days that form of the Accession Oath has remained a law all these two centuries and a quarter, to insult a third of the King's subjects whenever a new sovereign was crowned. It created a very bitter controversy when Edward VII assented to it so unwillingly and mumblingly in 1901; and it is being more bitterly attacked now, and George V is trying again to be relieved of the requirement to perjure himself, or, at least, to escape the vicious affront. The oath he is required to take reads as follows:

"I, George, do solemnly and sincerely and in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of Our Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint or the Sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous, and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever and without any hope of any such dispensation from any person what-

soever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man of any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

Such is the formula which will continue to provoke every new occupant of the English throne until Parliament amends or revokes the ancient law.

The proper thing to do is to repeal the law altogether, but the trouble about it is this, that by another anachronism the British Constitution makes the Anglican Church the religion of England and Wales, and another Protestant Church the religion of Scotland; while by a further ridiculous Erastianism the Sovereign is head of both these Protestant religions. Queen Victoria was an English Episcopalian when in England, but as soon as she crossed the Tweed to go to her Balmoral Palace she became a Scotch Presbyterian. Both these two Churches are Protestant, and by their ancient formulas of faith are violently anti-Papal, quite as positively so as is the Accession Oath. So long as the King is the ruler of two Protestant Churches, and himself selects for one of them all their bishops and both their archbishops, it is only consistent that these two Churches should be assured that he will be their faithful ruler, and that he will not make a "Papist" Archbishop of Canterbury.

So the root of the evil lies in the establishment of State Churches. But the old formulas of faith have ceased to be binding in either Church, tho still printed in Articles and Confessions. They ought to be revised or expunged there; but so long as they remain, and the King is an Episcopo-Presbyterian, it is logical that he be required to make a bigot if not a perjurer of himself once in his life. But logic based on bad premises is not everything, and if the Churches will not reform themselves it is time that the State correct its errors. But the trouble again is that the Church and the State are one, and that one the State. It is the State that must reform the Church.

King George asks to be relieved of this farcical mumble of insult to millions of his people. Mr. Asquith, as leader of the Liberals, and Mr. Balfour, as leader of the Conservatives, both say Yes; but there are bitter, uncharitable Churchmen who make a noisy row against the change. There is a "Protestant Alliance" which has challenged the Prime Minister with the reminder that "the Accession Oath is the law of the land and must not be interfered or trifled with." But they represent a minor, tho a pernicious, part of the people. The Catholics are in arms against the oath, and Ireland is loud against it. An amendment is proposed which will drop the bitter adjectives and leave the King to say simply that he does not believe in the Roman Catholic doctrines; but that is itself unsatisfactory. Nothing can satisfy but the entire blotting out of the religious oath. Parliament ought to take the drastic procedure; but few reforms go so suddenly. Parliament has removed nearly all other religious disabilities, but the King still suffers from the worst of them.

We do well to rejoice that our fathers had the intelligence and breadth to forbid by our Constitution the union of Church and State. That provision has saved us infinite trouble. Equally all the English colonies have followed our example, greatly to their advantage; and even Ireland has been freed from the yoke. It has been the curse of all the European nations, and it now torments England, with her educational disputes and now her Accession Oath. Absolute separation and absolute freedom of action to both Church and State should be the next step for British reform after deliverance from the dominance of hereditary peers in the House of Lords. The Church ought to rejoice as well as the State, if it could secure escape from its Erastian slavery.

The Railway Bill

MANY conflicting reports about the effect of the action of the Senate and the House concerning the Administration's railroad bill have been published. The bill, as amended, was passed in the House on the 10th by the votes of all the Republicans, insurgents included, and a dozen Democrats. It is pending in the Senate, where an amendment relating to charges for long and short hauls was unexpectedly adopted, last week, by the

surprising vote of 56 to 10. In the House there were important additions and omissions. Interstate telegraph and telephone lines, as common carriers, were placed under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, provision for a physical valuation of railroad property was made, and the railroads were forbidden to charge more for a short haul than for a long one. While nearly all of the important parts of the original measure were retained (the paragraphs creating a Commerce Court included), those sections which authorized companies to make traffic agreements and which related to mergers of railroad lines were cut out. These have also been withdrawn in the Senate.

Among the parts retained by the House are those which enlarge the Commission's power as to rates, authorize the Commission to suspend rates on its own initiative, for investigation, and provide for an official supervision of issues of stock and bonds. The new court is needed for the prompt adjudication of controversies arising under the law, and the President regards the establishment of it as something greatly to be desired. A portion of the section relating to mergers should have been retained. We refer to the part which forbids the acquisition of a competing line. While it is true that such combination is unlawful under the Sherman act, it would be well to have an explicit prohibition in the railroad statutes. As to the remainder, there is room for argument. Members who faithfully represent their constituents' hostile attitude toward Trust combinations feared that this part of the bill might impair the force of the Sherman act. The Republican platform favors the making of traffic agreements, subject to the Commission's approval or rejection. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft have repeatedly advised that authority for making them, under such restrictions, be granted. It seems to us that the section relating to such agreements ought not to have been dropped. As we recall it, however, while it provided that the agreements should be filed with the Commission, it did not say that the Commission's approval should be essential. As to this point, an amendment was needed; but permission, thus guarded, should be given. The Commission already has authority to make a physical valuation; unless the new and more explicit grant of power is accompanied by a large appropriation, the work will not be done. In this part of the bill, as in some other sections, Congress is inclined to give the Commission much more than it can do.

New legislation concerning long and short haul charges was sought by those who feel that the railroads, in charging more for a certain distance than for a greater one, have discriminated against some communities and in favor of others, and have suppressed competition by water in some cases. The demand for strict prohibition was made mainly in the interest of what are called intermountain cities, that complained of such discrimination by the transcontinental roads in favor of the Pacific Coast. The adoption in the Senate of a modification of the House's long and short haul amendment was preceded by interesting legislative negotiations. All factions profess to be satisfied. In support of the compromise proposition the most active insurgents joined hands with the regulars of the "old guard." We think the accepted section, while not perfect in form, is better than the amendment attached in the House, and that the substance of it should be in the final bill. While it forbids a railroad to charge more for a short haul than for a longer one, it makes an exception whenever a company convinces the Commission that a heavier charge for a certain distance than for a greater one is just and reasonable. This would be a marked improvement upon the present law. The railroad, and not the shipper or a complaining community, would be required to appeal to the Commission and to prove that circumstances and conditions fairly called for what on the face of it seems to be unreasonable and unjust.

It is evident that important sections of the bill will be shaped in conference. We are confident that the final measure, altho it may not satisfy either the conservative element in Congress or the radicals there, will have provisions of much value and will distinctly promote just and effective regulation of railway finances and traffic.

Chantecler Hats

M. ROSTAND has been sharply criticised for decking the heroine of his avian drama, the hen-pheasant, with the golden plumage which in nature is confined to the male fowl. The London *Times*, for example, devotes a long editorial to the discussion of the alleged blunder; as usual coming to an end without coming to a conclusion, but on the whole inclined to doubt whether such license is permissible under the rules laid down in Aristotle's "Poetics." Other critical periodicals have in shorter and uglier words called M. Rostand a "nature-faker." Considered literally this charge cannot be denied, but M. Rostand's justification is to be found in the fact that the women were the first nature-fakers in this respect and that he is really portraying feminine, not pheasant, characteristics. Such nature-faking is not confined to this barnyard play, for women everywhere adorn themselves with borrowed plumes and—significant fact—they always have to borrow them from the opposite sex in the ornithological kingdom.

Hence the chantecler hat is a direct violation of the laws of nature, according to the new dominant school of zoölogical sociologists, who teach us to look beneath and behind for our models. The jungle-folk have become our schoolmasters and the bestiary is again in use as a textbook in ethics. The imperialist holds up the standard of the lion or the eagle. The socialist, after the manner of an ancient malefactor of great wealth, bids us emulate the ants and the bees. But where among birds, beasts, insects or reptiles can the women find justification for their present monopoly of bright colors and fanciful attire?

It is, in fact, a comparatively recent usurpation of masculine rights; rights which might be assumed to have been established by undisturbed possession thruout untold generations of human and animal life back to the primordial protoplasm whose constitution settled all things for us. In savagery the women did all the hard work and the men wore all the fine clothes. It was the Indian chief who decorated his head with the rooster's feathers. Imagine a squaw in a chantecler hat, or even in a Merry Widow! But in civilized countries this state of things has been reversed. Man has been robbing woman of her work; stealing the household crafts from her one by one and taking them to the factory, leaving to her sometimes merely the simulacrum of industry. So woman has gradually risen into the position of a leisure class; not an idle class, but having time to devote to the esthetic side of life, to cultivate art, music and literature, until in the matter of culture she is getting far above her prosaic and industrious consort .

Strange to say the women do not seem to feel aggrieved at finding their occupations gone. They do not parade the streets with banners demanding the "right to work." This confirms the suspicion that women may, after all, be regarded as essentially human beings.

On the other hand the men do not offer any apparent objection to the disposition of the women to monopolize the beautiful. They are quite willing that the women should go to all of the art galleries, hear all the good music, read all the poetry and wear all the fine clothes. Each sex has in fact endowed the other with the virtues it believes in but does not want to be bothered with. Men admire unselfishness, chastity and humility, but these being inconvenient virtues, are best practised by proxy, so they are turned over to the women. Women realize that courage, industry and enterprise are necessary to make the world go round but they prefer to leave them to the men. Women do not object to bald heads. Men do. But as a man never sees the top of his own head he goes bald without any compunction of conscience, while the women have much hair, often, indeed, more than they are legally entitled to. Men like dainty fabrics and gay colors, have, in fact, extravagant tastes in the matter of dress. But it is too much trouble to wear them, so they give them over to the fair sex, which needs such adornment less but is more patient about it. So we may in fairness regard the chantecler hat and all its symbolizes as a masculine affair, designed by men, paid for by men and admired by men, but worn by women because a man can see it better when it is

not on his own head and he also evades the annoyance of wearing it. A man with his wife in the Easter parade reminds one of the hero marching in triumph thru the streets of Rome; his sword, his shield and his helmet not worn by himself but borne by the faithful armor-bearer walking by his side.

Neutrality for the Panama Canal

Why should not the Panama Canal be neutralized by the agreement of all the great Powers, even more absolutely than the Suez Canal is now neutralized? Is it necessary, as is proposed or expected, that the United States should spend twenty or thirty million dollars to protect the canal's two terminals, and should keep ten thousand soldiers constantly there in camp doing nothing, and maintain half a dozen Dreadnoughts in the neighborhood? Is there not a better way? In 1888 Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Spain, Italy, Holland, Russia and Turkey, entered into an agreement that the Suez Canal should be open to free use of the nations, in war equally as in peace, and should never be blockaded. Even ships of war can use it in time of war, but no act of belligerency shall be committed in the canal nor within three maritime miles of its mouths. The acts of these nations are sufficient to protect the canal against any act of hostility by any other nation. The canal is thus neutralized and no defenses are needed. For the Panama Canal we have no such adequate protection in time of war, as only the United States and Great Britain are pledged to neutrality. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 follows generally the lines of the treaty protecting the Suez Canal, making it equally free and open to vessels of commerce or war of all nations on the same terms, and providing that it shall never be blockaded, nor any act of hostility be committed within it. But the treaty does not say definitely, as does the Suez Canal treaty, that it "shall always be free and open, *in time of war* as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag." It provides that belligerents may pass thru, but, for all the treaty says, the United States, owning the canal, could close it if the United States should be at war. Further, only Great Britain and the United States are bound to respect its neutrality; while this is not binding on Germany, France, Russia, Japan or any other great Power with which we might be at war. Any one of these Powers might blockade the canal at its pleasure. By all means it ought to be absolutely neutralized, protected by all the great Powers by a special treaty or by an addition to the law of nations, to be agreed upon at the next Hague Conference. The extension of the policy of neutralization, which already covers more lands, seas and rivers than many know, is one effective way to limit the ravages of war.

A Navy as Preventive of War

In an editorial of a few weeks ago we asked when a great navy has ever prevented war. Mr. Henry H. Ward, secretary of the Navy League, writes us at length, but we can give the evidence he presents briefly. He says, generally, that Britain's big navy has been a protection against attack, and particularly that it was England's naval defense that prevented an invasion by Napoleon. It was our navy in the Civil War, he declares, that prevented foreign intervention. Again, he believes that but for our strong navy defending the Monroe Doctrine, Germany would have made war with Venezuela in 1902, and taken possession of South American territory. China, he says, suffered humiliating defeat by Japan because she had neither army nor navy. The War of 1812, he says, would not have happened but for the fact that we had no navy; and equally, he asserts, there would have been no war with Spain if Spain had not supposed our navy to be weak. His argument is that the fact that a war was made on a nation that had, or was supposed to have, a weak navy, is proof that a strong navy prevents war. He concludes with the analogy that as a strong police prevents violence, so a strong navy is a protection to a nation against aggression. We are quite willing to allow that a limited military or naval force may be needed to do police work, even under universal

arbitration; and we are willing to allow that in case of there arising a despot with the ambition of a Napoleon or Tamerlane, he might be deterred from invading another country if he knew he could not conquer it; but in these days diplomacy or arbitration can always avert war, navy or no navy; and we recall that our Lord, in a parable, reported a case in which the weakness of his army prevented war, and compelled a king with only ten thousand soldiers to make conditions of peace with one who was ready to come against him with twenty thousand. If a strong navy may have sometimes been the chief preventive of war, it is quite as likely to be its provocation.

Unjust Discrimination

During the last week there was held in this city a convention to consider the condition of the negro in this country, particularly as concerns disfranchisement. Apart from one address by an irresponsible white man, who preached violence and anarchy and disgusted everybody, the addresses were calm but emphatic in exposing conditions. We were particularly struck by the statistics given by Professor DuBois. He showed that the negroes are shamefully discriminated against in the public schools of the South. The whites always administer; he cannot find one colored superintendent or trustee in charge of negro schools. Negro education is in disfavor generally, with exceptions. In South Carolina the per capita expenditure for white schools was $10.34, and for negro schools $1.70. In Georgia the State is establishing an agricultural school in every Congressional district, and has expended $508,000, all of which goes to white schools, altho the negroes pay taxes. It is expected that the negroes, if they want schoolhouses and improved schools, must themselves raise the money. Ex-Governor Hoke Smith made speeches all over Georgia advocating the overthrow of the negro school. In one speech he said:

"You must stop negro education. To do so you should put into the negro schools negro teachers who are not able to do the work. If you do so you will put a check to negro education. Do not offer inducements to highly trained negro teachers."

In all Georgia there is not a single high school for negroes. A multitude of similar facts show the utter injustice that so generally prevails. And, further, it explains why it is necessary for Northern benevolence to provide so largely the higher education for negroes in the South. This ought not to be required now, nearly fifty years since the Civil War.

Resolutions of the Missionary Congress

It was in Chicago that the long series of conventions of the Laymen's Missionary Movement culminated in the Men's National Missionary Congress. The meetings were most inspiring, and it was time that the men should take hold of the work of world missions with something of the unity which characterizes the earnestness of the women's organizations. It was noticed by those who were at the Missionary Congress that attention was given solely to foreign missions, and that no sort of attention was given to the need of mission work at home. To one other point we may properly call attention. The pre-millenarian idea seemed to underlie a good part of the addresses and even the resolutions finally adopted. What we want is to create the kingdom of God in the world, which includes all Christian education and culture. But this was not properly emphasized; and instead the speeches and resolutions pressed the possibility and duty of preaching the Gospel to all the world during this generation. It is our impression that God values quality quite as much as numbers, and that one developed saint may be worth as much as dozens of hearers who are only superficially converted. There are very earnest people who interpret Scripture so literally and peculiarly that they would hurry up the bare preaching of the Gospel to all the world, so that then Christ may come down to earth again and usher in the millennium: but there is a better and more generous principle of missions. Send missionaries to all the unevangelized hundreds of millions—yes, but we would not reduce the emphasis to be put on the upbuilding of character and the

regeneration of society. St. Paul was a great missionary, but his letters show that he urged Christian character far more than the duty of gaining converts. This is the first of the resolutions adopted, with our italics:

"This first National Missionary Congress in the United States, representing more than 20,000,000 Church members, recognizes the *immediate* world-wide *presentation* of the gospel message to be the *central* and commanding obligation resting upon all Christian Churches, and declares its conviction that the Church *of our generation* can and should obey literally the great commission of our Lord to present the gospel to every creature."

We do not wholly like the form of this resolution. The mere "presentation" of the Gospel message is usually futile. It takes generally a full generation before the hearers will listen and understand and fairly begin to accept it.

This week the earth passes thru the tail of Halley's comet, if the tail is long enough; but without fear of disaster we send out this issue of THE INDEPENDENT, having no apprehension that it will not reach its subscribers. We thought that a correspondent had beaten all the astronomical records of the comet by telling us that the angel's sword which David saw in the heavens after he had numbered the people was this comet, but Sir Robert Ball tells us that it appeared at the date of Methuselah's death, altho the evidence is not clear. It is generally held that the comets are cosmic wanderers that have been caught by the planets, and that this comet is one of Neptune's retinue. But Professor Lowell will not have it that any comets are captives, and he believes that they all belonged from their beginning to our solar system.

The sporting editor of the New York *Sun* gives in *Harper's Weekly* an estimate of the money that will be worse than wasted in the big fight to come off on July 4 a few miles out of San Francisco. If the white brute wins he will receive about $667,750, while if the black brute wins his profit will be $360,750, the difference being because in that case the moving pictures will not be popular in the South, and he has not contracted for a vaudeville show. The defeated brute will have his share in the profits, at least $158,000, which may amount to $358,000. But this is but a small part of the waste, for the expense of travel of 10,000 visitors from all over the world, with the reporting, the pictures and the betting, will run into millions. If that is the way of American extravagance it is no wonder prices soar.

At the opening of the last century a pastor in Portsmouth, N. H., preached a sermon in which, among the discoveries and inventions of the preceding century, he dwelt upon the construction of an orrery by a Princeton professor to illustrate the movement of the planets. So small a thing was great in those days. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, who celebrated last Sunday the fortieth anniversary of his settlement over the Calvary Baptist Church in this city, seemed in his sermon to recount the creation of a new civilization as he enumerated some of the steps in human progress made during his short period of service. He has made his own church one of the strongest in the country, and his influence has been for progress and a large Christianity.

The blind House Chaplain has made himself conspicuous by praying that muckrakers might rake against their own door, and stop their cant and hypocrisy. This makes one wish that the chaplaincy were abolished, or that the chaplains were given a prayer book. At any rate give us a chaplain who has sense, one like Chaplain Edward Everett Hale.

We are having sharp lessons of late as to the duty of obeying the laws against smuggling. Even good men and women have seemed to think that to cheat the Government is no crime. It is a test of perfect honesty that one does not defraud the country he loves in customs or in taxes, nor a railroad in fares.

Woman's suffrage is making steady progress. Last week in Norway municipal suffrage was given to all women over twenty-five years old. Hitherto suffrage was limited to women who paid a considerable personal income tax.

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Survey of the World

End of the Ballinger Investigation

The Ballinger investigation came to an end on the 20th, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned, and arguments will be made by counsel on the 27th and 28th. It is predicted that the votes of seven of the members of the committee will be favorable to Secretary Ballinger. The latter, on the 16th, discharged Frederick M. Kerby, the stenographer whose published statement had shown the part taken by Oscar Lawler, the law officer of the Interior Department, in the preparation of the case against Glavis for the President. In the letter of dismissal Mr. Ballinger said:

"In divulging information obtained by you in the confidential relation of stenographer to the Secretary of the Interior; in communicating that information to those whom you are bound to know are wrongfully seeking to bring reproach upon the Administration, and to injure me; and in deliberately misstating material facts, which you did treacherously comunicate, you show that you are unworthy and unsafe. The fact that your treachery is futile cannot mitigate the character of your offense. For the good of the service you are hereby dismissed."

Kerby remarked that he had expected to lose his place. He was willing to leave his conduct to the judgment of the people, and he did not think Mr. Ballinger was a competent judge of ethics. On the following day he was a witness before the committee, telling how he came to publish his statement. He had desired to avoid giving testimony, but after Secretary Ballinger had said he had no specific knowledge of Lawler's work he decided that it was his duty to speak. The truth was that the Secretary had full knowledge of the Lawler memorandum. Interesting letters were placed in evidence before the committee. It is alleged that the Secretary intended to procure for R. M. Thompson, city engineer of Seattle, the place now held by Director Newell, of the Reclamation Service. In May, 1909, he wrote to Mr. Thompson, saying he had been the guest, on the preceding Sunday, at Yonkers, of George M. Perkins, "the head of the house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.," who was to take a party to Alaska for an investigation as to "the feasibility of exploiting Alaska in railroad construction and in other lines in which he is deeply interested." Mr. Perkins wanted an engineer to go with him and had asked the Secretary to recommend one. He had recommended Mr. Thompson, but had not abandoned the hope of securing his services later in the other matter. Mr. Thompson replied that he would go. A few days later he was advised by Ballinger to decline the invitation, and Ballinger wrote to Mr. Perkins that he wanted Thompson to remain in the country for the consideration of "certain business matters." But he asked Thompson to recommend an engineer to go with Mr. Perkins and advise him concerning "feasible railway construction and mineral resources." Mr. Perkins invited the Secretary's son to go as a guest, but the Secretary declined this invitation. Questions asked by Glavis's counsel indicated a desire to emphasize the Secretary's friendly relations with persons prominent in the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, which had an option on the Cunningham coal claims. Mr. Lawler was an angry witness. His statement in reply to the Glavis charges, he said, had been prepared without consultation with anybody, altho the Secretary had examined it after it was finished. He had destroyed the rough drafts or copies because there were men gum-shoeing

around him. One of these was Brandeis (Glavis's counsel); another was "Hapgood, of *Collier's Weekly*"; another was J. B. Connolly, a writer for the *Weekly*, a man who, he asserted, had trampled on women and children in a fight for the lifeboats on a sinking steamship. But Brandeis (whom he directly addressed) was "the flower of the foul flock" that had "stopped at nothing in a despicable and cowardly attempt to assassinate character." He also asserted that James R Garfield, Gifford Pinchot and Brandeis had "corrupted" Kerby and other witnesses to procure false testimony. This brought hisses from the audience, from critics whom the witness angrily called "snakes or geese." During his cross-examination by Mr. Brandeis he occasionally remarked that the latter was a liar. On the following day he admitted that he had had a prejudice against Glavis. When he (Lawler) was District Attorney at Los Angeles, Glavis had reported, as a land agent, that he was not the right man to prosecute certain persons accused in connection with land frauds. Land Commissioner Dennett testified that two special agents of the Land Office had been detailed to do detective work in obtaining personal information concerning certain writers of magazine articles in which Secretary Ballinger was severely criticised. This, he thought, was not an improper use of the agents, for the Interior Department had been attacked and must defend itself.

War in South America Prevented

Peru and Ecuador have accepted the offer of the United States, Brazil and Argentina for joint mediation to settle the dispute on account of which the two countries were about to fight. The negotiations were begun by our Government on the 12th, and Brazil and Argentina promptly consented to assist. The note addressed to Peru and Ecuador says:

"Actuated by a sincere desire that peace be not broken between any two of the sister American republics, whose mutual regard, common institutions and inseparable interests should be sufficient guarantee of a conciliatory spirit, and believing also that the moment has arrived for recourse by the Governments of Ecuador and Peru to the mediation of friendly and disinterested governments, strangers to the dispute, under the obligation of Article II, title 2, of the Hague Convention of 1899 for the pacific settlement of international disputes, to which both governments duly adhered, and which they solemnly reaffirmed as signatories to the Hague Convention of 1907; and believing also that under Articles II and III of the same conventions it is opportune that friendly governments should offer their good offices to avert war, the Presidents of the Argentine Republic, of Brazil and of the United States of America ask earnest consideration of the following views by the governments concerned:

"It is unthinkable that Ecuador and Peru should go to war over a boundary dispute which both by solemn agreement submitted to arbitration. Neither would it be conscionable to sanction the repudiation of the award in advance by either party, for such sanction would dishonor the enlightened institution of arbitration to which institution of an advanced civilization the American republics are committed.

"If the Governments of Ecuador and Peru will withdraw their forces from the frontier, suspend mobilization and other measures of preparation for war and await eventualities, then in case no award is made, or in case serious difficulties shall subsequently arise, the three governments will undertake a satisfactory solution by mediation."

The troops are to be withdrawn at once from the frontier. Announcement of the decision in the boundary controversy will be withheld for some time by King Alfonso.

Wages and Railroad Rates

The arbitrators chosen to adjust the wages of the employees of the New York Central Railroad Company have finished their work. They decided last week what the increase should be on the Central system's lines west of Buffalo, and it averages about 9 per cent. Wages there were already higher than those paid east of that city. The aim of the arbitrators has been to provide for a general acceptance in the East of the rates determined in the case of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and thus to standardize railway wages thruout the country. It is estimated that about 55,000 miles of road are affected by the changes recently made. The Erie Company's men voted to strike, but such a contest was averted last week by the company, which agreed to make increases substantially in accord with the Baltimore & Ohio rates. Among other changes reported are an increase of about 20 per cent. on the Central New England road, an addition of 12½ per

cent. for the New Jersey Central's engineers, and 6 per cent. for the New Haven Company's telegraphers and towermen. The demands of the men on the New Haven Company's trolley lines will be submitted to arbitration.——Because of the higher cost of living the Standard Oil Company has decided to increase the pay of its employees by from 6 to 10 per cent. It is estimated that this change will add from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 to the company's annual payroll. The bituminous coal miners in Iowa have resumed work at increased rates, and the mine owners have added something to the price of coal. In Illinois, however, 72,000 miners have gone on strike, after being idle for six weeks. The strike of the employees of the International Paper Company, which began three months ago, ends in a victory for the men, whose pay is increased by 6 per cent.——Shippers in the Middle West are organizing to oppose the projected increase of railroad freight rates by which the companies seek compensation for the additional wages. A conference held in Chicago was attended by 400 prominent manufacturers and representatives of commercial organizations. A committee was appointed and it has asked the railroad companies to refer the proposed increase of freight charges to arbitration by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is understood that if arbitration is not accepted the shippers will attempt by injunction to prevent an increase. Following the example of the New Haven road all the other roads having terminals in New York City are increasing their commutation passenger rates, and it is estimated that the proposed additions will increase by nearly $5,000,000 the sum paid annually by commuters. Protests have been made by committees representing them, and appeals have been addressed to the Public Service Commission of the State.

Cases of Bribery and Fraud

Three men recently indicted for bribery in Pittsburg were tried last week. Dr. F. C. Blessing, President of the Common Council, was convicted, but the jury asked the Court to be lenient. In the case of Charles C. Schad, formerly a Councilman, the jury disagreed and was discharged. Frank F. Nikola, a wealthy business man, accused of having assisted in bribing Councilmen in the interest of the Columbia National Bank, was acquitted. Joseph G. Armstrong, Director of Public Works, was arrested. The Voters' Civic League says he is guilty of forgery, perjury and subornation of perjury in connection with the falsification of payrolls.——In Schenectady, N. Y., where there is a special term of court, by order of Governor Hughes, to consider charges affecting the county's Board of Supervisors, George F. Sauter, a contractor, has been indicted for defrauding the county. Other indictments are expected.——An inquiry concerning the New York City Borough of Queens (on Long Island) has led to the indictment of ex-Sheriff M. J. Goldner, for larceny and forgery; ex-Superintendent of Sewers C. J. Burke, for forgery, and Robert Kreuscher, a saloonkeeper, for collecting fraudulent claims. Goldner is a man of large fortune and a local Democratic leader. Mayor Gaynor asks the District Attorney to procure the indictment of John M. Cragen, formerly secretary of Borough President Gresser and now a judge of the Municipal Court, upon evidence tending to show that whenever he bought $5 worth of postage stamps for the borough offices he collected $50, having falsified the vouchers.

The Islands

An explosion of 6,000 pounds of dynamite, on the 18th, killed thirty-three persons, injured 145, and destroyed the building occupied by the Cuban Rural Guard in the city of Pinar del Rio, 108 miles from Havana. At first some thought that the explosion had been caused by conspirators, but it was due to an accident. Owing to race disturbances the dynamite supplied for use in making roads had been stored (for safety) in the Guards' building, and the explosion took place while workmen were placing the cases or boxes in wagons, the authorities having decided to remove the dynamite to Havana. The lid of one of the boxes was broken, and a carpenter carelessly nailed it down with a hammer. His head

was found nearly half a mile away. Among those killed were several officers of the Guard and their families.——Señor Velez, formerly Cuban Secretary of State, has been pacified. Having been appointed Minister to Spain, he resigned because his expenditures in the State Department were criticised by his successor, Secretary Sanguily. The latter explained that he had not intended to accuse Señor Velez of extravagance.——In Congress, at Washington, last week, Señor Quezon, Delegate from the Philippines, in a speech exprest the desire of the Filipinos for independence. He has since received cable messages of congratulation from prominent Filipinos. Señor Osmena, speaker of the Assembly, sent word that the desire of the people for independence "remained unalterable." The Nationalist party, of which the two men are representatives, includes a large majority of the Filipino voters and elects three-fourths of the members of the Assembly.——Reports covering the first eight months of the new tariff, which permits free trade between the Philippines and the States in nearly all products, shows that in this period the imports from the islands increased from $6,500,000 to $12,250,000, and the exports to the islands from $7,000,000 to $11,500,000. The gain in imports was mainly in hemp (about $3,000,000), sugar ($1,200,000), and cigars ($950,000); and the chief addition to the exports were $1,600,000 in cotton goods, $800,000 in manufactures of iron or steel, and $700,000 in wheat flour.——A Spaniard named Perello, who recently arrived in Madrid, says he is one of 258 sailors who swam ashore from a Spanish warship at the time of Admiral Dewey's attack in Manila Bay; that they were captured and held in bondage on an island by Tagalogs; that 27 escaped in January last; that 28 were drowned while trying to escape, and that many remain in captivity.——The Court of Claims, at Washington, has decided against the claim of Liliuokalani, formerly Queen of Hawaii, for $450,000 rent for Crown lands in the islands.

Central America

The steamship "Venus," which sailed from New Orleans in the guise of a merchantman, was speedily transformed into a warship. Having taken on board 300 followers of Madriz, she appeared at Bluefields and demanded the surrender of that port by Estrada's revolutionists, the penalty for resist-



THE TEMPLE OF PEACE.

Erected by Andrew Carnegie at Cartago, Costa Rica, for the Central American Court of Justice and destroyed by the earthquake of May 4.

ance to be bombardment. Her commander also intercepted a merchant vessel and took from her a bag of mail which had been sent from New Orleans. At this point Commander Gilmer, of the United States gunboat "Paducah," intervened, forbidding bombardment, ordering the "Venus" to depart, and warning her commander that he must not molest merchant vessels seeking the port. He also landed 160 sailors, with guns, to protect the lives and property of Americans, and gave notice to Estrada and Madriz that there must be no fighting in the city. The two armies were confronting each other a few miles away. Our State Department explains that the "Venus," having deceived the authorities at New Orleans, has forfeited full belligerent rights and was not entitled to conduct a blockade which should be recognized. It was reported on the 21st that the "Venus" had attacked and sunk the revolutionist gunboat "Omotepe."——Additional earthquake shocks in Costa Rica were reported on the 20th. Passengers arriving at New York from Port Limon tell dreadful stories of the suffering and devastation in Cartago. Only four houses were left standing there.



THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON READING THE PROCLAMATION OF GEORGE V AT TEMPLE BAR.

The Funeral of Edward VII

The decision of King George to permit the body of his father to lie in state was highly appreciated by the people, who in unprecedented numbers availed themselves of the privilege of doing honor to the deceased monarch. Thousands of people were turned away from Westminster Hall every night when the doors were closed, and many maintained their places in the queue until the opening in the morning. The body of Edward VII was conveyed from Buckingham Palace to Westminster at noon, May 17, while "Big Ben" tolled and a combined military band of over four hundred pieces played the "Dead March" from "Saul." The coffin was placed upon an ordinary gun-carriage, drawn by eight fine black horses. Upon the white satin pall were placed the symbols of royalty, the orb, scepter and crown. Behind the carriage walked King George, in admiral's uniform, followed by his two sons, Prince Albert and the Duke of Cornwall, in the uniform of naval cadets. Following these came the visiting royalty and members of the King's household, and then state carriages for the ladies, and a mounted Guard. At the entrance to Westminster Abbey the funeral cortege was met by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster, and as the coffin was carried up the hall it was followed by Queen Alexandra, supported on either side by King George and the Dowager-Empress Marie of Russia. After the reading of the lesson from John v and the singing of Psalm

xxiii, the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a short discourse. The House of Commons and the House of Lords were assembled on opposite sides of the hall, and the entire Cabinet was present. On May 20, a longer and more imposing procession followed the body of the late King from Westminster to Paddington Station, where it was conveyed to Windsor by train. Nearest to the King behind the gun carriages rode the Duke of Connaught and Kaiser Wilhelm, then followed King Haakon of Norway, King George of Greece, King Alfonso of Spain, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, King Frederick of Denmark, King Manuel of Portugal and King Albert of Belgium. Following the horseback riders were six carriages, the first occupied by the Queen-Mother Alexandra, the Russian Dowager-Empress Marie, the Princess Royal and the Princess Victoria, and the second containing Queen Mary of England, Queen Maud of Norway, the Duke of Cornwall and Princess Mary. The next four carriages were occupied by the ladies of the Court and the seventh by Prince Tsai Tao of China and his suite. In the eighth carriage were M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister; Sanad Khan Montaz es Sultaneh of Persia, and Theodore Roosevelt, Special Ambassador from the United States, the last wearing evening dress, making a marked contrast with the brilliant uniforms of the other representatives. Queen Mary has allowed the Queen-Mother Alexandra to take precedence of her on all occasions and has deferred to her wishes in all respects in regard to the arrangements of the funeral. The streets thru which the funeral procession passed were packed with people who bowed their heads and maintained perfect silence as the mourners passed. The admirable decorum and orderliness of the crowds during the week have attracted the general commendation of visitors. London has been the refuge of political malcontents from all countries, and there were nine kings taking part in the ceremonies, some of whom have been the object of anarchistic attacks in their own lands, yet there were no disorders or unpleasant incidents of any kind.

A Channel Flight

A Frenchman has again passed "the silver streak" which separates England from the mainland. The successful aviator is Count Jacques De Lesseps, a grandson of the late Ferdinand De Lesseps, who constructed the Suez Canal and attempted to carry out the Panama project. M. De Lesseps left Calais at 3:30 in the afternoon and arrived at Dover at 4, therefore slightly beating the time made by Louis Blériot on July 25, 1909. He flew high because the Channel was covered with a fog. His compass was useless on account of the vibration of the machine, and, as he could see nothing beneath him, he steered by the sun. A torpedo boat provided by the French Government was to accompany him, but was left far behind. As he approached England he caught sight of Dover Castle thru the fog, and, selecting a landing place a mile inland, shut off his power and glided gently to the ground, landing at Winston Court Farm. He intended to return immediately, but on account of the unpleasant weather postponed it. The machine used was a 50 horse power Blériot monoplane, called by its owner "The Scarabée."

Jewish Persecutions in Russia

In recent years, on account of the embarrassments of the Government; the laws requiring all Jews except certain specified persons to reside in the eastern provinces of Russia have not been strictly enforced. Now, however, the Government, evidently feeling itself strong enough to brave the opposition of the Jews and of the liberal parties in Russia, is expelling the Jews from the cities in which they have been permitted to live and do business. The expulsion is being carried out with great severity and injustice. In Kiev only 170 families are allowed to remain out of 1,150. All are required to leave the city before June 14 and many of them were given only twenty-four hours' notice before they must depart. In some cases they have been prevented by the police from even entering their own houses in order to obtain such property as they could carry away with them. Police raids have gathered into the stations hundreds of

Jews and dispatched them in batches to the Pale, regardless of their wealth or standing in the community. Merchants of the first Guild who are allowed by law to live outside the Pale have been expelled from Kiev in case any excuse could be found for this action, such as are engaging in other business than that designated by the law. The infant children of commercial travelers have been sent away from the city on the ground that their fathers, being absent, have lost the right of residence. In St. Petersburg a modification of the order has been made, which permits Jewish women attending the higher educational institutions to reside outside the Pale like the male university students.

The Chang-Sha Riots

The trouble at Chang-sha is by no means over. Lieutenant-Commander R. O. Bitler, in command of the gunboat "Helena," now at Hankow, reports that all foreigners have been officially notified again to seek refuge on the ships. It appears that the rioting which destroyed the mission buildings was not a mere local disorder caused by the high prices of food, but indicated an organized and widespread revolutionary movement. The consulate at Nanking regards the situation there as exceedingly dangerous on account of the growth of the anti-foreign prejudice, reminding one of the Boxer times. The first day of the riots at Chang-sha appears to have been a spontaneous outbreak, but the destruction carried on in the two following days was of a more systematic character and evidently planned and directed. The houses that were destroyed were those purchased by foreigners. The buildings that were merely rented or were occupied by foreign companies in which the local gentry were interested were not injured. Evidently the people of Hu-nan province are determined to prevent foreigners from acquiring land, and it is regarded as an unpatriotic act to rent it. Last month two Chinese who were trying to negotiate for the sale of some land far outside the city itself to the Standard Oil Company were beaten to death by a mob. Hu-nan has about the same area as Great Britain and a population of 22,000,000, producing large quantities of coal, iron, timber, tea, oil, tobacco and rice. The city of Chang-sha is noted for its patriotism and valor. It held out successfully against the Taipings for eighty days and thus checked the rebellion. It is not expected, under the circumstances, that anything can be done toward the punishment of the real leaders of the anti-foreign outbreak. To make a show of vigilance, however, the Government has seized two men, a barber and a boatman, who were put to torture, found guilty and executed.

Foreign Notes

The first Premier of United South Africa is to be Gen. Louis Botha, now Premier of the Transvaal, who has been summoned to form a Cabinet for the new government. Viscount Gladstone is to be the first Governor-General, and it was expected that Prince George would open the first parliament in person, as he did that of Australia, but since he has become King this will doubtless be impossible.——The recent Spanish elections, in which for the first time all parties had ostensibly a free field, resulted in an increase in the radical element. The Liberals, who had 68 seats in the old Cortes, will have 226 in the new, and the Conservatives have dropped from 237 to 108. The Republicans will have 39 seats instead of 28, and the Socialists, hitherto unrepresented, have elected as deputy from Madrid, Don Pablo Iglesias, the founder of the Socialist party in Spain. The Carlists of Catalonia have lost five seats, leaving them but eight. The Government under Señor Canalejas will have a majority in the new Cortes, but it is an unstable one. In the elections for the Senate the Liberals obtained 87 seats and the Conservatives 37, but the Senate will inevitably be Conservative, because 41 have *ex-officio* positions as grandees of Spain, as captains general and as bishops, and 121 are life appointees.——The returns from the elections in Belgium on May 22 indicate that the Clerical Ministry will still remain in power, altho its narrow majority of eight may be reduced. The Clericals have had control of the government for the last twenty-six years, but in this election the Liberals and Socialists combined to overthrow them.

The Employer and the Labor Union

BY MARCUS M. MARKS

[Probably no man in New York City has done more work in settling industrial disputes than Mr. Marks. Tho actively interested in all good public movements, whether political, social or ethical, he gives most of his attention to the National Civic Federation, of whose Executive Committee he is a member, and to the Roosevelt Industrial Peace Foundation.—EDITOR.]

IN view of existing conditions in the industrial world every effort should be made to throw light on the important question of union relations for the purpose of arriving at a better understanding between capital and labor.

The union has many men who devote all their time to the single purpose of organization, and these men become experienced, well trained and present their case intelligently and forcefully; on the other hand, the employers do not discuss their attitude to organized labor with sufficient freedom or frequency to enlighten the popular mind.

The Closed-Shop Issue.—Those who are experienced in mediation and conciliation in industrial disputes approach with diffidence those cases in which the demand for the "closed shop" is the cause of the difficulty. Strikes resulting from a demand of this nature are the most obstinate; it is almost impossible to settle them. When wages, hours of labor or other conditions of employment are at issue, it is usually possible, with calmness and skill, to bring about a speedy adjustment, because in these instances there is no basic principle involved. These cases may be discussed as practical business matters with little passion by both employers and employees, and they lend themselves readily to compromise; friendly conference and the study of economic conditions soon establish a fair basis for settlement. But when the closed shop is the issue both sides usually feel that a question of principle is involved, and the fight is apt to be bitter and to the finish.

The unions often undertake the struggle for the closed shop, even when only a very few non-union men stand in the way of complete organization. In one industry five thousand men struck because eight men were employed who would not join the union. New unions, untrained and inexperienced, are the most likely to go to extremes in such a contention. In like manner new associations of employers are the most difficult to reason with.

Classification of Shops in Their Relation to the Unions.—In studying the relations between the employer and the union it is desirable clearly to define the terms open shop and closed shop. The problem before us is not a simple one. There are employers who are friendly to the union, those who are indifferent and those who are unfriendly. Upon the attitude of the employer to the union workingman and vice versa, as well as upon other conditions stated below, will depend the complexion of the shop. The so-called open shop and closed shop are the two main divisions—there are at least seven distinct subdivisions in the classification of shops with respect to union relations.

First.—There is the anti-union shop. Here the employer is emphatically and frankly opposed to the organization of his workingmen; this employer has either suffered from strikes or fears their possibility; he will not knowingly employ a union man and will discharge an employee who is discovered to be a member of the union; he may even go so far as to require each employee, before his engagement, to sign a card to the effect that he is not a member of any union and will not join one while in his employ. This shop is frequently confounded with the open shop. But it is not open; it is closed against union men, just as the shop ordinarily termed closed shop is closed against non-union employees.

Second.—There is the non-union shop, where, without any animus against unions on the part of the employer, there happen to be no union men employed. Such a shop may be situated in a locality where workingmen are not organized.

This shop, while practically non-union, is technically an open shop, there being no discrimination against the union.

Third.—We have the typical open shop, in which union and non-union men work freely side by side, without discrimination. The employer may be indifferent, neutral or friendly; he does not actively recognize the union affiliation of his employees, neither is the union officially in evidence, as there is no active shop chairman representing the union employees.

Fourth.—There is the open shop, in which union and non-union men work side by side with the knowledge and consent both of the employer and of the union; there is either a written agreement or an understanding between this employer and his union workingmen establishing the open-shop arrangement officially; there may be a shop chairman selected by the union, but his authority is limited according to the number of union employees. We have in this class the first stage of union recognition.

Fifth.—There is the union shop, in which all workingmen are members of the union, but without any agreement or official sanction from the employer. The shop organization by its own propaganda keeps up this condition of unionism. The non-recognition of the union by the employer technically differentiates this from the typical closed shop. The employer in this "union shop" may possibly not even be aware of the fact that all his men are members of the union until a strike or other cause reveals this condition. This subdivision represents a temporary condition which soon develops into a closed or an open shop.

Sixth.—There is the closed shop with the open union. In this case the employer has an agreement with the union that only members in good standing may work in his shop, with the stipulation, however, that he retains the open market to secure help and may employ non-union men provided they join the union on beginning work, the union agreeing to accept these men at once as members.

Seventh.—There is the closed shop with the closed union. This is the most complete form of union recognition. Only union men in good standing may be employed. If men lose their good standing in the union they must be discharged. The employer may not go into the open market to seek labor, but must apply to the union.

The union demands the closed shop for the purpose of maintaining the advantages gained as the result of a strike or of peaceful negotiations, which advantages the union fears may be lost unless the complete control of the shop is within its grasp. To this end the union offers to co-operate with the employer by influencing its members to live up to their contracts.

The employer, on the other hand, rarely establishes the closed shop voluntarily. His fear is that he will lose control of his business and place his capital at the risk of irresponsible parties who are not fully posted on general trade conditions. He also objects to the visits of the walking delegates with their occasional arbitrary show of power.

Attitude of the Employer Toward Union Regulations.—All employers, irrespective of their attitude to the union, agree in opposing the policy of some of the unions with respect to the following:

1. Restriction of output and limitation of machinery. When a man does not do his best he wrongs his employers as well as himself; more than this, he is apt to dwarf his latent faculties and cripple his future prospects.

Our American workingman, to keep his supremacy, must bring out the best that is in him and not degenerate into a hum-drum average. The advanced unions generally recognize this principle.

The employer, to keep his product successfully in the market, is compelled by competition to introduce new methods and new machines that bring about economy of manufacture. Broadly speaking, labor-saving machinery does not reduce, but increases, the ultimate demand for labor—the hardship, if any, is but temporary. Whoever opposes the introduction of improved machinery opposes progress.

2. Limitation of Apprentices. All employers disapprove undue limitation of apprentices, and feel that every youth desiring to learn a trade should have the opportunity to do so. The employers have no faith in the policy that restricts the number of apprentices to a small per-

centage for fear of bringing burdens on the trade. They feel that every mechanic is a valuable asset, a producer, a consumer and an important member of society.

3. Uniform wage. The uniform wage is generally disapproved by employers, and many wise union leaders now condemn it. It is apparent that no two men have equal ability, and there should be opportunity for the bright, quick man to forge ahead. Nor should the unfortunate, dull workingman be forced out of employment by a general wage scale which the employer cannot afford to pay this slow worker; for the minimum wage, when established by the union, is usually pushed up to a point which forces the employer to discharge the under-average workingman. The introduction of the uniform wage may thus make the employer a party to working a cruel hardship on the wage-earner.

4. Secondary boycott. The secondary boycott is universally and strongly condemned by employers and by the public. While many excuse those who refrain from patronizing a man whose methods of business are unjust and oppressive (this is called the primary boycott), the punishment of a third party because he refuses to join in such a boycott (which is termed the secondary boycott) is a coercive measure which finds no sufficient apology.

5. The sympathetic strike. When workingmen, particularly those who are under contract with the employers, stop work, not because of any differences of their own, but in sympathy with striking union workingmen, perhaps in an entirely different industry, such action is unanimously condemned by employers and by the public. While the spirit of sacrifice, engendered by a fellow feeling with those in the same general cause of labor, is truly to be admired, its method of expression by the sympathetic striker is in every way evil—it loses the confidence and good will of employers who are made to suffer for the acts of others. It weakens the cause of collective bargaining, and thus undermines the usefulness of the union. The sympathy exprest in the sympathetic strike might more wisely show itself in financial and moral support on the part of the union workers remaining in their places rather than by actual cessation of labor, which leaves more unemployed to be assisted and less wages to be used in such assistance.

Sixth.—Compensation for accidents. Employers agree that the present system of liability insurance is unjust and ineffective. Many favor the new thought of prompt and direct compensation for accidents; but if they are to be responsible for injuries resulting from negligence of employees they will insist on full liberty in the selection and discharge of help, which liberty is not allowed in the closed shop.

Conciliation. — Differences between labor and capital can best be adjusted by round-table conferences, which are educational and conciliatory. The offices of disinterested third parties of experience are often very valuable.

The round table is selected because, figuratively, it is democratic, having no head and no foot, and because there are no sharp corners between you and your neighbor.

The labor question is one which concerns the relations between man and man and should be approached in a fraternal spirit. There should be no patting on the shoulder, no paternalism, no charity. The workingman, as a rule, desires no favors. He feels that he has a right to a light workroom, with proper air and sanitation; to a fair wage, which will permit him not only to live, but to enjoy life.

Every one should approach the labor question carefully and intelligently. No one should ever take sides on impulse, but only after full and fair investigation of all the conditions. Justice should be the aim. There are good unions and bad unions; there are good corporations and firms and bad ones; each should be judged according to its merits. Every effort toward organization for a good purpose should be encouraged and then the association be judged by its acts. Prejudice should be eliminated; judging beforehand, judging without knowledge, is immoral and dangerous. Encouragement of either side in a dispute without full knowledge may bring great hardship even with friendliest intent. The controlling power should be the spirit of justice.

Investigation Board.—How are we to

get the facts to aid us in arriving at a proper judgment in cases of labor difficulties? There is no adequate way at present. It seems to me that the State should establish machinery for the fair investigation of important industrial disputes, particularly in public utilities, either before or immediately after a strike. I have not worked out the details of a plan, but suggest, tentatively, that it might be well, on request of either party, that the State ask the employers to select two men, the employees two and these four to select a fifth and sixth to complete the board of investigation. If either side decline to select its two representatives on the board within a reasonable time, then the State might appoint two chosen from the same industrial class to represent that side. The reason that six men are here suggested, instead of five, is that two impartial judges will reinforce each other and hold a stronger balance than one would. Not being an arbitration, a single deciding vote is not necessary. The report of this board should be promptly made public; then public sentiment will assert itself; the strike will have intelligent support or disapproval and justice will more readily be secured. I would not at this time go as far as the Canadian act does, nor as the Massachusetts act contemplates, to prevent strikes and lockouts; it might be well to omit any compulsory features except those of fair investigation and publicity. A voluntary board, selected in each case from the particular industry involved in the trouble, will be better posted in the special situation than a standing State board, and, furthermore, will be more influential with the public; for it would be possible to get men of the highest standing in the community to serve in single cases, men whose services could not be secured on a permanent State board. Let us hope for the early establishment of such a court of investigation in every State of the Union.

New York City.

Fulfillment

BY ESTELLE BIDDLE CLARK

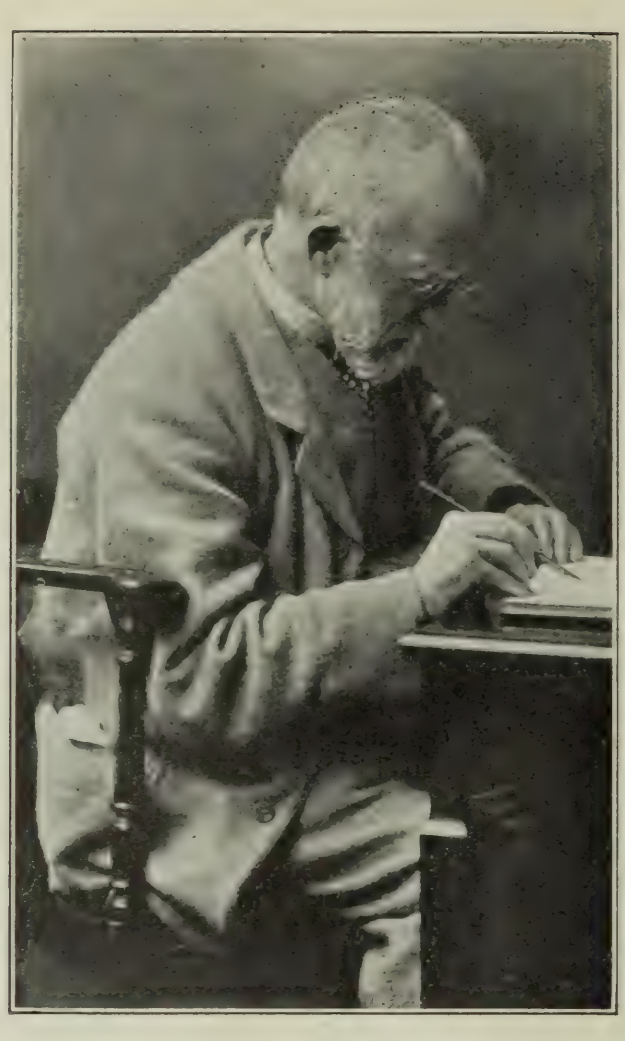
Forspent, I leant from the high casement, sighing,
"How long Fulfillment hides behind her mask!"
When lo! a wind stirred all the woodlands lying
On the near hills, and sped a low voice, crying,
"Sigh not, but work! Success is not thy task.

"Do *we* fulfill? Nay, our god is Antæus;
Ashes and muck we come to, as dost thou;
Great then as now, splendid as thou dost see us,
Silver and green, alive in bole and bough.

"'Homeless,' thou moanest? Home is where God set thee.
'Failure,' thou whinest? When have strugglers failed?
Thou hast not failed, so long as sin doth fret thee,
Wrong cannot say, if in fair fight he met thee,
'Thy man-of-war a derelict hath sailed.'

"Down to thy work! Despise successes shining;
Down to thy work, to succor human need!
Down to thy work, thyself with them aligning
Who plan too largely ever to succeed!"

Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.



Our London Correspondent

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, historian, novelist, Member of Parliament and former chairman of the Irish party, the literary editor of THE INDEPENDENT in 1869 and now for many years our much valued London correspondent, one of the gentlest and best beloved of all men in public life in England, celebrates his eightieth birthday this autumn. In anticipation of this he has allowed a photographer to take his picture, for the first time in years so far as the public is concerned. The venerable historian has recently had a long siege of illness and trouble with his eyes, and has changed in appearance since the last published photograph was taken; but every one who knows him will testify that he has not changed one whit in his never-failing supply of kindliness for all, or in the charm of his talk and his writing.

"My health," writes Mr. McCarthy in response to an inquiry, "is decidedly improving, but the improvement is still somewhat slow in its process and I do not believe there is any probability of its allowing me to return to that political and parliamentary life to which I gave up so much of my time during many consecutive years. I hope, however, to be able to continue my literary work so long as I remain one of the occupants of this globe, and I shall soon devote my attention mainly to the production of another novel. My interest in the progress of the United States is as keen and as warm as it has ever been, and from my earliest boyhood and even childhood my attention was naturally drawn to that Land of the West as we used to call it and which was associated with so much of the prospects and the fortunes of our people. I hope even yet to have a chance of revisiting the United States, with every region of which, north and south, east and west, I made some personal acquaintance in former days, and which my broken state of health has prevented me from revisiting thus far."

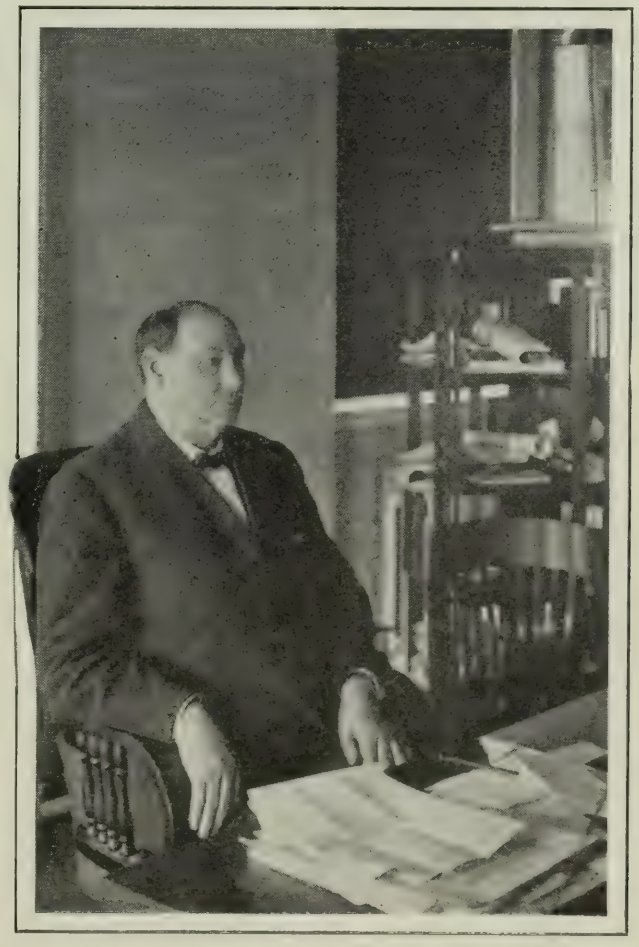
Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley,
Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

WHEN the Agricultural Department of the United States Government was established, it was considered of paramount importance; but later it lapsed into innocuous desuetude, as a kind of free-seed dispenser to Congress. For years but little attention was paid to it except by those who would come under the dispensation of free seeds. But the Department has been bowling ahead at a great rate recently—not so much the Department itself, as a department, but some of the energetic, vigorous, faddistic youngsters under its control; bureau chiefs who have broken loose from the uncanny quiet of seedy generosity and have been accomplishing marvelous results for the public good, thru their bureaus in the Department of Agriculture.

One needs but to say "Pinchot" to awaken visions of what has developed from the wee, sma' Bureau of Forestry, one of the youngest youngsters of the Department of Agriculture; and what "Pinchot" means in the conservation of natural resources "Wiley" means in the conservation of health and strength and human resources. Dr. Wiley has already made a world-wide name for himself and his bureau, and as much as has ever been said of Gifford Pinchot, as champion of the people in saving the nation's wealth, can just as well and truly be said of Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, for the incalculable value of his life work in preserving the nation's health.



DR. HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY.

Dr. Wiley looks his part to perfection. He is an ideal exponent of what he preaches, whether he always practises it or not. He is tall, broad, solid, strong; full of health, vigor, creative and combative energy. He has a tremendous lot of confidence in himself and courage in his convictions. He is well past three score, but there are few younger men in Washington. He has a big head, firmly poised on massive shoulders, with black hair, only now reluctantly leaving his forehead and crown—drifting every-which-way when the Doctor waxes drastic in argument or effort. His step is quick and strong. His eyes are clear and keen. His voice—you should hear him, just once, in a public address, or even a private conversation, and you'd never forget the Doctor's voice. His face is strong, rugged and determined—not handsome, but immensely faith-inspiring. When he says so, you can't help believing him; neither can you help being glad he is a friend and not an enemy.

If there ever was a thoroly self-made man, with a job to be proud of, it is Wiley and his Bureau of Chemistry. He was born on a

small farm in Indiana. His father —to quote the Doctor—"plowed for a living and preached for love," but withal was an exceptional Greek scholar, and taught his boy Greek almost before he had mastered English. He was the kind of a father to inspire in his son a longing for knowledge—and the way in which the young Wiley accomplished his education is worthy of note. It marks the man. Between chores, in the hard grind which fell to him as a boy, he got together enough "book learning" to enter Hanover College. Thru the four years' course he paid 50 cents a week for a room. Once a week he tramped home, returning with the next week's supply of food on his back—he lived on corn-meal mush, potatoes, bread and molasses. He never owned an overcoat, but he led his class thru the entire course, both in studies and athletics. Then he taught while he studied medicine in Butler College, Indianapolis. He received his degree of M. D. in 1875, with enough money saved up to take a special course in chemistry at Harvard College, under Agassiz, Peacock and Asa Gray, receiving the degree of B. S. Later he studied chemistry, physiology and pathology in the Berlin University, under Virchow, Von Helmholtz and Hoffman, and under Dr. Zell, the head of the Berlin Board of Health, where he gained the first inspiration which resulted in the devotion of his life to a battle for pure food and drugs.

This is the man who for twenty-six years has been at the head of the Bureau of Chemistry, in the Department of Agriculture. The first sixteen years were hard pulling. He began with a staff of four assistants and a dish-washer, down in the cellar of the old Agricultural Building, and for years worked at a clerk's salary. Now he has a staff of 350 and a building of his own. He found the same public lethargy against him which greeted Pinchot's early efforts, and a Congress which not only reflected but exaggerated it. Only in the last ten years have real results of his efforts been evident; but to realize the gigantic strides which we have taken in that time, since once we were roused, we have but to look back and recall the conditions connected with all food and drug supplies a dozen years ago, and our carelessness concerning them.

Many have risen up of late to claim a share in the glory, and Dr. Wiley is too preposterously modest not to give even the devil his due and more for all the assistance he has had in pushing forward the fight against adulterations. But it goes without saying that for the first impulse, the persistent investigations, the perpetual hammering away at hard, cold facts, the motive power has been Wiley; and for it the nation owes him an incalculable debt. The enactment of the pure food and drug act was his first signal victory, but he was by no means satisfied. He says that it only gave him a fighting hold for the real battle, in which he is now vigorously engaged.

A brain and energy like Dr. Wiley's is not satisfied with any limitations, and he has branched out into almost everything. He is passionately fond of music. He is a poet in his own right; a humorist of rare quality; an after-dinner speaker of uncommon cleverness; an insatiable reader; wide awake to every new thought in world progress. Few men are as popular among their friends or better respected by their enemies than Dr. Wiley.

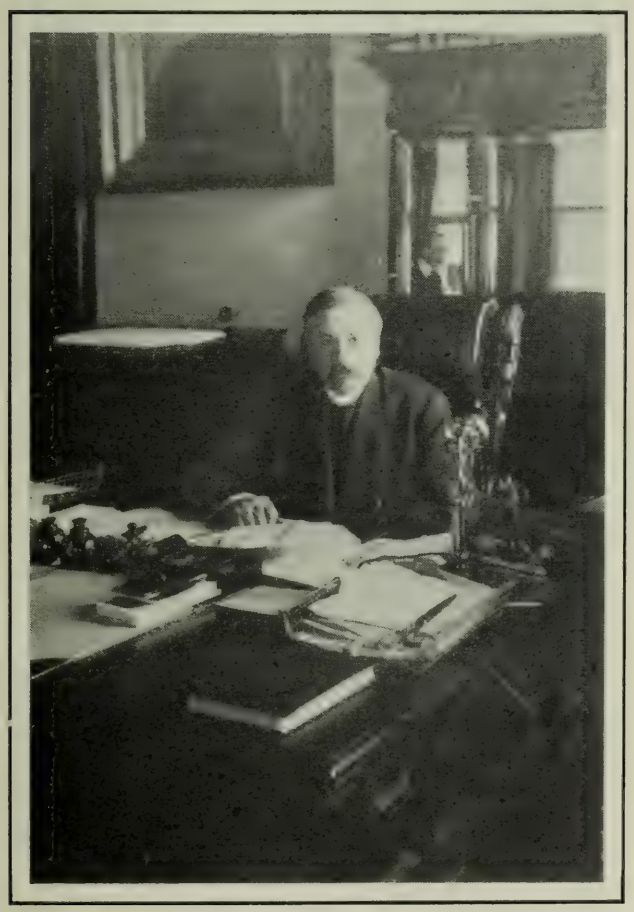
Prof. Willis Luther Moore,

Chief of the Weather Bureau.

The Weather Bureau is another branch of the Department of Agriculture which has been forging ahead; faster and farther than they appreciate who devote their entire attention to reading the weather reports and then counting the drops of rain which fall—or do not fall—to see how big a mistake the forecaster of the bureau has made. As a matter of fact, precipitation is an erratic and not particularly important element in the work which the bureau endeavors to perform, and to a marvelous degree has performed, for the benefit of humanity.

Storms, the course and velocity of the winds, floods, changes in temperature, are live and essential issues in which meteorology has become a science of incalculable value to the United States during recent years, under the progres-

sive energy of Willis Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau. The first storm signals were hoisted on the Great Lakes in 1870. Today the entire commerce of the lakes is regulated by the Weather Bureau. Along the Atlantic Coast, from Maine to Florida, shipping interests keep in such close touch with the storm signals that something like a hundred million dollars' worth of floating capital —not counting the value of cargoes— has been known to remain safely in harbors in response to advice from the bureau. The value to the Gulf of Mexico of warnings of West Indian hurri-



WILLIS L. MOORE, LL.D.

canes is well illustrated in the history of the destruction and of the salvation of Galveston. Farmers, all over the country, watch for warnings of change in temperature, to protect their crops. In cities and towns along the rivers forecasts of floods have saved no end of valuable property. The daily forecasts are read by the world at large chiefly to determine whether or not to carry an umbrella; and when, in the immaterial and the least reliable question of precipitation, the weather man goes wrong in our prescribed locality, we shake our fists at Willis Moore and say all kinds of things about him and his bureau. He knows it, but he does not really mind it very much, for he knows—and we ought to—that he is one of the greatest meteorologists in the world and chief of a weather bureau which in efficiency, accuracy and scientific development is far ahead of anything of its kind, look where you will. Professor Moore is not an accident in the office which he holds. He put energy and industry into every step by which he climbed to it and came into his present position perfectly prepared to meet all of the demands which it could make upon him. The history of the bureau since President Cleveland appointed him its chief is a grand vindication of both President Cleveland and Professor Moore. It was rather peculiar, that appointment. There was started a scandal about the Weather Bureau, with the claim that the chief, a Democrat, was using the bureau for political purposes. Moore was working in the Department of the Lakes. He received a wire from President Cleveland, ordering him to report to Secretary Morton. The Secretary of Agriculture told him that the President considered appointing him chief of the bureau; that his commission depended upon his reply to one question. Then he asked Moore if he was a Democrat or a Republican. Moore replied that for once in his life he should like to claim to be a Democrat, but that he was not. Morton told him that the President knew perfectly well that he had voted against him at the last election and rested the commission upon his proving willing to stand by his politics now.

During the Civil War Moore's father was an engineer with the Federal army, and during the last year young Moore was at the front, selling Washington and Baltimore papers to the men in the trenches. He says that he earned more money that year than his father, following Grant's forces to Petersburg and marching with them into Richmond. Then, at his home in Binghamton, N. Y., he learned the printer's trade and began reporting. When he was twenty he struck out for the Black Hills, but was driven back and stopped at Burlington, Ia., where he obtained a position on the *Hawk Eye*, while Bob Burdette was ed-

itor. There he met a man sent out to establish a primitive weather signal station, and the acquaintance developed a determination to master the weather business. Secretary Belknap appointed him to the signal service, and his life since then has been a persistent study and progress in the development of the science which captivated him, and its best application to public welfare, thru the medium of the Weather Bureau.

Professor Moore does not look three score, or act it, tho his hair is white. He has a fine face, with earnest eyes, and a cordial inclination to aid others to see things as he sees them. He is not a large man, but is nothing lacking in energy, magnetism and the courage of his convictions, which have recently taken a turn drastically conflicting with the accepted theories that forests encourage rain, preserve moisture and prevent floods. In a recent report he has made on the subject, Professor Moore says:

"Precipitation controls forestation, but forestation has little or no effect on precipitation.

"The run-off of our rivers is not materially affected by any other factor than precipitation."

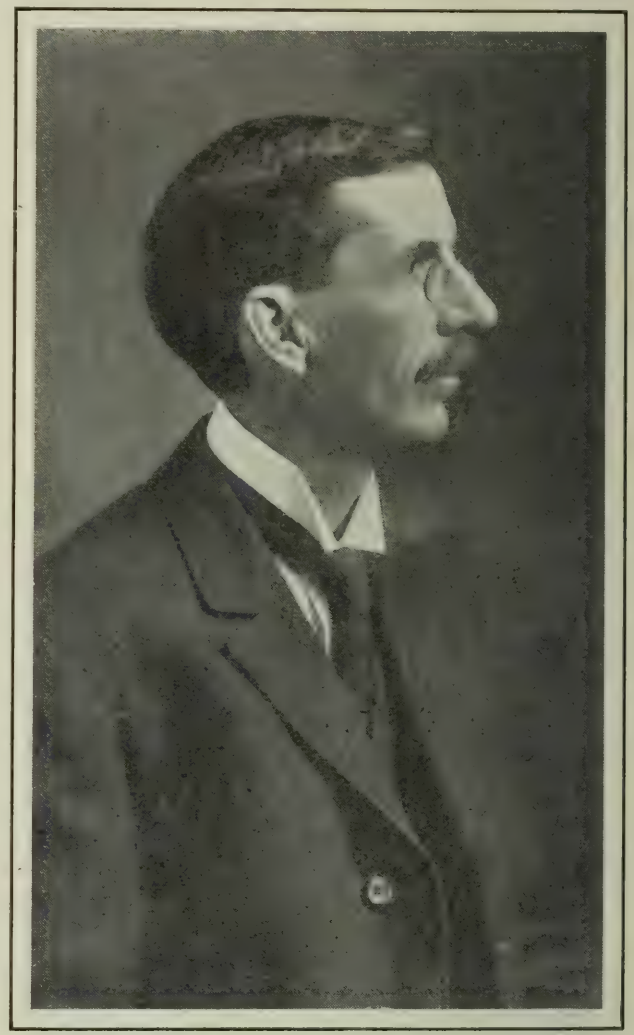
Dr. Beverley Thomas Galloway.

Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Another rare public benefactor in the Department of Agriculture is Beverley T. Galloway, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry. What Pinchot has been to forestry, Wiley to pure food, Moore in meteorology, Galloway has been in the field of ground-growing things.

The immediate value of Dr. Galloway's work is not so easily appreciated —not so amenable to popular notoriety —because it appeals directly only to the limited class who benefit; and even there it does not bear a Galloway tag, but the importance of what he has done and is doing for the general welfare is almost beyond expression.

In 1888 he was made chief of the little division of mycology in the Department of Agriculture. In 1901 all plant work was consolidated in a Bureau of Plant Industry, of which he was made chief. Under his administration it has become one of the largest and most important bureaus of the Department, employing over 1,200 men, more than two-thirds of whom are engaged in practical and scientific agriculture, in investigations which touch every State and Territory. All diseases of plants are carefully studied in the laboratory and field, and experiments are constantly going on



BEVERLEY T. GALLOWAY.

to discover any possible improvement by breeding and selection. Agricultural explorations are always in progress in foreign countries to secure any new plants or seeds adapted to this country, and at home to discover the best localities for fruits and the wisest methods of cultivating, harvesting, handling, storing and marketing. What appears to the consumer as a series of accidents is, in reality, a scientific system resulting from the researches of Dr. Galloway's bureau. Millions of dollars have been saved to the farmers and fruit growers of the

country, and the money value of the introductions which the Bureau of Plant Industry has made into this country would alone pay the entire expenses of the Agricultural Department many times over.

There is Durum wheat, for example—a godsend to the farmers of the semi-arid West, enabling them to grow large crops in regions too dry to produce even sage brush; and the whole system of dry farming, for that matter—with dates and Japanese rices for the South and oats and new alfalfas for the North.

Still more important are the victories which have been gained over plant diseases—the dreaded pear blight, which threatened to wipe out the entire pear industry of the Pacific Coast; the breeding of sea island cotton and cow peas for South Carolina, capable of withstanding the wilt disease, are only incidents.

Dr. Galloway is a small man, earnest to the last degree, hard working far beyond his physical ability; intensely devoted to his field of labor; a charming man to meet, but utterly devoid of any characteristic seeking commendation or encomium. He was born in Mollersburg, Mo., in 1863. It was necessary for him to make his own way in the world, and after a common school education he learned the drug business; but living plants were a commanding hobby even then, and as soon as possible he abandoned a promising profession to work his way thru the Missouri Agricultural College, graduating in 1884. After completing the regular course he took three years more in special studies and succeeded in introducing mycology and plant pathology into the studies of the institution. He came to the Department of Agriculture thoroly prepared for his work, and has made good all along the line. It is not a work for which he will ever receive his just meed of popular applause, but those who understand enthusiastically declare his achievements little less than wonderful, placing him among the foremost of those devoting their lives to the public good.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Century of the Argentine Republic

BY JOHN BARRETT

DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

THE Argentine Republic is entitled today to take rank among the most progressive countries of the world. It is advancing so rapidly in commerce, wealth, influence and population that it is worthy not only of the attention and study of all men interested in the evolution of nations, but of actual visit and investigation by travelers and persons who wish to see what is going on in other countries than their own. In view of the fact that Argentina is to celebrate its one hundredth anniversary with a great international exhibition, and as there will take place also this summer in Buenos Aires, its own beautiful capital, the Fourth International Pan-American Conference, there should be a great pilgrimage of representative men of the United States and Europe to this sister nation in the southern end of South America. It is no exaggeration to state that ninety-nine per cent. of those who may take advantage of this opportunity to familiarize themselves with a great Latin-American country will come back expressing profound surprise and pleasure at what they have seen and learned.

The Argentine Republic is most favorably located for great development in agricultural industry and population. It lies almost entirely in the south temperate zone and has as great a range of climate as has the United States. In its hottest portion it never gets as hot as it does in the hottest section of the United States, and in its coldest portion it never gets as cold as it does in the coldest part of this country. It reaches for over

twenty-five hundred miles north and south, and its greatest width is approximately seven hundred and fifty miles. Properly to describe its area, it might be stated that all that section of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River could be placed within its borders, and there would still be a little room left over. In this reach of country, moreover, as large a portion practically is suitable for maintaining a large population as the corresponding section of the United States.

The total population of the Argentine Republic today is approximately seven millions, and yet this is only a small number of people, compared to the great population which it must hold at some future time. Comparing Argentina with other countries of the world, no reason can be given why it should not some day support in prosperity a population of 100,000,000.

The fame of its capital is world-wide. Buenos Aires is one of the remarkable cities of the world. It is sometimes called "the Paris of South America." This may be true, but it could also be called in its enterprise and progressive spirit the "New York or Chicago of South America." It now rightfully boasts of a population exceeding 1,200,000, and there are only one or two cities in the United States and Europe which are growing more rapidly. If it continues at its present rate of increase it will reach the 2,000,000 point within the next ten years. Its parks, principal avenues, public buildings and private residences command the admiration of all visitors, and it is one of the best-governed municipalities upon the Western Hemisphere. The average American city, not excepting New York, Chicago, Boston and Washington, could learn much in successful, clean and even economic administration from this capital of Argentina.

The city possesses some individual features which make it stand out among the cities of the world. It has a club, for instance, which is housed in a building more expensive than that owned by any club in New York or London. It possesses the best-equipped newspaper plant of any journal in the world. Its streets are bordered with buildings possessing a harmony of architecture which makes the average resident of Washington regret that his city has no artistic control of buildings and houses. The harbor facilities of Buenos Aires are an excellent illustration of the progressive spirit of the Argentine Government and people. Recently that city had nothing but the shallow water of the River Plate washing its shores. The deep channel was far, far away, and large vessels could not come within many miles of the city. By the expenditure of millions and millions of dollars, Buenos Aires has now a system of docks and wharves that will compare favorably with those of any port in the world, and the Government is now deepening and extending them so that the largest vessels can make use of these facilities.

Perhaps the most striking thing about the Argentine Republic and the one which is the best evidence of its prosperity and wealth is its foreign trade. If, as is often said, commerce is the life blood of nations, then Argentina is very much alive. Last year it bought and sold with the rest of the world products valued at the magnificent total of $700,000,000. This practically means $100 per head, which is a larger commerce per person than that of any other important nation upon the face of the earth, with the possible exception of Holland and Belgium. When, moreover, we realize that this represents an increase of several hundred per cent. in the last fifteen years, we cannot help applauding the country for what it has accomplished.

But commerce is not the only thing that augurs well for the future of the Argentine Republic. The people themselves are generous, hospitable and vigorous. The average type of man or woman is tall, healthy and wholesome in appearance and character. The young men are growing up to a realization of the great responsibility resting upon them to make Argentina one of the principal nations of the world, while the women are not only able to grace social occasions as well as any women in the world, but also to preside in ideal manner over homes as mothers and hostesses. No North American ever goes to Argentina without regrets that he must leave, and

whenever he returns there he feels almost as much at home as he does in New York, Washington, Chicago or San Francisco.

It is certainly most fitting that all North Americans should take a deep interest in the celebration of Argentine independence, and if they are not already familiar with that country's history and its present development they should take steps to acquaint themselves with it. The International Bureau of the American Republics at Washington will only be too glad to tell them how they can gain this information, not only about Argentina, but about all the other countries of Latin America.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A City's Moral Lesson

BY HERVEY WHITE

AUTHOR OF "DIFFERENCES," "QUICKSAND," ETC.

IT has always been a matter of interesting speculation to me just how much a city stands as a leader and a teacher to the surrounding country on which it feeds and from which it draws its inhabitants as well as its sustenance. Those who live in the metropolis I find like to think of themselves as the ones who set the fashion not only in dress but in ideas; in books, in architecture, in laws, in manners, in customs, and in methods of education. I have never heard them boast so much of morals. In fact they are more wont not to consider that. They look rather to the country as teaching them in morals. The provinces are often considered the source of the virtues which their temperance engenders. But why should this follow as the exception? If cities have their vices to teach their children, why not their virtues as well?

As I have walked through the different countries of Europe I have often speculated on this influence of the cities. In architecture it is most noticeable to the traveler. Take the churches, for instance. It is the cathedral that seems to set the fashion for all the surrounding churches of the villages. In the province of Venice are everywhere pitiable imitations of St. Mark's, often with their miniature *campaniles*. In Tuscany we see would-be Brunelleschi's. In Lombardy Verona's simpler gothic. And invariably the traveler is set wondering whether the movement has been downward or upward. Is it not possible that the expressions of the country have found their ultimate in the creations of the city? That small failures have contributed to great success, rather than that the great beauty has been debased by imitations? As a matter of fact the current flows both ways. There is a constant interchange of ideas and material. But we provincials do learn from the cities a great deal and their teachings even in morality are not lost on us.

Up here in the Catskills we have lately had an example in the undertaking of the building of the Ashokan Reservoir. The city has come out to buy its land of the farmer: a chronicle of its methods of procedure is not without data for conjecture.

To begin with, our native farmer has not perhaps those methods of business inculcated in the doctrines of his great religious Teacher. To buy cheap and sell dear, that is, to buy at his neighbor's disadvantage and sell if possible to his ruin has been learned from the sermons of the stones that he has from childhood picked off from his patrimony. But even in this robbery he has his standard of morality. To get twice as much for a thing as it is worth is a virtue, but to get four times may be considered even selfish. Tho with a shifting scale, there is still a significance to the word usury. Take half of your brother's goods and you are a virtuous man; so long, of course, as you keep within the custom. But take all of them—no; there are

those even among the professionally virtuous who draw the line.

Under such conditions, New York City comes to buy our farms. A large territory is soon to be condemned. Witness the accompanying phenomena.

The first plague is the descending of the lawyer. The farmer has already dealt with him to his own eye opening, and knows enough to refuse to sign anything. He is breathless, however, at the opening dialogue.

Lawyer (after preliminary explanations). How much will you ask for your farm?

Farmer (canny, knowing that he would gladly sell everything for two thousand). Four thousand dollars.

Lawyer. Oh, nonsense man, put on a price. The City of New York is rich.

Farmer. Well, five thousand dollars.

Lawyer. Pshaw! We may as well stop trying to deal with you. There is no commission worth while in such a sum. We only ask twelve per cent. Put on a price. You ought to have pay for your affection for the old homestead. Put on a price and we will stop to talk business.

Farmer (who all his life has been pining to get away from the poverty stricken old stone and brush lots). Well, I did not think of the sentiment. Suppose I ask six thousand dollars.

Lawyer. More. More. We will not touch it at such a pittance.

Farmer. Eight thousand.

Lawyer. More.

Farmer. Ten thousand. (He has just gone through a week's haggling for six shillings, but he is now rioting with all senses of proportion.)

Lawyer. Ten thousand is not half enough.

Farmer. Well, say twenty thousand.

Lawyer. Now you begin to talk like a man of business. If we get you twenty thousand for your farm will you let us have our twelve per cent. as agents? You don't have to sign any papers.

The farmer assents, the bargain is made, the lawyer drives out of the yard leaving the farmer wondering why he was not asked to raise to forty thousand, or even a hundred, or a million. His brain is fairly swarming with big figures. Here ends the first lesson of the city.

But the lawyers have not finished with their clients and a wave of improvement extends over the valley. The farmer soon learns that while his hundred or so barren acres may in themselves bring the fabulous sum of twenty thousand, they could be made to double with improvements and he looks about with envy on his neighbors. A place will sell better if the buildings are repainted, no matter if they are to be torn down the next year. The house will look better with a veranda. A new addition will help it out immensely. He has no money for these improvements. Well, his lawyer stands ready with a loan for him. From the lawyer he also gets suggestions. He has perhaps an old deserted house, tumbled down and abandoned for many years. Fix it up, glaze it, paint it, add a porch, call it Woodlawn Cottage, have a sign to that effect painted neatly on a board, cut the brush a little and he has added a value of five thousand dollars. Perhaps he has been thinking even of building a new house. Well, why not do it now? He will never have another chance. In a few years the country will be under water. Maybe he builds a boarding house, maybe a store, maybe there is an excuse for a saw mill. Build them. It is easy to borrow money. Kerosene paint is cheap and shines the first year as well as any. How are the appraisers to know everything? One house is moved back a few rods from its barns, an artificial lake is established, a sign painted, and the old farm house is now a country seat, worth five times what a farmhouse would be anywhere. So the condemned valley is decked out in its burial clothes and good materials and good labor are put to wanton waste and the second lesson is given us from the city.

The appraisers are the next visitors to our farmer. Three of them are chosen for the city and three are supposed to represent the community. They each draw five dollars a day and men who have been glad of a job at two dollars now drive about in their carriages, expenses paid, look wise and take their gossip with the neighbors, well pleased

to play the bountiful and curry favor, for who knows what political preferment may follow after? They have learned already how men must not make haste who serve the city, and they make their job extend on thru the seasons. When a railroad will buy a right of way thru the country, it is the custom for one man to visit the condemned property, make an offer in fifteen minutes for the damages and if the farmer will not take it let him sue. As a matter of fact he does take it, for the offer is a generous and fair one, and he has learned that to bring suit is to lose, and to get much less than has been offered, let alone the cost of the suit. But in this case with the city's business things are different and "graft" becomes a new word in his vocabulary. After the appraisers' deliberations there will be a trial before a commission, and the third lesson given by the city is but a step toward the understanding of the fourth.

The commission is a noble institution. Altho the members are of the most average intellect they must receive not five dollars a day each, but fifty. What a mistake that there are but three instead of six. Six can think of so many more funny stories. Our farmer watches the time when his land shall come into the court. Perhaps the trial is near the end of the session and the commissioners are willing to prolong their well paid labors. His case is docketed for Thursday. Thursday is so near the end of the week, the city's lawyer gets a postponement till Friday and nothing is done that day to the tune of fifty dollars a day to each of the commissioners, five dollars to each of the appraisers and the witnesses, not to speak of the lawyers who must be paid and the expenses of the court and its loafings. On Friday the city's lawyer gets another adjournment, for apparently they like the hotel life of a county seat and another day passes in doing nothing. Ashamed to ask for a third day's adjournment the city's lawyer gets the farmer's lawyer to ask for it. Saturday is not anyway a good day for business and once more the little case is held over till Monday and the whole court goes out for a social drink together. On Monday the case actually comes to trial. The farmer knows his cue well by this time. His sentiment for the old homestead has grown enormously and he actually can bring tears to his eyes as he claps on an extra five thousand. The city's lawyer objects. The farmer's lawyer argues. The witnesses witness, and the commission hears the evidence very patiently. At length the case is settled by knocking off two thousand, three hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-two cents from the last extortion and the old farm that cost the farmer fifteen hundred dollars in trade ten years ago now brings him his round twenty-two thousand, quite apart from his extra improvements if he has not been too timid to build the kerosene painted houses. The fourth lesson has been an instructive one and he has learned it and he goes back to await the next visit from his lawyer, for he has been primed that there are other eggs to hatch.

Perhaps the lawyer finds our farmer is also a carpenter or a mechanic. Almost any farmer has built a shed some time or other, perhaps even he has done so for his neighbors, since building of late has been much the fashion. "Ah, well, then," says the lawyer. "The city is doing great damage to your business in requiring you to move from the neighborhood. You should sue for at least two thousand dollars," and the farmer likewise thinks that he should. It is a disastrous thing to have one's business taken from one, and there is no thought that the same community will be needing new houses, as they buy lots in the neighboring villages and prepare to live on the prizes they have lotteried. So the fifth lesson is entered upon with avidity and "poor old New York" is once more driven to the milking.

The writer owns a farm outside the condemned district. The lawyers even favored him with an early visit. Below is the gist of the conversation:

Lawyer. Let us undertake the collection of your damages. Of course you do not need to sign anything.

Writer. I think my place will not be damaged by the reservoir. On the contrary, the value will increase. I will have a view of the lake,—

Lawyer. Ah, yes, but you never can

tell. Now this road that runs past your residence, it may be this road will be closed.

Writer. I should prefer that it were closed. I like the quiet.

Lawyer. But you could get damages, my dear sir, heavy damages. We ask only twelve per cent. You sign nothing.

Writer. Why should New York pay me damages if I am not damaged?

Lawyer (looking wild with alarm. Is this an anarchist who would uproot the foundations of society?) But if you can get the damages? he repeats.

Writer. Why should I get damages if I am not damaged?

In the end the lawyers drive away in blank astonishment. They have never met with such insanity before. They have explained that I have to sign nothing.

After driving some distance they turn around and come back. The spokesman gets out of the buggy and comes toward me. "I know what is the matter with you," he says with a pitying smile that withal has some strangeness of respect in it.

"Well?"

"Why, you have a conscience! You have a conscience! We have talked it over and we have decided you have a conscience." Then he gets back into his buggy quite hopelessly. Even lawyers are sometimes gifted with a faint gleam of ethical illumination.

What will become of the farmer in the end? At present he is studying the situation. But his son has grown ambitious with fortune. He will go down to New York, who seems a gentle mother and he will be, yes, he will be a policeman.

"Poor old New York!"

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.

To a City

BY CHESTER FIRKINS

AND thou art now the master; I, the slave;
The days of my defiance are as dust
On the departed years' swift-crumbling pave;
The sword of my rebellion is but rust;
Against thy spell I am no longer brave.

Nine breathless summers I have seen the kill
Of blood-beamed suns upon the stony street;
Nine winters I have watched the wanton spill—
The price of lives at Pleasure's dancing feet;
Nine years beheld man worship his own will—
Pure Faith forgot and Truth made obsolete.

And every staring face among the throng—
Poor puny sons of greed-besotten men—
Turned me with yearning to the calm, the strong,
The clear-browed people of my West again;
And every roaring day but made me long
For benign silence in some mountain glen.

Today I am returned from the clean wild,
Where only Storm's deep organ preludes mar
The hush of wood-cathedrals, river-aisled;
Where Earth's pure altars of communion are,
'Neath ceilings of the night, inlaid and tiled
With ivory of moonlight, pearl of star.

I am returned unto the man-made hills—
The windowed cliffs whose crevices are homes—
But a new light my startled being thrills!
Here storm is slaved! The human river roams
O'er bedded lightning, tamed to human wills,
'Mid thunder, thru subaquean catacombs.

I hear the tumult of the conquered seas
That beat their vain rebellion 'gainst thy wall;
Eld Night illumed in burning harmonies
Of lights that fashion morn from even-fall;
Time, sound, the winds and the wide distances
Are but the serfs and vassals of thy hall.

And thou art now the master; I, the slave;
But 'round my bondage is a glory thrown;
I have found Peace upon thy echoing pave,
Silence in throngs, beauty in builded stone—
Where Nature yields, I dare not lift the glaive!

NEW YORK CITY.

American Dramatists at School

BY WARREN BARTON BLAKE

"College theatricals" is a familiar phrase, evoking a picture all its own. Two pictures, to be precise. The first is a vision of maidens acting, say, Shakespeare, tho sometimes Sheridan or Goldsmith; often out of doors. The second is a pageant of college youths in more or less outlandish costumes, doing a musical piece of something below the Broadway standard, both in vulgarity and merit. Today, there is a third sort of college theatricals. As in the case of the maidens doing Shakespeare, the plays given are worth taking pains with. As in the case of the musical monstrosities, the lines and situations are original, if not with the players themselves, at least with their college mates. And the scene of these plays is Harvard University.

The theater has, no doubt, taken a great hold upon all our colleges and universities. From Atlantic to Pacific, students registered in every department of instruction are unofficial students of the stage.



SCENE FROM DAVID CARB'S "THE NEW AGE."

In giving theatrical performances, however, there has been one great handicap at institutions not co-educational. Tho they have produced French and German plays, or the less familiar Elizabethan comedies (as the Harvard chapter of the Delta Upsilon has done), or modern pieces (as has the Yale Dramatic Association), one drawback has marred all their productions. College men are clever, but, except in musical



SCENE FROM HERMANN HAGEDORN'S "THE HORSE THIEVES."

comedy, one regrets their undertaking women's parts. The plays given have suffered, as wholes, whether it has been a case of Molière or Ibsen, Dekker or Sudermann. And often the female rôles have been curtailed, to sort better with the muscularity and manly speech of their interpreters—football stars, off stage.

It would, doubtless, be too much to



SCENE FROM PAUL MARIETT'S "THE BETTER WAY."

say that the fact that the social club looks to its own membership for all its players has been the *raison d'être* of the Harvard Dramatic Club, founded two years since. And yet one may suggest that one prime reason for that club's success has been the circumstance of its alloting female parts to women players; just as another has been the employment of professional stage managers. Radcliffe has furnished many of the "leading women"; Radcliffe, the Harvard Annex that is no less stage-struck than Harvard itself. But it is the work of the new Harvard Dramatic Club that is the subject of this article.

As has been hinted, the new club exists, not only to act plays, but to call plays into being. Organized in March 1908, the first president was Edward Sheldon, of the senior class; who has, since that date, written two plays professionally produced: "Salvation Nell," acted until recently by Mrs. Fiske, and "The Nigger," seen this last season at New York's New Theater. To act as final judges as to plays, a Graduate Committee was elected, whose members are Prof. George P. Baker, Winthrop Ames, director of the New Theater, and H. T. Parker, dramatic critic of the Boston *Transcript*. And from about a dozen plays by Harvard men submitted, in the first competition, a four act tragedy of modern life, by Allan Davis, 1907, was chosen for the *première*.

In December of the same year, the play was staged in Cambridge and in Boston. The theme is half suggested by the title: "The Promised Land." The writer, himself a Hebrew, deals here with his race thoughts, and with figures of clear visioning and vivid imagination. One was interested, in spite of any prejudices, in this mordant drama of the Zionist movement in modern Europe, and the failure of this movement thru certain defects in the character of the "successful" Jew. "The Promised Land" all by itself amply justified the Harvard Dramatic Club's ambition and activity.

Since the production of "The Promised Land," Mr. MacKaye's fantastical "Scarecrow" has been acted by the student players. There is little need to characterize the play in view of the fact that, having seen the Cambridge performance, Mr. Edgar Selwyn has secured it, and promises it for his season of 1910-1911. Of the shorter plays given since "The Promised Land," one is "The Horse Thieves," farce of the frontier, by Hermann Hagedorn, whose adaptation of a Danish play for the New Theater has, since then, been seen. "Five in the Morning," a tragedy of modern New York life, is the work of the same author, and was included in a volume of his verse published last fall by the Houghton-Mifflin Company. Both



SCENE FROM LEONARD HATCH'S "THE HEART OF THE IRISHMAN."

of these plays were given in the spring of 1909. So, too, were "Death and the Dicer," adapted from Chaucer by Frederic Schenck, of that year's senior class, and "The Heart of the Irishman," suggested by one of Lever's stories, by Leonard Hatch, '05, whose "Three Strangers" was produced in Cambridge a year before the club's formal organization. Each of Mr. Hatch's plays is in one act; in each the concentration of character and incident is as intense as in a drama of the films, while the literary

quality is as prominent as the technician can afford to make it in a play written, essentially, to be acted.

Partly because of their own qualities —for such plays as I have named prominently are more than "promising" —partly because of the work of certain fairly recent Harvard graduates for the professional stage (not Mr. Moody's alone, and Percy MacKaye's, but that of such members of the club itself as Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Hagedorn), it is interesting to note the rise of these, the more youthful among Harvard dramatists. Their product cannot be dismissed as "academic"; their interest in life—real life—and in poetry—real poetry—is as deep as any of their predecessors'. The variety of that interest appears from the program of the plays offered this spring. New York is the scene of Mr. Hagedorn's farce of "Marvelous Bentham" and T. H. Guild's more moral drama, "The Better Man"; romance is represented in David Carb's "New Age," (subtlest and most tender of all these later pieces, for all its scene is the Richmond of '65), and in Paul Mariett's "Better Way," adapted from the Spanish of Alarcon. Mr. Guild is a graduate student at Harvard; Mr. Carb a graduate of two years' standing, and Mr. Mariett a college senior, the only undergraduate of the four. In coming seasons we shall discover whether college students can write plays as well as act them, which still remains to be demonstrated. As the matter stands, the dramatic club's usefulness has consisted in its fostering of the dramatic interest in the college, and in the stage which it offers to the graduate-dramatist of a few years' standing.

When we next hear of these young playwrights they will have won—some of them—a wider public. For their youth is vigorous, their zeal is great, and their work is nowise precious. And they must profit by the fact commented upon recently by a British critic—possibly Mr. Archer—and reported by Professor Baker: "The greatest change I note since my last visit, some five years ago, is the great demand among you for plays by dramatists of your own, treating American life. Not even our English plays seem to be in the old demand." Unquestionably, America *does* want American plays; and fault has been found this winter with the New Theater management for failing to "discover," in its first season, more "home talent."

Is not the enthusiasm and the energy of these college dramatists a hopeful sign, however, for the future?

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Mors Vincta

BY KELLY MILLER

I STOOD at the foot of the dying bed
Of my darling boy, as he gasped for breath:
And the doctor said "'Tis the gasp of death;
This is the end"; and he turned his head.

Then the throes of death asseizéd me,
With its corporeal agony,
And the anguish of Gethsemane.

They wrap my body in a shroud;
I hear my loved ones wailing loud.
They chant the solemn litany,
Pronounce the heart-meant eulogy.

I feel the thud of the frozen clod
On my coffin lid, as they pile the mound,
Upon my dark house in the ground,
Inbuilded underneath the sod.

I drink the dregs of the cup of dread,
In the dismal City of the Dead.

Then some one touched me, stupefied:
"Behold the child breathes free again,
Restored to life thru conquered pain."
I murmured: "God be glorified."

Now come, O Death, when you will, prithee,
And Thou, O boastful Grave, perdee,
No more your terror daunteth me;
I've passed your gates triumphantly.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Slaves' Reminiscences of Slavery

BY MARY WHITE OVINGTON

[Miss Ovington has of recent years devoted most of her time to helping the negroes of New York City. The following article is based on conversations she had with some old ex-slaves on a recent trip to Alabama.—EDITOR.]

WE have had many stories of slavery told by the slave owner, pretty tales of faithful servitors and brave and generous masters; but the men and women who were held in bondage have rarely spoken. The following sketches are given, just as they were recited to me by trustworthy colored men and women of Southern Alabama. They are not unusual, but typical of the recollections of hard-worked field hands who were early sold away from their families into the Gulf States. As these were the men who labored while others lived on their toil, it seems but just that we should for once listen to the story of slavery as it seems to them as they recall it now after these many years.

"It's jes' like I tell you, ma'am. I ain't guessin' these things, I know's 'em"

Uncle Ben sat by a coal fire in his four-room house, his long, spare frame clothed in old snuff-colored garments. According to his neighbors he had lately discarded a pair of trousers that had served him for twenty-two years. His coat today showed a frayed sleeve, but he wore it with dignity. Ever since the war he had been a power in his community, an upright man who had tried to secure honest government and who had never sold his vote. Something of prosperity had come to him, but today he had forgotten the new home earned by his labor and that of his wife, and was returning in thought to the time when he was a slave.

"Yes, we was worked hard in those days, we sure was. You think, maybe, people done have a rest on Sunday? I done never see it. Half-time work on Sunday pullin' fodder in the field for the mules an' cows. Then Sunday mornin' we'd build fences for the cattle, ole fashion' bridge fences, we calls 'em. The women too was worked terrible. You see the railroad down yonder? Women helped grade that railroad, an' chillen was born on that railroad. Other times they'd plow in the field an' when night come they mus' spin two cuts o' cotton. Don' matter how tired they moight be, they mus' spin their two cuts or in the morning they'd be whipt. That's what I's tellin' you.

"There were terrible persecution then. I's seen men with fly blows. You don't know what that mean, perhaps? Fly blows is what we calls the meat when it turns to maggots. They'd whip a man until he's so warm the blood creep thru his shirt, an' the flies 'ud come. Workin' out in the fiel' all the time, bendin' over the hoe, an' the flies suckin' the blood. Some men wouldn't stan' it. They'd take to the woods, an' then the dogs 'ud ketch 'em. After that they'd be chained, an' you'd hear rattling like they was chained logs. When night comes, there by deir bed there'd be a staple. The overseer'd come along an' lock the chain to the staple so they couldn't get away.

In the mornin' the overseer let 'em out. They done put' em, too, in screw boxes, what you call presses. When they put down the foller-block, then the nigger was tight. It was out-o'-doors an' he was like to freeze. They chain him in the graveyard, too, keep him there all the night to skeer him. Oh, I knows what I's talking about, *yes ma'am*. Now an' den you can ketch some ole person who knows, who bear witness like hallelujah meeting, to what I say.

"Some men done run away an' *don't* git caught. When the Yankees come lots o' men walk out o' the woods. They'd wore iron so long that when they was cut off they dropped like they was dead. They was wore to the bone.

"Every fall they sell people jes' like cattle. They go from place to place drivin' us along like as ef we was mules or cows. Sons 'ud be taken from their mothers, women from their husbands. Never know'd what sort o' marster yer was goin' to get. Some marsters was putty good. Now my marster, my ole marster, was kind to me. My mother, she were cook at the house, an' my father were the miller. They were very respectable folk. My marster used to tell me always to speak the truth, an' he done never let the overseer whip me. When I were big I drove the horses for him, 'cept when I were needed in the field. I see a heap o' persecution, an' my marster, he see'd it, too. Yes, he certainly see'd it.

"When ole marster died all the hunnerd an' forty-five han's mus' be hired out, and when the heirs come of age they was sold. I was hire out down at the town below here. "Come up on the block," a man shout, an' after we go up he'd say, "Here's a good nigger to be hired out. What you give for him?" Ef yer didn't want to go to the man that bid for yer they'd tell yer to talk an' say so, but it done make no difference. He'd hire yer, jes' the same. I brought a good price. A heap o' people done want me fer I could do a sight o' work. Um, Um."

When Uncle Ben said "Um" his mouth closed tight and his chest swelled. He still felt his power as a laborer. "I stay with that man for two year an' then the heirs sol' me. That were just befo' the war. My new marster went to the fight, an' he lef' everythin' in my charge, house, store, horses, everythin'. I done the bes' I could with 'em, but they was troublous times. We was afraid to talk of the war, 'cose they hung three men for talkin' of it, jest below here. Yes, ma'am, it's like I tell you, *I knows.*"

"When that gran' ole freedom bell rung I see the niggers goin' to the city; yes, an' I see the white folks cut off women's breasts. They was mad, jes' mad, an' they wouldn't let the niggers back on the plantations, not then. The women 'ud have to sleep in their quilts by the road. Um, Um, it was terrible. I hasn't half told you how terrible it was."

If only the half had been told I was not then able to listen to more. As I rose to go, I asked, "You lived comfortably after the war, Uncle Ben?"

Yes, ma'am, pretty comforble. I foun' my wife, an' we done bin man an' wife for fifty-one year. I work an' I tries to do the best for my neighbor an' myself. But the white folks down here, honey," he spoke confidentially, and with a fuller dialect than before, *"all dey cares fer in de nigger is what dey kin make outer him.* Dey *says*, 'We alls is glad you is gettin' homes.' Dey don' like it at all. Dey likes we niggers fer all de corn dey kin get out er us, an' all de cotton dey kin git out er us, an' den dey's done."

"De hardes' part ob dose days," Aunt Kitty said, "were being sold. It done seem as tho yer couldn't to bear it. When I was sold away by de speculators it seem like I griebe ter death. I had a good mudder and sisters and brudders, but one mornin' dey took me off an' I never see'd one of 'em again. I don't know when my mudder died, she mus' be dead now, an' I never see my little sister grow up. I were put on a ship, an' dere I stayed for weeks an' days. It were dark an' I were feared an' homesick an' seasick. I lan'ed in Mobile, an' from dere I was sent to New Orleans an' to Texas. When my marster bought me he paid a heap o' money for me, eighteen-hunnerd dollars. 'If you don' make dat money good what I pay for yer,' he said,

'you know what I do ter yer.' Dat marster died soon, an' I lef' Texas an' were brought up here. Dey work you hard in Texas, most till midnight. Here I was cook, an' I gets' along tolerable good. My missus was good to me.

"I's goin' to tell yer somethin'." Aunt Kitty lowered her voice and looked around cautiously; then she straightened up and laughed. "I needn't be skeert to tell about it now, but if I'd got co'ght den, oh, my! my! Dey wouldn't have stopt at a hunnerd lashes, it 'ud ha' been a thousand. Feedin' a runaway nigger! When it were very cole he used ter creep unner my bed." Her voice dropped again. "He weren't much mo' dan a boy and when I come in my cabin and see his woolly head down dere I wouldn't seem ter notice, but I'd leave somethin' lying about ter eat. When I come back it 'ud be gone. Sundays I'd go a piece down de road to de woods an' leave some corn. Dat nigger were Isaac Jones. He runned away for sixteen months. I knows about it cose I feeds him. Feeding runaway niggers! Dey'd ha' killed me ef they'd ha' found me out den. But dey can't hurt me now." She put her hand on my arm a little timidly. "Can dey, honey?"

When I visited Isaac Jones the following day I could not see that his former runaway habits had affected his character. He was no rolling stone, but owned an attractive house and one hundred acres of land. It was plowing-time, but he left his mule and sat on the porch telling me some of the incidents of his early life.

"I was only a boy when de war come," he said, "my marster and missus were good, both of 'em. My marster didn't believe in owning slaves, an' he jes' had a few that were lef' him. When de war come he went to de front and was wounded an' den killed. He were one dat didn't want de war. I 'member Colonel Smith, he said, 'dis war can' las' no time. De Yankees don' know enough to go aroun' a hill.' But my marster, he said, 'One Yankee has got more sense dan ten Suddeners.' When he died missus went ter Montgom'ry an' we alls was worked unner an overseer. We had ter make shoes in de tan yard. I was allus kept dere. I could make five shoes a day, put de sole on, peg 'em an' trim 'em. We darkeys had ter make all de shoes for de soldiers. There was some dat jes' took the cowhide an' cut it an' tie it aroun' der foots. Dey call dem moccassins, but dey were putty poor; when dey were wet you couldn't put 'em on.

"De overseer treated us cruel. I weren't 'custom to no cruel treatment an' when he commenced his doin's ter me, I lef'. I dodged about for sixteen months, sleepin' in de woods when it were warm, an' when it were cold hidin' in a cabin."

"Did you ever hide in Aunt Kitty's cabin?" I asked.

"I sure did. Sister Kitty helped me. Colored folks was more together in dose days dan dey are now. Dey'd take risks in dose days."

"But how did you keep the dogs from getting you?" I asked. "I should suppose they would have run you down."

"It's a mighty hard matter, ma'am, to run some folks. Hounds couldn't run me. One ting I'd do. I'd go ter de graveyard an' open a grave where the people been buried about a week. When I put some o' that dirt in my shoes there weren't a hound could run me.

"We weren't allowed to know nothin' about the war, no. But when de fightin' 'bout Selma come, we guessed what was happenin'. Den my missus got back, an' she ask de old folks about me, an' I come out o' hidin' to see her. She tol' me she was glad I run away, tho she had los' a heap o' money on me on account o' my not makin' shoes. I went back to work an' I made two pair o' shoes for her an' one for her mudder an' one fer her sister. Den the war ended and here I is, where I was in de ole days. My missus married again, an' she live up in Birmingham where she has a heap o' money. She come down to see me two year ago."

Aunt Kitty, Uncle Ben and Issac Jones had all told me of the woman who hid with her children in the woods. Uncle Ben, a conservative in his estimate, placed her time of hiding at two years, but the others believed it to be four or five. She had been cruelly

treated and had run away with her children—were there two or three?—seeking shelter under the ground. There another child was born to her. If early in the morning you went out to the swampland and looked very carefully along the ground you might see a little line of smoke: that meant the woman was doing her cooking. At dusk you sometimes caught a glimpse of a wild, naked, little figure moving in and out among the trees: that was one of the woman's children. It was not wise to go near the place, but one might drop a piece of food at the wood's edge confident that it would reach a little hungry stomach. There was a trap door by which the woman's home was entered, a door so covered with leaves that no one could see it, and so well constructed that one might walk over it without guessing what was beneath. Here mother and children lived in a precarious freedom; and here, at length, they were caught. The woman, becoming overbold, went out in the daytime to pluck corn and was espied by the overseer who set the dogs upon her. The retreat to which she had fled was found and she and her children were brought back to slavery. They were very wild, the children ungovernable, save when with their mother. At times they would cling fiercely to her and could not be taken away. This was shortly before the close of the war, so that freedom again was soon given them, a freedom not of the swamp, but of the world. What they did with it neither Aunt Kitty nor Uncle Ben nor Isaac Jones could tell. They wandered away, but whether to fresh fields or city streets or again to the woods no one knew.

Bill Pickens left his wood chopping and came out on the road to speak with us. He was a tall, heavy man, with gray beard and bright eyes. We asked him if he could tell us the name of the church that we had lately passed on the road.

"Dat's de Missionary Baptist's," he sid, "an' its a sure enough religious church. At de Missionary Baptist dey has de foot-washing. I 'member in de ole days how one er my marster's slaves wanted to go to dat church. 'You min' your business an' hear de preacher what I sen' you,' marster says. Once a month his preacher 'ud come an' talk ter de colored folk. He'd tell 'em how dey must obey deir marster an' missus an' not steal any chickens. He wouldn't say much moe dan dat. No real preachin'. Den de next mornin' marster ask us, 'didn't none of you go up to de anxious seat?' Us hadn't none of us gone, an' he says, 'You go up next time, or you jes' wait an' see what'll happen.' But you know, miss, de colored people don' go up to be prayed for unless dis is change," tapping his heart. "One Sunday mornin' one er marster's darkeys say to him, 'marster, I want to go to join de church.'

"'What church?' says marster.

"'De Missionary Baptist.'

"'You ain't no business dere.'

"'What I know marster is de Lord callin' me dere.'

"De marster told de overseer to whip him an' he tried to whip it out o' him, but he stood to it, an' at last dey let him go. Dat's a sure enough good church."

"Did you ever get into trouble about your religion?" I asked. He shook all over with laughter as he answered. "I got into trouble 'bout a different matter. My marster wouldn't low us ter make no visits. Us couldn't go nowhere, but I jes' put off an' made my visit. I thought nobody see me, but de marster did, an' he tole de overseer ter whip me. I weren't goin' to be whipt, so I runned away. Den dey set de dogs on me. De dogs is terrible, Miss. When dey's after yer dere ain't nothin' to do but climb a tree or dey tear yer all to pieces. Dey run me down an' took me back. I'se heard of how peoples run away from down yere and gets North, but I don' know. Dey brought me back." He looked up quickly. "I never got whipped for *not working*, never. I allus done my work." And with that he left us to go on with his wood chopping.

Granny is a very old, black woman, with small features for an African, and a mouth that despite the absence of teeth has a pleasant smile. She is small and thin and can still go about and visit with her neighbors. Her cabin, where we sat together, was neat, the large bed with its bright patchwork quilt looking fresh and clean. The people of the vil-

lage, both white and black, speak highly of her, and many know that her story is true.

"I was sold in North Carolina," she said, "away from my chillen. I had four chillen, but dey only left me my little baby. Dat nearly broke my heart. My first marster had been tolerable good, but now de speculators took me an' I was drov' down, jes' like I was part o' a herd o' cattles or mules. Dat was de way dey sold us in dose days. When I reached Alabama a man come along dat wanted to git rid of an ugly darkey, a girl he didn't like, an' de speculator swap me for her. Dat was the way I got sold, me an' my baby.

"Hard times begun den fer I had a cruel marster an' a cruel missus. Marster Ben, deir son, were good, and it used to hurt him to see us 'bused. When de war came Marster Ben went—no, der ole man didn't go—an' he were killed dere. When he died, I cried. Dat's a rhyme ain't it?" she said, laughing. "He were a kind chile. But de oders, oh, dear.

"What did I do? I spun an' cooked, an' waited, an' plowed; dere weren't nothin' I didn't do. An' I'd be so hungry, so hungry, an' I'd know dere wouldn't be nothin' for me to eat. I'd be so hungry I'd jes' cry. Den dey'd whip me, oh, lan's, how dey'd whip me."

"But, granny," I said, looking into her good face, "you weren't mean or wicked. Why did they whip you?"

"Look here, ma'am," she answered. "When you see a snake in de grass, goin' along, he ain't doin' nothing', but you kill him. It was de same as dat wid me. When marster and misses got ready to whip us dey'd whip us. Dey could allus find somethin' dat was wrong. I useder stan' at table an' pass things, an' misses, she'd see somethin' she didn't like an' she'd nod her head. I know'd what dat would mean—one hunnerd lashes. I was scared all de time, all de time. Ole Ben Ward, a nigger down here, he says he wish he was a slave agin, den he'd hab clothes giv' him an' he wouldn't have no food to fin'. But me, I'd raver have freedom an' a piece o' bread a day! I was a dog in dose days, a dog. Nothin' to eat, an' all day long work an' plow, an' allus ole missus.

"What did ole missus look like? Well, I tell yer, honey, she looked like a witch. She'd set dere an' dat look 'ud come into her eyes an' she'd study an' study what to whip me about. I 'member one mornin' she look at me an' she says to marster, 'dat nigger needs a whipping.' He don' answer, but wen' out in de field. Den she sent me to de churnery an' I made de butter nice an' clean an' sweet, an' I put it away. Pretty soon I saw her take it out an' pat it an' pat it. When marster come in to dinner he go to eat de butter, an', ugh, it smell, an' it look full er cows' hairs. Den he got up an' call me outside. Dat's de way my missus get me a whipping."

She looked so old, so apart from the world today, that I felt I might ask her another question.

"Granny," I said, "did your master harm you in another way?" She did not understand at once, then as she gained my meaning, she leaned over and answered, "Did you see dat girl in de house below here? Dat's my chile by him. I had five, but dat de only one livin' now. *I didn't want him*, but I couldn't do nothin'. I uster say 'What do yer want of a woman all cut ter pieces like I is?' But 'twant no use."

"Did you ever try to run away?"

"I was afraid, Miss. Heaps o' folks 'ud tell me to run away, but I was 'fraid I'd be caught by de dogs an' den dey'd about kill me. I saw a boy bro't back once. Dey put a piece o' iron in his mouth dat run back o' his head. He couldn't eat or speak or spit. Den dey works him in de field till he mos' dead. No, I didn't run away, I was too 'fraid. I was 'fraid all de time. An' when I was free'd I was 'fraid, too. Didn't do to say you was free. When de war was over if a nigger say he was free, dey shot him down. I didn't say anythin', but one day I run away here, an' I lived here ever since.

"Do you want ter know how I got back my girl Jane? She was working fer ole missus' daughter an' I were 'fraid ter go back dere, but one day an Irishman come along. He were big wid blue eyes. I got ter talkin' an' I tole him all about Jane. 'I'll get her,' says he; 'you come along,' says he, an' we walked along 'till we come to de place where

Jane worked. When Jane come out he spoke up jest as loud, 'We're after Jane,' he said. Jane went back to get her things, an' when she come out she say her missus want to keep her. I was 'fraid, but de Irishman tell her to come along, an' we all walked off, an' Jane an' I live here ever since. Dat Irishman done it."

"Granny," I said, "how did you bear it all, how did you live?"

"I couldn't 'er done it, dear, widout Master Jesus. He's held me up. I'd' er died long ago widout him."

As I rose to leave I spoke to her of the picture over her mantel, a photograph of Lincoln. She looked at it tenderly.

"I love dat face, Miss. I love it so dat der lady down here, she done gib me der picture. Dose eyes, dey follow me, dey's so kind. I don' know how ter tell you how much I lub dat man dat made us free—*an' all der oders, too, dat helped.* I's very old now. I spects I's most a hunnerd. Dey say when yere a hunnerd years ole yer see de stars fall, and de oder night when I went out I saw all de stars drop from de sky. I was at a wonder when I saw it."

"It's like the plantation song," I said,

"Oh the stars in the elements are falling,
And the moon drips away in the blood."

"Dat's it, dear, dat's it," and she sang a few words until her voice broke. We looked out on the red fields where men guided the mules in the plowing. "I mus' be a hunnerd years ole," she said. "I's seen a heap o' sorrow an' trouble, but it's ober fer me. I t'ank de Lord dat I's free; dat us all, chillen, an' women, an' men, is free.

The story of the woman with the bell was one which I often heard from these old people. They believe it to be true. The woman and her mistress are both dead now, but this is the tale that they tell of them.

There was a woman slave who persisted in running away. Whippings did not frighten her, and so her mistress had her belled. An iron hoop was welded across her waist, another about her neck, and attached to these a long rod went up her back to which, up over her head and beyond her reach, a bell was hung. It rang as she moved, and when she lay down at night the least motion started the clapper. She wore it until she was free.

The mistress had often seen her slave wearing this iron collar and belt, and had heard the clanging torture. One day, years after the war was done, and the bell to many was forgotten, she rode out with her colored coachman. The horses had mounted a hill when the coachman looking around saw that the seat behind him was empty. He drove swiftly back to find his mistress sitting by the roadside. Going up to her he inquired anxiously as to the cause of her leaving the coach. "Stop that bell," she said, querulously, "can't you stop that bell?" He looked about and listened, but there was no sound. Persuading her to return to the carriage, he drove her home, but she continued to complain of the noise in her ears; from that time her mind was permanently unbalanced and day and night she heard the sound of the bell which she had mercilessly forced another to carry thru the years in which she had held her as a slave.

New York City.

Literature

The Irish Parliamentary Party

ALTHO the Home Rule movement goes back to 1873, there are singularly few books of permanent value concerned with its history, with the changes and developments the movement has undergone, with the mission of the Irish Nationalists at Westminster, and with the enormous influence which the Home Rule movement has had in Ireland and on British politics during the last twenty-five years. Until Frank Hugh O'Donnell's two volumes on the *History of the Irish Parliamentary Party** were published, about the only notable contributions to the history of the movement were Barry O'Brien's "Life of Parnell," and Michael Davitt's "Fall of Feudalism in Ireland." Both of these may be described as having been written from the inside; and both of them were written by men who were in sympathy with the movement. O'Donnell was active and prominent in the movement from its inception in 1873 to the general election of 1885. From 1877 to 1885 he was member for Dungarvan. Then, not liking the turn events were taking, and in particular being repelled by the influence that Irish-Americans were having in the movement by reason of their large contributions to the money regarded as necessary to finance it, O'Donnell withdrew; and since 1885 he has not been of the Irish party at Westminster, or otherwise identified with the movement that, since then, has had Parnell, McCarthy and Redmond as leaders.

O'Donnell's history is consequently written much more from the outside than the contributions to Irish political history made by Barry O'Brien and Michael Davitt. There was a place awaiting a good history that should come from outside. It cannot, however, be said that O'Donnell's volumes can be made to fill this place. They lack the accuracy that should characterize historical work. Time and again O'Donnell writes of the disestablishment of the Irish Church as occurring in 1866 instead of 1869. He refers to W. H. Smith as leader of the House of Commons long before he succeeded Randolph Churchill in that capacity in 1887; and in another chapter he writes of John Morley as editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette,* nearly seven years after Morley had left Northumberland Street for the House of Commons and a seat in Gladstone's Cabinet. These errors of facts are not of much importance in themselves; but they do show a lack of accuracy which gives rise to a feeling of doubt when O'Donnell makes as he does so many important statements for which no authority is cited.

Of much more importance than his errors is O'Donnell's estimate of his own importance in the Irish movement and in English politics from 1873 to 1885, and his attitude towards most of the men who were of the movement after Butt was succeeded by Parnell, and after the Irish peasantry became possessed of the Parliamentary franchise in 1885. Admittedly O'Donnell was of importance in the movement and at Westminster from 1873 to 1885. He quotes the Annual Register of this period to bear testimony to some of his achievements during the years in which the Home Rulers were making the movement known the world over by their interruptions in all public affairs that came before the House of Commons. He might have cited recent memoirs of English statesmen to the same end; for there is scarcely a volume of memoirs from that of W. H. Smith, published in 1893, to that of Gathorne Hardy—afterwards Earl of Cranbrook—which came from the press about the same time as O'Donnell's two volumes, in which there is not some mention of the obstruction in Parliamentary business that resulted from the tactics brought into service in the Parliaments of 1874-1880 and 1880-1885 by O'Donnell, Parnell and Biggar.

There is no dispute as to the part O'Donnell had in these tactics of the Home Rule members; and the history of those years could not have been ade-

*A HISTORY OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY. *By F. Hugh O'Donnell, M.A., Q.C.I.* Two Vols. xv, 508; xi, 494. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

quately told had O'Donnell failed to describe his own part in the awakening of England and Scotland to the fact that there was a party at Westminster intent on securing the re-establishment of the Irish Parliament. But in his history of the Irish Parliamentary Party there is an obvious and almost pitiable lack of restraint in describing O'Donnell's own importance. His achievements, it seems, are so remarkable that historians still living, who have touched upon them only lightly, or perhaps unfortunately ignored them, will have to do much rewriting now that O'Donnell's own record of his political prowess is available. In the earlier years of the Home Rule movement, Irishmen of the landed aristocracy were associated with it and were of the Irish group in the House of Commons. They dropped away after 1885; and with their abandonment of Home Rule, or at any rate of the Parnell movement, disinterestedness and patriotism, according to O'Donnell, to have ceased to characterize it. For the Irishmen who have been of the Nationalist parties since 1885, O'Donnell has little admiration, and even less for existing political organizations in Ireland, that make it possible at every general election to return eighty-two or eighty-three Nationalists to Westminster. Readers who can appreciate raciness and exuberance, and who are not jarred by an over-pronounced and over-continuous egoism, may enjoy this history of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Students of politics, and in particular those who are hopeful that Ireland may before long achieve Home Rule, will be inclined to wait a little while before they accept as history all there is in O'Donnell's volumes.

Cavanagh: Forest Ranger. By Hamlin Garland. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

In *Cavanagh: Forest Ranger,* Mr. Hamlin Garland has taken advantage of the current popular interest in the conservation of our national forests, and has still further proved his capacity as a press agent by securing a preface for his book from the pen of the chief actor in the conservation drama, Mr. Gifford Pinchot. Unhappily for the reader of *Cavanagh,* there is more interesting matter in Mr. Pinchot's one-page preface than in all the fifteen chapters of the story whose theatrical clap-trap make one regret that so solid and fine a reputation as the late Chief Forester's should have been used to advertise what is so obviously a hastily written pot-boiler. *Cavanagh* is a travesty on the West—a country which Mr. Garland should understand by this time—unredeemed by so much as a single page of sincere description such as gave a charm to "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," for example, which Mr. Garland wrote all of ten years ago, or of the vivid sketches of "Main Traveled Roads," which first interested us in his work and gave us high hopes for his future. The characters in the novel so far as they live at all are such tawdry prigs that if they could be taken seriously they would awaken misgivings in the mind of the most sanguine advocate of the conservation policy.

Greek Lands and Letters. By Francis Greenleaf Allinson, Professor of Classical Philology in Brown University, and Anne C. E. Allinson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $2.50.

The authors have done their work well, a work of love. We cannot demand of them that they should have visited every loved spot in Greece, nor can we exact from them a complete picture of Greece. That requires a work of many years. The wonders of the Meteora and the gorge of Tempe may be passed by as outside our sphere. For we are steeped in the classic world. Our frontispiece is a beautiful colored painting of the Propylæa. Hardly less beautiful is the two-page view of the Akropolis with the savant Renan in the foreground. At a dim distance the authors of the book stand at the end and look out on Hymettus. Other illustrations include the remains of the sixth or seventh century temple of Corinth. A map shows the whole of Greece and the coast of Asia Minor, where one can trace the remains of the Seven Churches. Now is presented the most beautiful Hegeso, the dearest figure in the Kerameikos, bringing out her adornments for either life or death. At Kalauria the fugitive Demosthenes was by Antipater's minions brought to bay. His taking off was dra-

matic. Asking that he might pray in the temple, his last request was granted, and coming out after using poison he fell headlong on the temple steps. Our story, which might be prolonged, must be curtailed. Aegina, near by, played a brilliant part in early times, but the fierce rivalry of trade drove it from sea and land. *Vae victis!*

The Old Egyptian Faith. By Edouard Naville. Translated by Colin Campbell. 16mo. Pp. xx, 321. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The present volume belongs to the "Crown Theological Library," and is by one of the most competent scholars of the French school of Egyptology. Of the five chapters the first is introductory, and tells us that the primitive Egyptians were not negroes, but of the Caucasian race, and must have begun to develop a considerable culture before the first dynasty of Menes, whose race was from South Arabia, but had no direct relation to Babylonia. They were worshipers of Horus, and so may be called Horites. The second chapter describes their burial in a sitting posture; also the burial by dismemberment, showing the change to mummification, with the religion related thereto. In the third chapter the development of religion is carried on till we reach that marvelous King Khuenaten, whose monotheism M. Naville credits to a political motive, to overthrow the priests of Thebes. The Book of the Dead gives a subject with quotations to the fourth chapter. The fifth chapter treats of the myths, and the sixth of rites and ceremonies. All this is illustrated with nearly twenty engravings. There have been of late several volumes on Egyptian religion, by Wiedermann, Erman, Budge, Renouf and Petrie, but there is room for this, which, if less analytical, has its special value and gives the views of a most competent scholar on a subject that might fill many volumes without exhausting the subject.

The Undesirable Governess. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

"Governess wanted, to take charge of two girls 14 and 15 respectively; family residing in Yorkshire and London. Must have first-rate degree and references. Charm of manner, symmetry of form and brilliancy of conversation especially not desired, as husband and three grown-up sons much at home. Apply by letter to J. F. P. O. Hanton, Yorks."

Such an advertisement in an evening paper would not only attract the amazed attention of any governess looking for employment, but it would give her a shrewd inkling of the sort of *menage* that stood back of it. A jealous mistress would be the first unpleasant certainty, and four disagreeably susceptible men would be the second. Mr. Crawford knew how to tell a story, and in this lightest of farcical romances he relates the finding and losing of the undesirable governess by Lady Jane Follitt, and the process of her growing desirable, with his unimpaired skill. Motors and airships dash and float thru the pages and drop the characters into untried and even perilous situations and places, one of which is a private madhouse for aristocratic lunatics, as the exigencies of the plot demand their participation. "The God from the machine" may descend from a motor-car or from an aeroplane as well as from a luminous cloud-chariot, in modern fiction, and *The Undesirable Governess* is modern enough to serve as a curtain-raising farce preluding a hair-raising tragedy in any theater of the present day.

Bianca's Daughter. By Justus Miles Forman. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Bianca's daughter is described in the first chapter as: "The girl who wanted to live," and in spite of many woes she never becomes "the girl who wants to die." Indeed, she has a fair degree of courage as well as the avidity for happiness characteristic of the very young. The novel is not without dramatic moments but it is an unsmiling and slightly hysteric muse that inspires the author. Bianca's daughter, Vittoria, gives an impression of vitality and vivid charm, as her biographer intended; but her melodramatic father, with his cherished hates and contemptible weakness, does not seem possible from any standpoint, artistic or human sense. He is thoroly repulsive, as Mr. Forman, no doubt, again intended, but the great wrong done him by the unfaithfulness of Bianca, his wife,

is minimized to the point of immorality. The choice of happiness rather than honor, is never a dignified or noble one and its defense should not engage such literary skill as that of Mr. Forman. The loving and suffering daughter may barely be forgiven for saying to her beautiful mother's portrait: "You did right to go!" but the author has not her excuse and we shall not pardon his partisanship.

With the Professor. By Grant Showerman. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $1.50.

A collection of gently discursive essays on the college professor, his habitat and folk-ways, has an interest quite apart from any philosophy it may contain. Professor Showerman writes from the chair of the Latin language and a predilection for classical learning is to be expected: but his kindly spirit does not lend itself readily to polemics, and the essays are so genial and judicious, so sweet in temper and so sane in tone, so courteous in presentation, that the most belligerent of utilitarians must confess their charm. He manfully defends the humanities fallen from their high estate in an evil age sold to the "practical," but he argues without heat or arrogance; in fact, his tone is wistful as tho he, too, were seeking what are to be the real humanities in coming education.

A Documentary History of American Industrial Society. Edited by John R. Commons, Ulrich B. Phillips, Eugene A. Gilmore, Helen L. Sumner, and John B. Andrews. Volumes iii and iv, Labor Conspiracy Cases, 1806-1842. Edited by John R. Commons and Eugene A. Gilmore. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $5 each.

The real dominance of the factory system, says Professor Commons, in his introduction to these two volumes, is in the period since 1880. Due chiefly to the extension of markets thru transportation changes, and to improvements in process thru invention, we have passed out of the period in which the workman had an interest in the tools he used or the commodity that he made. He now owns only his labor; the whole trade union movement records his attempt to secure a price for his one possession. In the history of that movement, no idea is of greater consequence than the right of workmen to combine—a right without which there could be no collective bargaining. The documents which illustrate the growth of this idea are printed here. They are the records of those cases in which workmen were prosecuted for conspiracy under the common law doctrine that any co-operation to fix a price or to maintain a wage is unlawful. The cases have been little known to students of either economics or law, and their collection here has been attended with much labor and research. They reveal the slow development of public opinion toward the admission that the law of conspiracy ought not to be applied to labor combinations. They relate principally to combinations among the shoemakers, since unions appeared in their trade earlier than elsewhere. But they are suggestive as to the whole range of industrial thought and aspiration in the half century in which labor was finding itself. The next economic history of the United States can be better written because of these documents.

Consciousness. By Henry Rutgers Marshall. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. xv, 685. $4.

Those who have read Mr. Marshall's "Instinct and Reason" will hail with satisfaction the appearance of his new volume on consciousness, which furnishes a better and more complete groundwork for his system of philosophy than was contained in his earlier volume. Indeed, like many another philosopher, Mr. Marshall may be said to have worked backwards, and to have reached the foundations after having finished the superstructure. It may be that his work as an architect has taught him that this is the true method of procedure, for what architect would plan a foundation unless he first knew the size, weight and nature of the edifice that was to rest upon it? It cannot be said of *Consciousness* that it is exactly easy reading. The argumentative form, in which much of it is cast, requires close and attentive following. The theories set out and the logical reasoning by which they are supported are, however, well worth the trouble, and there is something very fascinating in the boldness and completeness of Mr. Mar-

shall's system. Consciousness of the humblest amœba that responds to a stimulus, of vegetable life that adapts itself to its environment, and even of what we are accustomed to call unorganized matter, all have their place in Mr. Marshall's scheme; while animal consciousness and human consciousness in all its varied manifestations—subliminal and multiple selves, dream life, hypnotic and other trance conditions as well as social consciousness, and a world, or even a universal consciousness, all slip into place with a readiness that suggests that a theory which offers an explanation of so much deserves at least most careful and serious attention.

Europe's Optical Delusion. By Norman Angell. London: Simpkin, Hamilton, Kent & Co.

American Addresses at the Second Hague Peace Conference. Edited by James Brown Scott. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.

The Great Design of Henry IV. Edited by Edwin D. Mead. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

These three latest books on phases of the Peace movement will be of interest to most peace workers. Mr. Angell's little red volume has already attracted an extraordinary amount of attention in England and Germany. It presents with much clearness and cleverness an argument hitherto little used by peace advocates. It attempts to prove—and we think with success—that in a war between two world powers the victor suffers about as much as the vanquished thru the collapse of securities and the destruction of markets, and the people of both nations are inevitably the worse off. Mr. Mead's volume on the *Great Design of Henry IV,* the first great scheme in history to federate the world, will be especially welcomed, as it presents in concrete form the text of the "Great Design," taken from the last volume of the Duke of Sully's "Memoirs." An excellent and critical introduction by the editor precedes the story of the Great Design, while the remarkable plea of Edward Everett Hale for the creation of "The United States of Europe" follows. In Professor Scott's volume we have at last the full text of the speeches of three of the American delegates at the Second Hague Conference—Joseph H. Choate, Horace Porter and James Brown Scott—delivered in support of the great propositions that came before the conference, namely, the immunity from capture of private property at sea, the limitation of force in the collection of contract debts, arbitration, the prize court and the judicial arbitration court. Professor Scott deserves the thanks of all peace workers and students of the Second Hague Conference for collecting these addresses. They shed much new light on the momentous problems that came before the world at that memorable gathering. Why the speeches of the other American delegates were omitted, however, is not quite clear. One's admiration is kindled anew in perusing these speeches at the brilliance, ability and profundity of the American delegates. Mr. Choate's lofty eloquence and ripe statesmanship were never better employed than in these pleas, while the keen lucidity of General Porter, and the wealth of scholarship of Professor Scott are marvels of parliamentary dialectics. All three books should be on the peace shelves of our more important libraries.

Songs of Cheer. By John Kendrick Bangs. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

The rapidly growing literature of optimistic suggestion is enriched by this volume of cheerful verse by one of the most cheerful of our humorists. The lines that take our fancy particularly are the following, but there are plenty of others quite as good:

A PHILOSOPHER.

To take things as they be—
That's my philosophy.
No use to holler, mope, or cuss—
If they was changed they might be wuss.

If rain is pourin' down,
An' lightnin's buzzin' roun',
I ain't a-fearin' we'll be hit,
But grin thet I ain't out in it.

If I got deep in debt—
It hasn't happened yet—
And owed a man two dollars, Gee!
Why I'd be glad it wasn't three!

If some one come along,
And tried to do me wrong,
Why I should sort of take a whim
To thank the Lord I wasn't him.

I never seen a night
So dark there wasn't light
Somewheres about if I took care
To strike a match and find out where.

Literary Notes

....It is announced that beginning with the July issue *The Forum* is to be published by Mitchell Kennerley, tho it will be continued to be owned by the Forum Publishing Company, of which Mr. Isaac L. Rice has been the president since its formation twenty-four years ago.

....The Puritan Press, Oak Park, Ill., publishes as a compact pocket volume, an admirable *Congregational Manual* which tells a minister or a layman how to conduct any ecclesiastical business connected with the Church, even including parliamentary law. It is a marvel of condensation, full of facts and concludes with a compendium of forms, statements of doctrine and drafts of letters missive. It will take the place of manuals by Drs. Dexter, Quint, Ross and others, and we commend it to members of churches Congregationally governed, of various denominations, and it would be useful to others.

....A eulogy on Edward VII is contributed to the London *Standard* by Rudyard Kipling. He uses the irregular anapestic pentameter which has of late been his favorite medium of political advice and reproof. The closing verses, quoted below, give a pretty complete definition of the constitutional functions of a British sovereign:

And God poured him an exquisite wine that was daily renewed to him,
In the clear welling love of his peoples that daily accrued to him.
Honor and service we gave him, rejoicingly, fearless,
Faith absolute, trust beyond speech and a friendship as peerless.
And since he was master and servant in all that we asked him
We leaned hard on his wisdom in all things, knowing not how we tasked him.
For on him each new day laid command, every tyrannous hour,
To confront or confirm or make smooth some dread issue of power;
To deliver true judgment aright, at the instant, unaided,
In the strict level ultimate phrase that allowed or dissuaded;
To forsee, to allay, to avert from us perils unnumbered;
To stand guard on our gates, when he guessed that our watchmen had slumbered;
To win time, to turn hate, to woo folly to service and schooling
His strength to the use of his nations, to rule as not ruling:
These were the works of our king. Earth's peace is the proof of them.
God gave him great works to fulfil, and to us the behoof of them.
We accepted his toil as our right, none spared, none excused him;
When he was bowed by his burden, his rest was refused him;
We troubled his age with our weakness, the blacker the shame to us;
He heard that his people had need of him, straight way he came to us;
As he received, so he gave, nothing grudged, naught denying,
Not even the last gasp of his breath, when he strove for us, dying.
For our sakes, without question, he put from him all that he cherished.
Simply as any that serve him, he served, and he perished.
All that kings covet was his, and he flung it aside for us.
Simply as any that died in his service, he died for us.

Pebbles

THOUGH T. R. pleads for war to cease
With all its roar and rattle
He seems to say, "I love you, peace,
But, oh, you fine sham battle."
—*Christian Science Monitor.*

DECLARING that the ancient Greeks were never bald because they didn't wear hats, the men students of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, made a bonfire of their hats, and danced around it. The joke in this celebration is on the fathers who have to buy new hats. Ha, ha, but it is funny to be a father.—*Atchison Globe.*

A LITTLE igloo now and then
Is relished by the Eskimen.
—*Nashville Tennessean.*

A little whale oil, well frappéd,
Is relished by the Eskimaid.
—*Washington Herald.*

A little gumdrop, this is truth,
Is relished by the Eskitooth.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

A little blubber, raw or b'iled,
Is relished by the Eskichild.
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The all of which shows just how hard
The grind is for the Eskibard.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

A little pemmican to chaw
Is welcomed by the Eskima.
Chicago Record-Herald.

'Tis said two gumdrops and a knife
Will buy a man an Eskiwife.
—*Houston Post.*

These brilliant couplets are such joys
They quite upset our Eskquipoise.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE.

ACCORDING TO OUR FRIENDS THE ADVERTISERS.

7.45 a. m. Wearing Soccer insignia on his P. D. Q. coat-cut undershirt, Osborn Sheffvan passes Ever-Rusty Safety Razor over facial underbrush.

8.00 a. m. Yale seal in hand, uses Rubberneck Toothbrush with telling effect.

8.01 a. m. Pulls Dubbdry towels from Nonsmasho trunk to dry his waterproof numeral hat.

8.02 a. m. With three Willisbrook cups in each hand, plucks shoes off Rather-Tyte shoe trees and draws them on over his Neck-and-Neck half-shot silk hose.

8.03 a. m. Lifting his 1910 jersey from Craftsman rocker, he puts it on over his Glueit shirt.

8.04 a. m. Wearing class pipe and seal fob in plain sight, casts aside wad of Wiggley's Lancemint and dines frugally on Dromedaries' Soup, Crepe Nuts, Gristle Domino Sugar, Scream of Peat and Pleezu Hardtack.

8.05 a. m. With Yale flag dangling from belt and bulldog under each arm, goes up to inspect the Hellishtite roofing.

8.06 a. m. The College Fence—Morning papers, happy faces, splendid chaps, old romances, pleasant recollections, and then—Fatimas.—*Yale Record.*

The Independent

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A Time to Mourn

WHEN King Edward so suddenly died, all Britain was at first stunned, stupefied by the unexpected blow. It was a composite feeling of grief and dread; of grief because the people that dearly love a lord reverence a king; of dread because in the political crisis both parties depended on the King's experience and wisdom to bring relief. So a few days were needed that they might recover themselves, accept the loss, allow their dread to subside, and settle their souls into the attitude of simple sorrow until the day of interment should come, after which they should turn to their new King, be content with the forms of decent and conventional mourning, open their shops, pursue their business, and proceed to amend their unwritten Constitution, which no Supreme Court can interpret, and maintain, but which any Parliament can at any time amend.

Friday last, the day of burial, was little other than an apotheosis. Ancient kings of various nations were worshiped when they died. Millions of Englishmen gathered in the streets to do their last honors to his memory. King George and the Emperor William knelt before the coffin and prayed. Was it for the repose of his soul? Hardly, tho it looks like it, for the new King must take oath that he rejects the superstition of Purgatory. More likely the two royalties, like the people, were simply doing an act of worshipful reverence toward one whom they had looked upon as above human judgment, more than man, if less than God.

Why is it that men thus reverence a king? He is flesh and blood like us, has parts and members like ourselves. Edward was no saint. He had his faults, and the people knew them fairly well; but strangely enough, the faults of princes are condoned, as if what were a fault in us were no fault in them. They are treated as something apart from and above the ordinary canons of judgment. They are of other dust from us. To their virtues we are very kind, to their failings very blind. And even so it is with poets and statesmen and soldiers of great eminence. We put a halo about them; we write biographies of them which might be memoirs of pious saints. Because Poe was a poet and Wellington conquered Napoleon at Waterloo there goes into history of them *nil nisi bonum*.

So kindly is human nature of those who have in some distinguished manner served them. And Edward served his generation. He took the duties of a king very seriously and performed them well. Doubtless much that is said of him is magnified in the telling, but why not? That again is human nature. We will not blame Kipling for usurping the chair of the Poet Laureate with the extravagancies of his lamentation, and his confession of the burdens which the people so thoughtlessly laid upon their sick King. It is not melodrama; he feels and believes it all in the first excess of loyal pain, while the King lies in state; but now the funeral honors are paid, the funeral flowers and verse have been laid on the grave, and the sane British people will assuage their grief, will remember that they rule and not their King, and they will return to their marketings and their making over of their rickety old political Constitution, and they will have a better king than ever, because they are a better people

and so have better real rulers—will have more rights, more liberty, will toss more fossilized medievalisms into the scrap heap, with hereditary power reduced, and the substance of royalty more dissolved into a mist, a memory and a vanishing wraith.

Hartford and Mohonk

Following the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress held two weeks ago at Hartford and New Britain, Conn., came last week the sixteenth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. The Hartford and New Britain Congress, tho officered and managed exclusively by New England people, was national in spirit like the Philadelphia Conference of two years ago. These conferences together with the New York Conference of 1907, and the Chicago Conference of 1909 indicated that from now on there will be in all probability national conferences held in different parts of the country every year. Thus the United States will have with England, France, and Italy national annual peace conferences in addition to the various local celebrations of the 500 or more peace societies scattered thruout the world.

The one unique feature of the New England Conference was the pageant of the school children and the various nationalities at New Britain, in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Elihu Burritt, whose famous motto "Above all nations is Humanity," floated on the banner, under which the procession marched. This feature of the celebration was reported fully in our last week's issue by a specially illustrated article. We have only space here to note the general excellence of the speeches at the various sessions of the conference, especially the far-visioned address on the bearing of the two Hague conferences already held on the third Hague Conference of 1915 by Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, and the eulogy at the grave of Burritt by James Brown Scott, of Washington. The platform was the best in style, substance, and statesmanship we remember ever to have read, emanating from a peace conference. It not only recognized that international organization—Tennyson's dream of the Federation of the World—is the prerequisite for universal peace, but it actually pointed out the fact that we now already have the beginnings of the international legislative, judicial and executive departments of the "United Nations." The conference even had the courage to indorse the Bartholdt bil now before Congress calling for the appointment of a commission to consider "the most important means of advancing the co-operation of the nations toward international organization, in order that our recommendations to the nations and to the Third Hague Conference may be well considered and far-reaching."

If the platform of the Mohonk Conference contented itself too largely with indorsing propositions already initiated by Knox, Taft, and Roosevelt, still in the distinction of delegates and the importance of papers read, it far surpassed its New England predecessor. Never has the argument for vast armaments as peace preservers been more ably refuted than by President Butler in his inaugural address. "Civilized men it appears," said he, "are to be starved or shot into submission." And Mr. William Jennings Bryan's eloquence never appeared to better advantage than when he inveighed against this great navy policy which would "scare" us into peace. Indeed, it was the well-nigh universal opinion of the delegates that Mr. Bryan's interpretation of what the Prince of Peace taught about war was in stricter accord with the plain teaching of the Gospel than a distinguished clergyman's Rooseveltian apology for force.

The Canadian Minister of Labor, the Hon. Mackenzie King, also received great applause when he suggested that the forthcoming centenary of peace between Canada and the United States that takes place in 1914, should be officially celebrated by the two governments by the erection of a great bridge or monument at Niagara Falls. The Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817 between the United States and Canada has made it unnecessary to fortify the boundary line of over 3,000 miles ever since—an example to all the world of the priceless advantages of an agreement for disarmament.

By far the most important event of the conference, however, was the official announcement by Secretary Knox thru James Brown Scott, that the great Judicial Arbitration Court or Court of Arbitral Justice is an accomplished fact and is likely to be in actual existence, if not in session, within two years. Those who have followed our discussion of the creation and composition of this court in our issues of four weeks ago and last week will not need to be told that this is perhaps the greatest step yet made in the movement for the substitution of law for war. It is said that England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy have already accepted the proposal and as soon as Japan is heard from—which is expected any day—all the great world powers will have entered the court. Thus, if the eight great world powers agree to disagree in a court of law instead of on the field of battle, is not the reign of universal peace well-nigh inaugurated?

Mr. Albert K. Smiley, who has called these great conferences together for the past sixteen years, can now feel that his labors have not been in vain. Without the United States this proposition for a permanent judicial court would not now be before the world; without the supporting sentiment behind them, our State Department and President would never have taken the initiative in proposing it, and without Mr. Smiley's conferences there would not have been the sentiment. Mr. Smiley is now eighty-two years old. He should be crowned with the Nobel Peace prize. The younger men can wait.

The Democratic Split in the South

THE period of a generation and a half has passed since the Civil War. The soldiers of the blue and the gray linger on the limits of life. It is time that the South as well as the North should look to the political future, and no longer live on its memories of the past. Not a little has been said as to the wisdom of building up a Republican party in the South, and that such a party will be built up we do not doubt, and out of the votes of the agricultural whites; but hardly, as at present appears, from the increased vote of colored citizens admitted to the polls. At present it looks as if negro voters in the South were looking to the Democratic party, strange as it may seem, and impossible as it will appear to the political leaders.

Let us take Tennessee as an example. About all that those in the North have known of Governor Patterson is that he was the whisky candidate and that he has been emptying the prisons by a thousand pardons. What is not generally known is that the negroes, even the most intelligent of them, almost in a mass voted for him. What was the reason?

The fair treatment of the negroes is at last coming to be a question that interests white Democrats; and in Tennessee as in other States there is a liberal and an illiberal division in the party, of which Governor Patterson represented the liberals and Mr. Carmack the illiberals. These terms have to do solely with their relation to negro rights, and not to prohibition. Meanwhile there has grown up in the Republican party the effort to build up everywhere a "Lily White" Republican party, which has no use for the negro, and which has removed them from public office. In these conditions the younger intelligent negroes, finding themselves without recognition in their own party, and exploited by the whites to obtain office, began to wonder how best to subserve the interests of their race, and are in large numbers pitching their tents with those who are willing and able to give them a fair deal to the extent of protecting them in the matters of common life. This does not mean office, but protection in their common rights. The Democrats being split into two wings, a liberal and an illiberal, they give their help to the former.

When Mr. Patterson beat Mr. Carmack for the nomination, the illiberals sharpened their swords and spears and charged the liberals with fraternizing with negroes; and as a master stroke of folly, the Republican candidate, in his eagerness to get Democratic votes, charged Mr. Patterson with fellowshiping low-down negroes, who loved their bottles better than their wives. Be as-

sured that the liberal Democrats, who badly needed votes just then, were not slow to spread this sweet morsel of information wherever there were negro voters, and as a result they flocked to the Patterson standard, not, we are assured on the best authority, because they wanted free whisky, but because they wanted to be treated as men; for practically every intelligent negro is the bitter foe of the saloon. But protection to life and the progress of the race in Tennessee did not seem to concern those who were leaders in prohibition.

We have spoken of protection of common life, and we may illustrate what we mean by Governor Patterson's administration. There is a park in Nashville owned and controlled by negroes, because, while allowed to pass thru the public parks, any attempt on their part to use them as pleasure grounds would cause the utmost friction. Now, this negro park is about half a mile from a cemetery for white people, and some white residents objected to so many negroes alighting near by to go to the park; and they managed to get a law thru the Legislature forbidding any park within a mile of any cemetery. The sole purpose was to close this park, but Governor Patterson vetoed it. Take another illustrati n: Under illiberal Democratic rule, schools for higher learning were maintained at public expense solely for white youth, but under this administration for the first time a normal school has been established for colored teachers. In defense of Governor Patterson's pardons it is alleged that previous administrations pardoned only white prisoners, while Governor Patterson has pardoned many negroes on his own initiative whom on investigation he adjudged weak and helpless. It is not strange that the negroes vote for a Democratic Governor, and we cannot blame them if they leave their old party, which does nothing to help them.

This Democratic division is going on in other States. In Georgia it is Governor Brown against the hostile Hoke Smith; and in Mississippi it is Senator Percy against Governor Vardaman. The illiberal Democratic wing, altho sometimes defeated, is yet very strong, and headed by the Tillmans and Jeff Davises, is as a rule in the saddle; but the liberal wing is growing stronger and stronger. In Maryland they have defeated a law to disfranchise negroes. The negro, in the meantime, removed from political preferment, and with a vote for which none are publicly bidding, but which all are willing to accept, finds himself much in the position of a homeless waif on a cold, stormy night. He cannot rest outside, and he looks from place to place for a shelter. On finding an open door he enters and offers to render such little service as he is able to give.

Health in Country Life

THE usual rule is to think that health is almost a necessary concomitant of country life. It is supposed that fresh air, simple food, exercise in the open and intimate touch with Mother Nature will assure good health better than any other possible combination of circumstances. We are preaching the doctrine of back to the country and more and more of our people are spending a considerable portion of the year outside of the cities at least if not actually in the country. The spring exodus is now upon us in the course of the present month, so that certain dangers of country life may very appropriately be pointed out at the present time, and besides the large number of our readers who dwell in the country may well be reminded of the necessity for diligent care with regard to special sanitary regulations that represent the best possible safeguard against certain risks more or less intimately connected with country life.

The most important feature of sanitary regulation in the country is undoubtedly that of the disposal of sewage. Here lies the danger of the communication of disease, and unless great care is exercised there are many more risks in country life than in city life. It must not be forgotten for instance that in spite of the large death rate from typhoid fever in certain cities typhoid is a rural and not an urban disease. It spreads practically always thru drinking water. It is true that in recent years the sporadic epidemics in our cities can usually be traced to milk. The ultimate reason for these, however, is that the milk containers, pans and pails

on the farms are washed in water flowing thru the dairies which are contaminated by the excreta from cases of typhoid fever or are handled by those who have been in contact with typhoid patients. Of course, it implies gross negligence for anything like this to happen and risk the spread of the sewer disease with its many fatalities. Literally, whenever a patient dies of typhoid fever some one ought to be hanged. Somewhere between a typhoid fever case and the drinking water of healthy individuals there has been very serious and what may well be called criminal negligence. Of course, occasionally the handling of milk by those in whose houses typhoid fever occurs is the cause of the bacillus getting into the milk and being distributed for long distances. This is, however, more criminally negligent than in the cases where water is the medium of communication.

The rule for people who have taken up country life either as pioneers or permanent residents or for their vacations is that they must know absolutely the source of their drinking water and must assure themselves that there is no possibility of its being contaminated by excreta. In many country places this is extremely difficult. For instance, whenever there are shallow wells as the source of the drinking water (that is, non-artesian wells less than fifty or sixty feet in depth) it is quite impossible to be absolutely sure that sewage does not get into the underground streams which supply the wells. Even a shallow cesspool eight or ten feet deep will sometimes seep thru long distances and seriously vitiate currents of well water at a considerable distance away. This has been proved to be the case over and over again. It is particularly likely to happen if much water is mixt with the sewage. In the old times when farmhouses and country houses were not provided with bathtubs and did not have their laundry tubs connected with the sewer pit the excreta did not penetrate so deeply nor seep so far. Now all this has been changed and while bathing facilities are eminently hygienic measures and their provision a consummation devoutly to be wished, they add to the danger of the diffusion of sewage material thru the soil.

There is but one absolutely sure precaution that will serve as a prophylactic against this danger. That is the boiling of the water that comes from a water supply at all suspected. In this regard it must not be forgotten that not infrequently people living in a particular neighborhood may have acquired a certain immunity to typhoid fever or to the bacilli of it in their water supply. Some of them have had the disease years before, only an occasional person living in the otherwise healthy country conditions may prove to be susceptible. The number of cases of typhoid fever may not be a good index then of the danger from it for a newcomer in a particular locality. City people with less resistive vitality who come out for the summer and whose digestive tract is not used to disposing of somewhat contaminated water may suffer where other people remain free from the disease. City physicians have patients come back from their vacations with typhoid fever and often find it extremely difficult to explain the origin of the cases except on some such theory as this, and the theory is by no means so far fetched as it might seem to non-medical minds, for immunity is a very special individual quality.

Of course, other sources of water as, for instance, small springs, may prove just as dangerous unless one knows exactly where they come from and thru what neighborhoods they pass. Here once more the only absolute safeguard is boiling the water. Some people seem to fear because boiled water lacks some of the taste that we are accustomed to in water ordinarily that it may also be lacking in some quality necessary for health. There is no reason for this fear, however. We have grown accustomed to the taste of certain organic material in water because as a rule rain that falls and passes over the ground or seeps thru it dissolves these harmless organic materials. They exist only in traces, however, and while enough to produce a particular flavor have no effect that we know of on the human constitution. Rain water, especially such as has fallen after some hours of rain has cleared the atmosphere of dust, tastes like distilled water or like boiled water. One reason for the flatness in the taste of boiled water is the

absence of air in it. If the water is allowed to stand for a time, however, with a cloth cover over it it will absorb air and regain something of its more pleasant taste from the oxygen of the air.

As we have hinted, after water the most important source of danger in the country as in the city is from milk. One should know something about the sources of the family milk supply and the conditions under which it is gathered and distributed. Uncooked vegetables represent the other source of danger, but they are seldom responsible for infectious disease. There seems to be no doubt that they do gather in the dust which comes to them certain microbes that are the cause of some of the colicky indigestions that so often follow the eating of uncooked vegetables during the hotter, dryer, dustier months. Pickles and cucumbers probably owe more of their banefulness to some people to the microbes that gather on them than to any substances within them. At least certain recent Russian investigations would seem to indicate that. In a word the danger in country life is in the food and drink. With a little care for cleanliness it can be avoided and then the country becomes the ideally healthy locality that it is supposed to be by tradition.

A Fine Show of Kings

If kings and kinglets are enough like the human race in general to think and ponder—and some of them are—there must have been sober reflections among the monarchs that rode behind Edward VII's remains.

Nine kings in line: as assemblages of kings go it was a likely lot of kings. Two or three of them were known to the world as men of force and influence. The others were gentlemen, well brought up, who have never made any trouble to speak of; and with the help of official programs and insignia of identification they were recognized by the curious multitudes that had never before heard of them, and will have forgotten them before the days of ceremonial mourning are over.

It was their day and their occasion. They were the show; and as a show they were *au fait*. In fact, as the American traveler in civilian garb who brought up the rear is supposed to have ejaculated, they were a "perfectly bully" show.

But therein lay their grief. Sadder than the death of their finest was the passing of their royal substance. In all the mighty throng that filled the streets and open places there was none so poor as *not* to do them reverence! As the world now and then observes Twelfth Night, or marches behind the banners of Knights Templar, so it gazed on the glory of kings, and for the hour gave itself up to the swelling emotions of solemn pomp and ancient ceremony—knowing that all was show!

A hundred years ago—so strange as it may seem—the world yet stood in awe of kings. It feared the king, and in a measure hated him, for the glare of revolutionary fires had not faded from eyes that had beheld their fury. That a century would see the dethronement of kings, great and small was the belief alike of publicists who desired and those who deplored such consummation. The most reckless imagination did not picture a time when the world would cherish its kings as it cherishes castles and abbeys; old armor, old silver and laces; as treasures come down from a world that is no more, and that can never again exist.

Alas and alack! The king is dead! Long live the king!

Mr. Taft and the Tariff

In a "statement by President Taft," published as an interview in *McClure's Magazine*, the President explains that in the tariff revision he did not secure all the reductions he desired, because combinations of sectional interests stood in the way. He finally signed the bill, he says, not because it was a perfect tariff, but because it was the best he could get, and because he did not believe himself justified in holding up the business of the country for months longer by a veto, on the chance of getting a better one:

"It was perfectly clear to me, at the time, that I could achieve a temporary personal popularity by vetoing this tariff bill. It was just as clear that if I did so I would cause such a split with my party in Congress that the entire program of progressive legislation, to which I had dedicated the whole strength of my Administration, would be put in jeopardy.

As it was, I kept the friendship and co-operation of the conservative Republicans in Congress—the only section where opposition might have been expected to develop—for my general program of legislation; and, at the same time, I secured in the tariff bill itself, the means of bringing about what I stand for, and what I believe this country wants, a fair protective tariff, based, not on guesswork, but on actual evidence."

That is to say, he secured provision for the tariff board, which is to ascertain the costs of production at home and abroad. For the investigation which he desires this board to make he has asked Congress to appropriate $250,000:

"A thoro investigation of this kind will take between two and three years. It is not unlikely that, in the light of accurate statistics, we may find that certain schedules in our tariff are too high. If we do, I shall at that time not hesitate immediately to recommend their revision. This is my idea of the proper function of a tariff board. Others have favored another plan. Senators Beveridge and La Follette have urged the choice of a board which would itself prepare and present a schedule of rates to Congress. I do not believe this plan to be feasible—my chief objection being that it would not result in legislation. The House of Representatives is sensitive of its right to originate revenue measures, and resents the delegation of this to bodies outside itself. As a matter of fact, this very plan of a tariff board was tried in 1882, and failed utterly. I believe that the work of a tariff board should be to secure and to present evidence, not to frame a tariff. With this evidence before it, Congress will act fairly and wisely; and the United States will have, under this method, a tariff established on a thoroly scientific basis—as it should have had a quarter of a century ago."

The President's estimate, here exprest, of the new tariff is less favorable than that which he has given in certain public addresses. It is clear that the bill's defects were so manifest, in his opinion, that he considered the expediency of using his veto power. If he believed that the revision was not a just one, his veto should have been attached to it. He sought to prevent a split with his party. He now has the defective bill and also a split. It is a split that menaces the success of his party and of his Administration. It is due primarily to his friendly support of those who controlled the tariff revision, to his approval of the bill by means of his signature, and to his praise of it on various occasions since it became a law. A strong and convincing veto message would have helped him, his Administration and the Republican party. We do not think it would have prevented the enactment of the other bills on his program. They are not in a highly promising condition at the present time, altho the conservative element had its way, and his support, with respect to the tariff.

His plan for the work of the Tariff Board is an excellent one, but he has not yet obtained the needed appropriation. He knows, of course, that the conservative Republicans, whose friendship and co-operation he kept, do not want a thoro investigation and an authoritative report concerning production costs here and abroad. He should insist now upon the support of Congress for this project, both because justice requires such an inquiry and also for the reason that he can help his Administration and his party by making it. But if the money and the explicit authority for such an investigation shall be granted at the present session, it will not be necessary to wait two or three years for a report. Competent persons can ascertain the production costs, with respect to a few of the schedules which are believed to be most unjust, in less than one year.

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A Question of Casuistry

The action of Stenographer Kerby in disclosing the facts about the draft written by Mr. Lawler as if in President Taft's name brings out an interesting question of casuistry. It is beyond question that the relation of a stenographer to his employer is confidential. It would be very extraordinary circumstances that would justify a stenographer in breaking that confidence. His position is much like that of a lawyer to his client, a physician to his patient, or a priest to a penitent. And yet that confidence may sometimes be broken at the command of a court of law. But it is not because he answered questions before the Congressional committee that Mr. Kerby is blamed, but because he disclosed to Secretary Ballinger's foes what was done in Secretary Ballinger's office, and did it with the expectation that it would be of use to them; and that then, at their advice, when he was not likely to be called as a witness, he published the facts in such a way as to

make it sure that he would be summoned to the stand. On the face of it, thus far, that was treachery, just as Secretary Ballinger characterized it. Yet there is another side. Secretary Ballinger did not hire Stenographer Kerby. He does not pay him his wages. He was hired and paid by the United States Government; that is, by the people. He says that his act was not one of treachery to Secreatry Ballinger, but of loyalty to the people who had a right to know what Secretary Ballinger was sedulously concealing. There is some force in that; but, on the whole, it seems to us that he was to blame, that the people had engaged him thru Secretary Ballinger, and that his act was disloyal, and yet not so utterly and unquestionably treacherous as the Secretary regards it. It is not quite clear that it was pure loyalty to the people that dictated his disloyalty to his immediate employer; there appears to be in it a spice of ill will, if not malice.

The Bequest to Princeton

The gift by the will of Isaac C. Wyman of an indefinite number of millions to Princeton University will do more than one great thing for that institution. It will make it a real university, something more than an undergraduate college. It will establish what may be the most amply endowed postgraduate department in the United States. It will in some way settle the feud within the faculty, the trustees, and among the alumni as to the policy of the university. There will be no question as to the acceptance of the bequest, and the consequent establishment of a non-vocational graduate school very nearly along the lines of Dean West's developed plan; for that is particularly indicated in the will of Mr. Wyman. But will the democratic spirit of the university be thereby imperiled, as was feared by President Wilson when the acceptance of Mr. Proctor's gift was under discussion? That question will hardly be raised again; but we may be sure that it will be in the minds of those who control that no aristocracy of scholarship must be fostered, if, indeed, such a thing is possible. Scholarship is essentially democratic. It is in the reach of the humblest. No titled degrees of scholastic nobility, nor any seclusion of buildings ten minutes away, nor imposing processions of hoods and gowns, can separate the graduate from the great people.

A Royal Prayer

With the accession of a new King of England and the religious rites that have accompanied the burial of King Edward and the coronation of George V, we may recall the prayer with which Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, opened the inscription which recounts his service of his divinity in the erection of temples for worship:

"O Eternal Ruler, Lord of the Universe, grant the name of the King whom thou lovest, whose royal name thou hast proclaimed, may flourish as seems good to thee! Lead him in the right way! I am the Prince that obeys thee, the creature of thy hand. Thou hast created me and hast entrusted to me the sovereignty over mankind. According to thy mercy, O Lord, which thou bestowest upon all, give me the love of thy supreme rule! In my heart implant the fear of thy divinity! Grant me whatsoever may seem good before thee, for it is thou that dost control my life."

This prayer is worthy to find a place in modern liturgies.

Birds' Nests

The value of birds about a country home can hardly be overestimated. They count into the economies of country living more and more, as the battle with insects grows fervid. George E. Hoxie, of Westerly, R. I., believes that any farmer will find it advantageous to take a great deal of pains, and some expense, to cultivate bird acquaintance. He has on his homestead over twenty bird houses, and last year every one of these was occupied with either bluebirds or swallows. Around his buildings there were also four nests of barn swallows and seven nests of eave swallows, these raising altogether about two hundred young birds. Beside these there were, within 500 feet of his house, ten robin nests, one of oriole, one of waxwing, one house wren, two chipping birds, two ground sparrows and one king bird—totaling over three hundred insect eaters and sweet singers, belonging to Mr. Hoxie's family alone. He reports that, in his belief, these birds paid a fine sum into his annual income; with all the rest,

giving him a big yield of apples last year, when apples were a rarity. The special foe to the apple crop in 1909 was aphidæ or lice, and these were a legitimate prey for a large number of birds. In fact, almost nothing else could get at them, unless it were bees and hornets. A recent writer says that he would feed a whole bird colony just for the music, "even if they did not help his crops"; adding that, after all, the nicest thing about the whole matter is that the birds themselves are happy. It would be a good thing this spring if every country home could plant out a mountain ash tree, or a wild cherry, or a hedge of Tartarian honeysuckle, just for bird food. It is no small thing to have a choir of red-winged blackbirds or wood thrush singing all summer in your trees for nothing but board and lodging.

Schoolboy Foresters

Making foresters of our schoolboys is a short cut to something better than preservation of our forests. It includes the expansion of our State fisheries, and the preservation of the game that counts heavily into the food reserves of the people. In the early years of our country fish constituted a most important part of diet, and the discovery of the Newfoundland and Labrador fisheries had a most important economic effect on the whole of Europe. The early colonists found fish enough in the streams and wild fruit enough in the fields, including berries, to supply them with nearly all their food. The almost entire elimination of this food supply was a national disaster. What we want now is not only to increase the tillable power of our soil, but to work our way back toward a natural supply of food. It may surprise our readers to know that the production of oysters around New York and Long Island has, in a very few years, increased from one million to twelve millions. The State of New York alone, last year, propagated and placed in the waters of the State over five hundred millions of fish. Twenty-five years ago there was not a forestry school in the United States, and there was but one scientific forester in the country; today the Government is sending out trained foresters, not only for the States to employ, but for corporations and private parties. Now that food prices are rising so rapidly, the people must consider the restocking of their streams as vitally important; equally important the prevention of the drying up of such streams. It is all one question, the preservation of our forests, the restocking of our streams, and feeding the people. Mr. Whipple, State Forester of New York State, mentions among other benefits furnishing of lumber, preserving water supply, cooling the temperature in summer, moderating it in winter, supplying pure air by exhaling oxygen and ozone, supplying windbreaks affecting local rainstorms, forming healthful parks for the people, and allowing the restocking of streams, and thereby an enormous increase of food.

With the death of Dr. H. H. Jessup only one is left, Dr. Bliss, of the older missionaries of the American Board in Syria, of the period before that mission was transferred to the Presbyterians. Yet even Dr. Jessup and Dr. Post and Dr. Bliss and Dr. Van Dyck and Dr. Thompson, his associate in the great task of translating the Bible into Arabic, and Dr. Calhoun were not the veritable pioneers; they were Mr. Bird and Dr. Goodell. Dr. Jessup was a missionary in Syria for fifty-three years and was active in the founding of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, of which Dr. Bliss was president until succeeded by his son. He was a strong man, positive in his beliefs, and greatly respected by the people. His death follows not long after that of his honored associate, Dr. Post, the famous missionary surgeon, but the college remains as their permanent monument and a mighty influence thruout all the Arabic-speaking nearer East.

There seems to be an impression fostered in Japan that it is not dignified for a Japanese youth to come to this country for the purpose of study unless he has money enough to support himself, and that if he tries to pay his expenses by domestic service or other labor he should not be regarded as a student. The whole plan of restriction by our Government, tho aided by that of Japan, appears to us

unfriendly and ungenerous. Our American students are not ashamed to earn their way by very humble service, and equally Japanese youth should not be repelled who work here, tho poor, to gain Western learning. In this connection we may mention that a late Japanese edict gives citizens of other nations resident in Japan the right to purchase or lease land, provided a similar right is given to Japanese in their own country.

It is a pity that the heresy-hunter still persists in his mischief. Last year three young men graduated from Union Theological Seminary, whose answers at their licensure disturbed some of the examiners, but two of them finally escaped the reach of their accusers, one by going into Y. M. C. A. work, and one by going to China. But one of them, Archibald Black, was ordained as pastor of a church in this city, and now he and the presbytery which ordained him and the seminary which graduated him, in which his father is an honored professor, are sternly presented to the General Assembly for condemnation by a secretary of the American Bible Society and a secretary of the American Tract Society. Have they not learned wisdom from the result of the trial by the Assembly of Professor Briggs and Prof. H. P. Smith?

Those who read "Tom" Watson's bitter tirade against the negro and negro suffrage may recall that a few years ago when he was Populist candidate he was seeking the votes of Georgia negroes, that as chairman of the State convention he left the chair to second the nomination of a negro as a member of the executive committee from the States at large. He then declared himself pledged to wipe out the color line in politics and give negroes the rights which the Democrats denied and which the Republicans were too weak to enforce. That is the kind of man he is. His latest ebullition is against foreign missionaries.

The nucleus of Halley's comet passed between the earth and the sun on schedule time during the night of May 18, but in the morning the tail, or part of it, was still to be seen in the east as before instead of in the west as was expected. Whether the curvature of the tail was greater than it appeared to be, so that it lagged behind the comet's head or passed to one side of the earth, or whether the tail divided or shrank at the time, is not yet known. There were no unusual atmospheric disturbances or meteoric displays anywhere, but this does not prove that the earth did not pass thru the tail, for astronomers were generally agreed that no effects would be perceptible from contact with so tenuous an appendage.

If a man wants to be a Methodist bishop, he must get out of the pastorate into the secretaryship of a board of the Church, or, still better, a presidency or at least a professorship in a Church college. Finding the board of bishops weak, the Southern Methodist Conference has just elected seven bishops, of whom one was a secretary, two professors and four college presidents. And yet it is the plain preachers that do the electing.

Another pugilist has been killed in California in a "bout." Nothing else was to be expected when men fight to a finish and a knockout. Such an event ought to suggest to the Golden State that its ore is base, its laws a disgrace to the nation. Just now it is advertising to the world its brutality in a severer fight between two bigger brutes.

Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, finds that the present day undergraduate is an inch taller and four or five pounds heavier than the undergraduate of thirty years ago, and he lays it to athletics. We doubt that. Why not lay it to the generally believed fact that their mothers are taller and more healthy than were their grandmothers?

Just now in many chief cities of Russia the Jews are being forcibly driven out who have been allowed to live outside the pale, or Jewish limits. It is a horrible cruelty, and they should come to this country, or go to Argentina, where they will be allowed to live where they please and be treated like other people.

Insurance

A Safe and Sane Fourth of July

For several years The Independent has advocated a discontinuance of old methods in celebrating the Fourth of July. This does not imply that The Independent lacks patriotism, but in view of the tremendous fire losses, the casualties and fatalities from tetanus and otherwise, which have too long been positive menaces, it has appeared that the time was at hand for radical changes in the methods of our celebration of the day. A quiet Fourth seems now to be probable in New York City under Mayor Gaynor. Certain of the New England cities have followed the lead of New York's Mayor, and in Newport, R. I., and in Melrose, Mass., at least action has been taken looking toward the safe and sane celebration of Independence Day. Chicago, Cleveland and some sixty other cities that are pretty generally scattered geographically have adopted anti-explosive laws that were tried out last year. The same is more or less true of Washington, D. C. Nearly the whole of New England is committed to conservatism in this matter. The Governors of many States have been enlisted in this reform movement, including Governors Comer of Alabama, Shafroth of Colorado, Pennewill of Delaware, Brady of Idaho, Deneen of Illinois, Sanders of Louisiana, Fernald of Maine, Crothers of Maryland, Draper of Massachusetts, Warner of Michigan, Eberhardt of Minnesota, Hadley of Missouri, Morris of Montana, Dickerson of Nevada, Fort of New Jersey, Burke of North Dakota, Benson of Oregon, Ansel of North Carolina, Vessey of South Dakota, Patterson of Tennessee, Prouty of Vermont, Hay of Washington and Davison of Wisconsin. Even the children in Bloomfield, N. J., are in favor of a quiet Fourth if we may judge from the result of a recent straw vote taken by them there, and so the good work goes on. The retailing of fireworks in the City of New York has been prohibited by an order issued by the Fire Commissioner. The Mayor was not at first disposed to favor the issuance of this order, but succumbed to the representations of the ladies of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise and sundry other insistent persons. The figures that have been presented from year to year by the Chicago *Tribune,* tabulating the fire losses and other casualties which have resulted from the traditional unrestricted use of fireworks in honor of the day, have been so appalling that other cities will doubtless follow in the near future in the footsteps of those which have here been named. The New York *Tribune,* in some recent comments made upon proposed new methods of celebrating July Fourth, made many valuable suggestions looking toward the improved celebration of this national holiday. Among other suggestions made in the *Tribune's* article were the revival of the old mummer idea, at one time a feature of the celebration of the day in New England, when the ragshags parade was a morning feature of the celebration of July Fourth. The flying of dragon kites was another suggestion, based, no doubt, upon the Japanese custom of kite-flying. Still another suggestion favored was what was happily called a water day, one feature of which is a trip to the seaside, or as a substitute there was a walk in the woods or in the suburbs. The substitution of a barbecue for the dangerous and noisy Fourth methods of celebration was another proposed plan. Then there is always the possibility of reading the Declaration of Independence to fall back upon. If the old method of celebrating the day could be divorced from injuries to young persons through the careless use of firecrackers and toy pistols and other fireworks, and from the fire losses which have always resulted and which will always result, it might not be desirable to change the old means of celebrating, but under existing circumstances The Independent is heartily in favor of some plan that shall reduce, if not eliminate, the appalling life and fire losses that have taken place for many years, and, as the day is now celebrated, are always likely to obtain.

FINANCIAL

Stocks and the Situation

SALES of stock on the New York Exchange last week were only 1,689,600 shares, against 2,953,000 in the preceding week, and a recent level in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000. But in this dullness prices do not decline. The advance last week, for the four stocks in which more than half the business was done, ranged from 1 to 4½ points, and there were gains for substantially all of the active securities. There have been several causes of this dullness, which is more or less in sympathy with conditions in some branches of industry. Crop prospects are not wholly satisfactory. Probably the crop of winter wheat will fall 30,000,000 bushels below that of last year. The surplus on hand largely exceeds that of one year ago, but high prices discourage exportation. In the steel trade the pace was too hot. Overproduction at the iron furnaces, accompanied by a marked decline of price, has compelled a reduction of output. The railroad companies dislike the bill pending at Washington, and they cannot foresee what the final provisions of it will be. Uncertainty is added to hostility. They have increased wages, but their plans for increasing rates have excited formidable opposition. The political situation does not encourage speculation or investment for an advance. It is plain that at the November elections the Republican party will suffer considerable loss; some expect that it will lose the House. The tariff has not been settled; some think there must soon be another revision, partial or complete. Capitalists, manufacturers and many other business men do not like tariff agitation. It appears that certain persons whose operations have recently swollen the volume of Stock Exchange transactions have withdrawn from the field and are waiting; also that they have been led to do this by some of the reasons just mentioned. But competent and unbiassed students of the situation will not say that it shows any fundamental weakness. On the Stock Exchange, for example, in a remarkably dull and narrow market, prices are maintained and some of them rise.

Increased Dividends

A STATEMENT published by the *Journal of Commerce* shows how dividend disbursements have been affected this year by the return of prosperity. Since January 1, twenty-three steam or electric railroads and sixty-three industrial corporations have increased, begun, or resumed the payment of dividends, and the additional payments thus indicated for the full year amount to $57,624,776, of which $15,003,706 is assigned to the roads, and $42,621,070 to the industrials. Dividends paid by these companies in the first five months of the year (amounting to $297,549,674) exceed by $46,000,000 those paid in the corresponding months of 1909. It is predicted that before the end of the year the list of eighty-six corporations will be increased by more than twenty. The largest addition to the railway dividend fund has been made by the New York Central. In the list of industrials, the Steel Corporation and the American Tobacco Company are the leaders.

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....Statistics published in Germany indicate that the increase of wages there since 1895 has exceeded the increase of prices, which has been about 27 per cent.

....By a vote of 88 to 16 the lower branch of the New York Legislature has passed a bill placing telegraph and telephone companies under the Public Service Commission.

....By the efforts of the Interstate Commerce Commission a railroad war over import freight rates, which would have involved the entire Atlantic seaboard, has been averted. The controversy related to differentials in railroad rates from North Atlantic ports to the West.

....The City of New York is about to receive about $20,000,000 in special franchise taxes from street railway, gas, electric light and other public service corporations, owing to a settlement of suits to collect a little more than this sum. These taxes were imposed by the law of 1900, but have remained unpaid.

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Survey of the World

The President's Traveling Expenses

There was an acrimonious debate in the House on the 26th concerning the customary appropriation of $25,000 for the President's traveling expenses. As the present fiscal year's appropriation has been exhausted, the committee proposed that the appropriation for the coming year be "immediately available." On a point of order raised by Mr. Macon (Democrat), of Arkansas, these words were stricken out. Thereupon Mr. Tawney, chairman of the committee, attacked the Democrats, saying that they had urged the President to accept their invitation to visit their States, and after accepting his hospitality (on his special train, during his trip in the South), had turned about and criticised him in the House for spending money in traveling. "Is this Southern hospitality?" he asked. "Can there be a meaner man than he who invites another man to accept his hospitality, and then, when that man becomes his guest, turns around and kicks him because he accepted the invitation and criticises him, and in effect even charges him for his board?" Judge Bartlett, of Georgia, who entertained the President at his home in Macon, asked where board was charged, and Mr. Tawney replied that he thought it was in Georgia. Judge Bartlett said this was not true, also that he had paid fare on the President's train. Mr. Tawney then read a list of the thirty-six Democratic Senators and Representatives who had invited the President to visit their States, and of the Southern Representatives who had been guests of the President on the train. Answering a question, he admitted that the list had been given to him by the President's secretary, Mr. Carpenter. Whereupon Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, whose name was on the list, said that he had paid his fare for 56 miles. He exprest surprise that the secretary should have sent the list. He couldn't believe that it had been done with the President's consent. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, criticised the President for spending so much time away from Washington.—— On the following day the President made public this letter, which he had sent to Mr. Tawney:

"My Dear Mr. Tawney: I am deeply grieved over the phase which the discussion of the appropriation for the traveling expenses of the President took yesterday. I think it is a legitimate argument in favor of such an appropriation that Congressmen and many others press the acceptance of invitations to visit their sections and districts, because the urgency of such requests indicates the opinion on the part of the people that one of the duties of the President is to visit the people in their homes.

"But the intimation or suggestion that the acceptance by Congressmen of the President's invitation to travel on the train with him in their respective districts or States was a reason why they should not vote their free opinion on the question of such an appropriation is to me a most painful one. In traveling upon the train they were not receiving my hospitality—they were only making a little more elaborate the cordial welcome they as Representatives of their districts wished to give.

"The feature of the discussion yesterday which was especially distressing to me was a suggested reflection on Southern hospitality. The intimation that somewhere in the South board was charged has no foundation in fact, and I never heard it intimated until I saw it in this morning's paper. In all my experience, and I have enjoyed the hospitality of many sections and countries of the world. I never had a more cordial, generous, open, and lavish welcome than I had in the Southern States during my trip, and the slightest hint that puts me in the attitude of a critic of that

hospitality gives me great pain. I am going to take the liberty of making this letter to you public. Very sincerely yours,
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Mr. Tawney published a statement saying he had never reflected upon the proverbial hospitality of the South, and that with respect to the charge for board his remarks had been incorrectly reported. On the same day Secretary Carpenter resigned and was at once appointed Minister to Morocco. The President said his secretary had asked to be relieved because his duties were affecting his health. Mr. Carpenter had been Mr. Taft's secretary for twelve years, beginning in the Philippines, and the President had frequently exprest appreciation of his services.——As the appropriation will not be available until July 1, the President until that date will pay his traveling expenses out of his own pocket. It is estimated that they will exceed $5,000. He traveled on the 29th to New York, where he reviewed the Decoration Day parade. He expects to attend the Bryn Mawr commencement on June 2, the commencement at the Ohio Northern University on the 3d, the commencements of two colleges in Pennsylvania on the 18th, the Yale exercises a few days later, and the meeting of the League of Republican Clubs in New York on the 24th. The commercial organizations of Augusta, Ga., exprest to him by telegraph their desire to contribute $5,000 to meet the deficiency in the appropriation.

Flying from Albany to New York

Glenn H. Curtiss, of Hammondsport, N. Y., flying from Albany to New York City on the 29th, made what is in some respects a new record for aeroplanes of the biplane type. Starting from the tide flats of Van Rensselaer Island, Albany, at 7:03 a. m., he rose to the hight of about 1,000 feet and remained at nearly this elevation for 40 miles. Swinging over the Catskill Mountains, his elevation at one time was about 5,000 feet. Later, he was within 40 feet of the surface of the Hudson River. In the neighborhood of Storm King Mountain, near West Point, he encountered eddies and gusts of wind which made the flight perilous, severely testing the machine and his skill. His first stop, to obtain gasoline, was made near Poughkeepsie, where he remained for a little more than an hour. His second stop was at 214th street, New York City. He had then traveled 137 miles and had really finished his journey, for the terms accompanying the offer of a prize of $10,000 by the New York *World* were that the flight should be from one city to the other, two landings being allowed in the course of it. He stopped at 214th street for oil, and, after resting for an hour, he rose in the air again and passed southward over the city, at times being 1,000 feet above it, landing on Governor's Island, in the harbor, at noon. His flying time for the entire distance of 150 miles had been only two hours and forty-six minutes, or an average of a little more than 54 miles an hour. The average for the fastest railway train between the two points is less than 50 miles. Curtiss's machine is the smallest biplane ever used for such a flight, measuring 30 feet by 30, with planes 4½ feet wide and 4½ feet apart. He used a propeller having a driving power of 350 pounds, and an engine of 50 horse power. This flight makes a new record for speed over so long a course. It is exceeded in distance only by Louis Paulhan's recent flight from London to Manchester, 185 miles, but that flight was really in two parts, with a whole night of rest lying between them, and the average speed was less than 45 miles an hour.

Bribery in the Illinois Legislature

Additional confessions relating to the purchase of votes for the election of United States Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, were made last week, and the number of legislators indicted was increased by four. All this was due to an inquiry concerning the award of a contract for supplying furniture to be used by the Legislature. The lowest bidder was unsuccessful, and it was suspected that bribery had determined the choice of his winning competitor. Senator D. W. Holstlaw (Democrat), of Iuka, a director of four banks, who had been a member of the committee that awarded the contract, was indicted at Springfield, on the 27th, for



CURTISS STARTING FROM POUGHKE EPSIE AT 8.22 A. M., SUNDAY, MAY 29.

perjury, because of his testimony before a grand jury. He had just returned from Baltimore, where, as a delegate from Illinois, he had attended a church missionary convention. On the following day he confessed not only that he was to receive $1,500 for his action concerning the furniture contract, but also that Senator John Broderick (Democrat), of Chicago, had hired him for $2,500 to vote for Lorimer, and that he had received $700 at the end of the session as his share of the "jackpot," or corruption fund, mentioned by White, Link and Beckemeyer, the legislators who confessed four weeks ago. Whereupon Broderick was indicted, and with him Senator S. C. Pemberton (Republican), of Oakland, and Representative Joseph S. Clark (Democrat), of Vandalia, who are accused because of their connection with the furniture contract. The agent of the successful bidder, a Chicago manufacturing corporation, had confessed to the grand jury. Immunity was granted to Senator Holstlaw. One of those indicted four weeks ago is Lee O'Neil Browne, leader of the Democratic minority in the House. It is charged that he hired Link, Beckemeyer and White to vote for Lorimer. When his case was taken up in court, at Chicago, last week, his counsel sought to defend him by asserting that the purchase of a legislator's vote for a Senatorial candidate was not a crime against the State of Illinois, because in so voting a legislator acted as an officer of the United States. If the sale of his vote was a criminal offense, he insisted, it could be considered only by a Federal court.——While Holstlaw was confessing to the grand jury, on the 28th, Senator Lorimer, in Washington, was defending himself in a long speech which he read from manuscript. He denounced all the confessions, and all the published accounts of them, as lies and forgeries. A large part of the speech was an attack upon the Chicago *Tribune,* which printed the first confession, and which, he asserted, sought in this way to destroy a new bank which he was organizing. He desired to "hurl the malicious, heart-

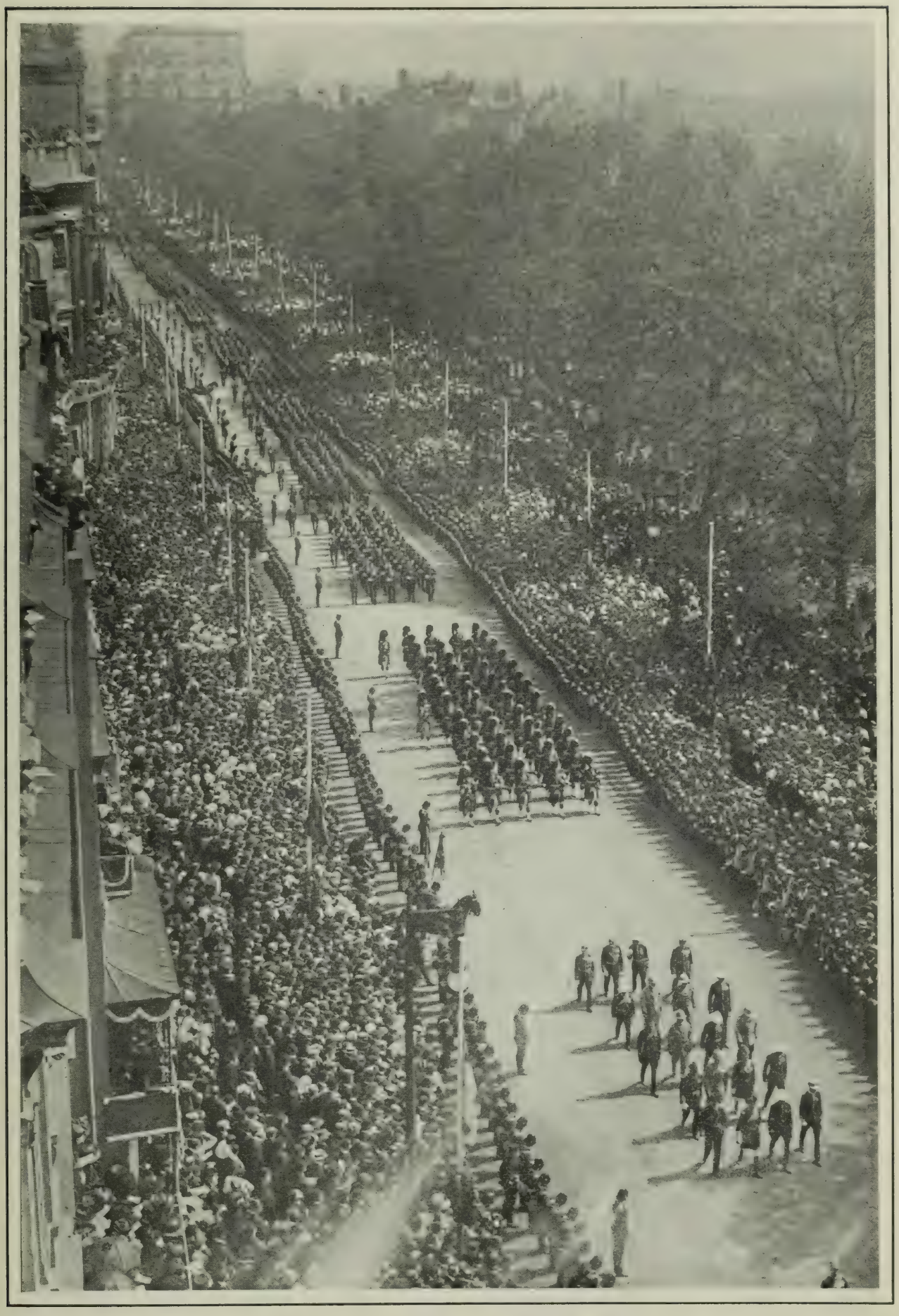
less and satanic lie back into the foul mouth that uttered it." Not a dollar, he declared, had been paid to any man for a vote in his favor. The *Tribune* and the Newspaper Trust had attacked him simply because he would not submit to their dictation. Governor Deneen, Senator Hopkins and Mayor Busse, he added, had formed "a misfit combination" to conspire against him. He asked for an investigation, and probably one will be made by the Committee on Elections.

Confession at the Sugar Trust Trial

At the trial, last week, of Secretary Heike, Cashier Bendernagel, Superintendent Gerbracht and three of their subordinates in the service of the Sugar Trust, for defrauding the Government, the defendants were surprised by the appearance on the witness stand of Oliver Spitzer, recently found guilty and sent to the penitentiary at Atlanta. Spitzer was the Trust's dock superintendent at the great refinery in Williamsburgh, and had been employed by the Trust for twenty-nine years. Having served a few months of his two years' sentence, he was so tormented by his conscience that he decided to confess. He says he did not expect a pardon. President Taft gave him one, however, four days before he testified. On the witness stand he said that the cheating in weights had been going on since 1894. At first bags of lead were used, then packages of paper, and finally the steel springs which the Government's detectives found. He himself had invented this last method of falsifying the weights; he had bored the holes in the seventeen weighing machines, had bought the springs and had devised a red light alarm to warn the employees when a Government officer was approaching. But he insisted that no superior officer had directed or instructed him to cheat; he had merely followed a prevailing custom on the docks. He did point toward the late H. O. Havemeyer, president of the Trust, however, when he testified that at first he had declined to confess because confession would have "taken him into a cemetery." He admitted that in this remark he referred to Mr. Havemeyer. Gerbracht and Bendernagel, he said, had increased the wages of the employees who assisted in the cheating. By Spitzer and other witnesses, and by Heike's letters, it was shown that both the correct weights and the fraudulent weights were used in the Trust's office, the first for paying shippers and for refining, and the second for the payment of tariff duties. There was evidence that Secretary Heike was fully informed as to the differing weights, and that allowance for the cheating was made in balancing the books. After Spitzer had testified, three of the defendants—Harry W. Walker, assistant dock superintendent, and Jean M. Voelker and James F. Halligan, checkers who had used the steel springs—gave up the fight and pleaded guilty.

Nicaragua's Revolutionists

At the beginning of the present week, the revolutionists at Bluefields were completely surrounded by the Government forces. The steamship "Venus" landed 500 soldiers a few miles away, and on the 27th the Bluff, four miles from the city, with the custom house situated there, was captured by assault. For two days there was hard fighting on land in the rear of the city, where the revolutionists repelled the Government's army. American gunners were very prominent in the defense, and it is said that 250 of the Madriz soldiers were killed by the machine guns. After the loss of the Bluff, however, an impression prevailed that Estrada must soon surrender. Having been forbidden by the United States to bombard the city, the Madriz gunboats could not assist the land forces. Our Government speedily took measures to protect American residents. The "Prairie," at Philadelphia, started for Nicaragua, and will land about 500 marines at Bluefields. Owing to disclosures concerning the departure of the "Venus" from New Orleans, some predict that our Government will intervene and insist upon a new election. Publication of the correspondence between President Madriz and his representatives in this country shows that the authorities at New Orleans were intentionally misled concerning the mission of the steamship and the character of her cargo.——Altho



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING EDWARD VII.

The photograph shows the Royal Horse Guards, First and Second Life Guards marching to Westminster.

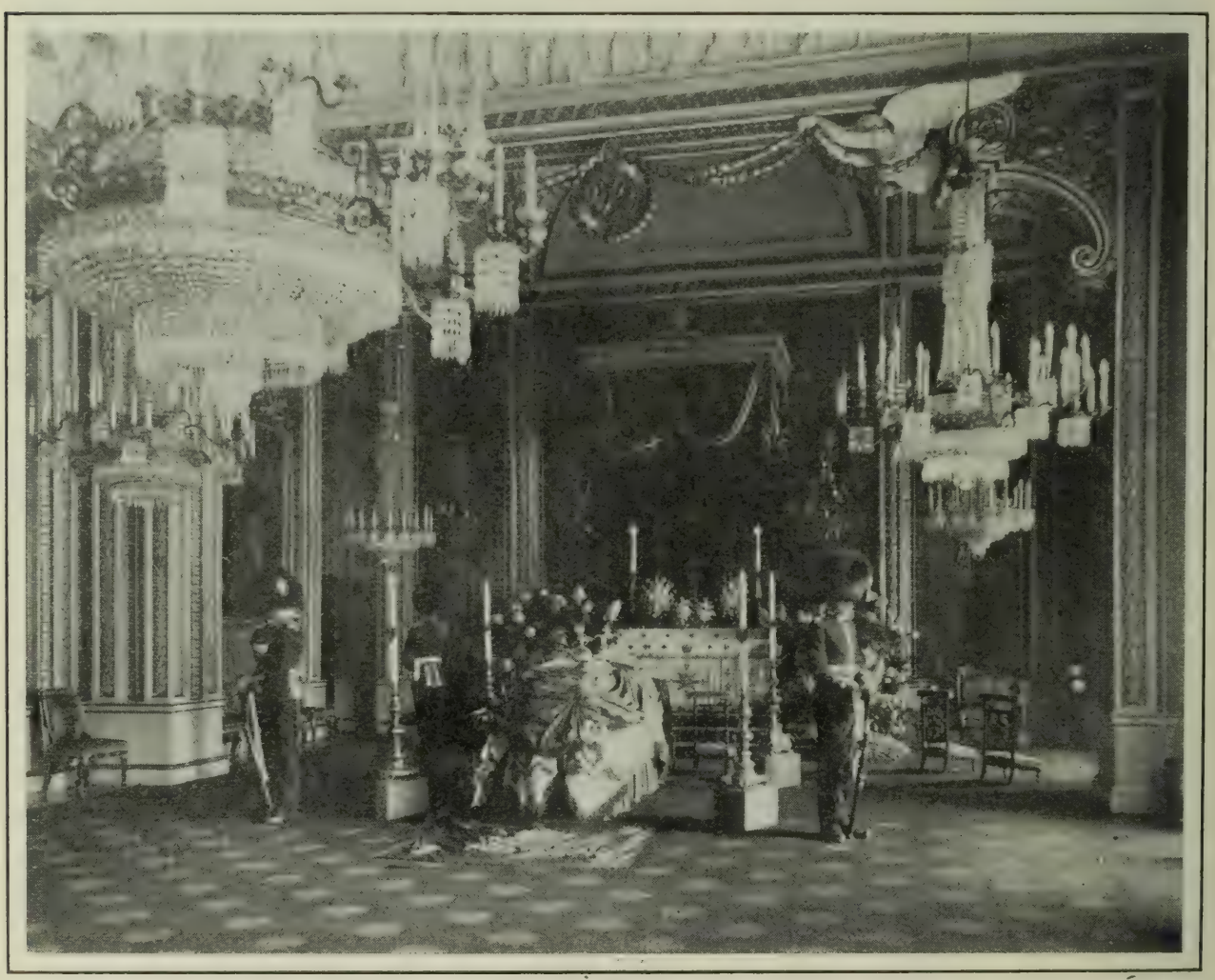
the offer of mediation was accepted by Ecuador and Peru, both countries have continued to prepare for war. It is reported that, in accepting the offer, Ecuador imposed conditions which Peru rejected.——President Taft intends to visit the Isthmus and inspect the canal in the latter part of November next. Work at Culebra has been delayed because 2,000,000 yards of material are sliding back into the cut.

The Prussian Franchise Bill

A severe blow has been dealt to the prestige of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the withdrawal of the bill for the reform of the Prussian electoral system. The bill excited the furious resentment of the Social Democrats and other radical parties because it failed to grant them anything like equality of representation in proportion to their numbers. They began to agitate against it by means of mass meetings and street demonstrations in all the large cities of the empire, which not infrequently resulted in conflicts with the police. On the other hand, the bill when it was sent to the Upper House was amended in such a way as to make it still more conservative. The Chancellor in withdrawing it stated that a continuance of the bitter agitation against the election system was most likely to continue until the Government submitted new legislation representing an endeavor to carry out the Kaiser's promise made in the speech from the throne.

Persia as a Storm-Center

It is apparent that the Near East has of late taken the place of the Far East as the scene of international intrigue. Germany is insisting as strenuously on the "open door" in Persia as we did in Manchuria. The German ambassadors in London and St. Petersburg have protested recently against the refusal of Great Britain and Russia to



THE BODY OF EDWARD VII LYING IN STATE IN THE THRONE ROOM OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

allow Persia to avail herself of any foreign capital for the development of the country and the strengthening of the Government. The German bank at Teheran stands ready to loan money to the Persian Government at lower rates than the Russians are furnishing it for, and the German company which has the franchise for the railroad thru Asiatic Turkey is anxious to get an outlet on the Persian Gulf. There are rumors that American capital is to be used for the completion of this railroad. Its importance lies in the fact that it will provide for the first time a land route to India. This project was a double menace to the interests of Great Britain; it would deprive the British steamship lines of a large part of their trade and it would break the monopoly of the Mediterranean route, which England has secured at so great a cost. German influence was dominant in Constantinople in the days of Abdul Hamid. The Kaiser always posed as the friend of the Sultan, and German officers drilled the troops which conquered Greece. When the Young Turks came into power it was supposed that Germany had been eliminated from the Near Eastern problem, but it appears to have been merely eclipsed. The German Government has now apparently convinced the Porte that Turkish as well as German interests are threatened by the Anglo-Russian dominance in Persia and the two countries seem to be now working together to break it up. It is reported that the Turkish Ministry has changed the route of the projected railroad to Bagdad, the German concession, so that it will not go to either Alexandretta or Aleppo, but go eastward from Adana, the scene of the recent massacres, by a northerly and inland route. Still, it cannot become a route for thru traffic unless it can get an outlet on the Persian Gulf or be carried on to India. In either case it would have to pass thru that part of Persia which has been defined by the Anglo-Russian convention as within the British sphere of influence. In the meantime the British merchants on the Gulf are complaining that their trade is being ruined thru the inability of the Persian Government to maintain order in the southern part of the country. At the port of Bushire the imports and exports, which two years ago amounted to $7,500,000, have fallen to half that. The caravans into the interior have to pay an extortionate tribute to the tribal chiefs and are often robbed besides of all their goods. The British merchants are anxious to have their Government interfere in the south as Russia has in the north. If their demands are complied with it will mean ultimately the destruction of Persian autonomy and the division of that country between the two Powers, which is obviously what Germany fears. The situation is further complicated by the Mesopotamian irrigation scheme. An English company proposes to restore several million acres of the Tigris-Euphrates valley to its former fertility, but this plan is necessarily dependent upon the completion of the Bagdad railroad or some substitute for it.

Foreign Notes

Ex-President Roosevelt was given the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Cambridge University on May 26. After the Latin eulogy by the public orator and the conferring of the degree by the Vice-Chancellor, Canon Mason, Master of Pembroke College, the students lowered from the gallery a Teddy bear and were highly amused when Dr. Roosevelt reached up and patted it on the head.——The conflict between the Irish factions, the Nationalists led by John Redmond and the United Irish League by William O'Brien, has reached the fighting pitch. At Newmarket the O'Brienites attempted to break up a meeting of the Redmond party, and an all-day riot ensued, in which bottles, stones and revolvers were the weapons. Many buildings were burned, and one man was killed and several injured.—— It is regarded as practically settled that Lord Kitchener will be the next Viceroy of India.——The Radicals, who have for a short time had control of the Danish Government, were defeated in the elections of May 20, and the Cabinet of Premier Zahle will resign as soon as the King returns from London. The Radicals in the recent election advocated a reorganization of the National Diet and a repeal of the defense act of 1909.——



EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TALKING TO KAISER WILHELM DURING THE MANEUVERS AT BERLIN.

A submarine disaster even more serious than that which occurred in Japan not long ago was the sinking of the French submarine "Pluviose," when maneuvering near Calais. It was run over, while partially submerged, by a Channel steamer two miles out from the harbor. It sank immediately in 30 fathoms of water, and it was impossible to raise it for some days. The three officers and twenty-four men imprisoned in it perished thru suffocation or drowning.——The French courts, alarmed at the increase of crime, have adopted more severe measures. Heavy penalties are being enforced for financial offenses, and the guillotine has been re-established as a penalty for murder. Three men were guillotined in France and Algeria on May 24, before crowds of spectators. ——In Madrid the accidental explosion of a bomb killed the anarchist who was carrying it for the purpose of assassinating King Alfonso on his return from London. It is reported that the plot included also the assassination of King Manuel of Portugal.——Since the Cretans continue their agitation for annexation to Greece, the protecting Powers have under consideration the reinstatement of the garrison of foreign troops, or, as an alternative, the abandonment of the island to the Turkish Government, to establish its authority as best it may. France and Great Britain have proposed to the other protecting Powers, Russia and Italy, that the Cretans be required to admit Mohammedan deputies to the Cretan Assembly. Recently when the Mohammedan deputies protested against the action of the Assembly in swearing allegiance to the King of the Hellenes, they were insulted and expelled.——Prof. Robert Koch died at Baden-Baden on May 27, of heart disease, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was the foremost of contemporary bacteriologists, and received in 1905 the Nobel Prize for his discoveries. To his researches we largely owe our knowledge of the facts that some of the most fatal diseases that afflict mankind are due to germs, and that the injurious effects of these may be counteracted by antitoxins.

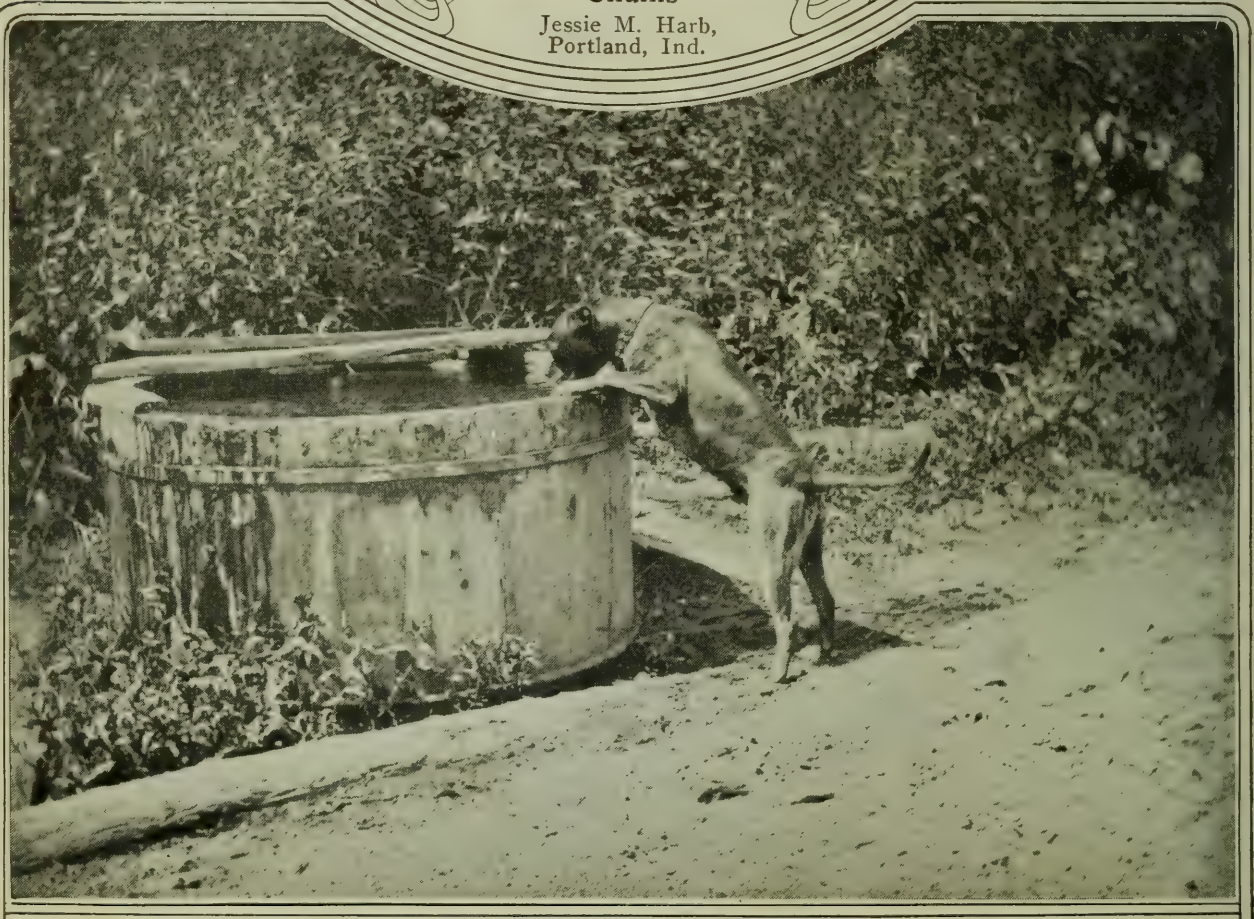


Man's Best Friend

First prize. W. H. Stone, Waltham, Mass.



Chums
Jessie M. Harb,
Portland, Ind.



Jackie is Thirsty
Mrs. Emily H. Terry, Bennington, Vt.



Chop Suey

E. M. Boult and B. Stevens, Pomfret, Conn.



Trump

E. M. Boult and B. Stevens, Pomfret, Conn.



One Touch of Nature

Second prize. E. M. Boult, Pomfret, Conn.



MacGregor

E. M. Boult and B. Stevens, Pomfret, Conn.



Reuben

Mrs. M. A. Hubbard, Chittenango, N. Y.



A Basket Full

Mrs. G. M. Dodds, Pasadena, Cal.

Ann Gora

E. Homn, Media, Pa.



White and Black

E. M. Boult and B. Stevens, Pomfret, Conn.



Black Beauty

New York Camera Exchange.



A Joy Ride

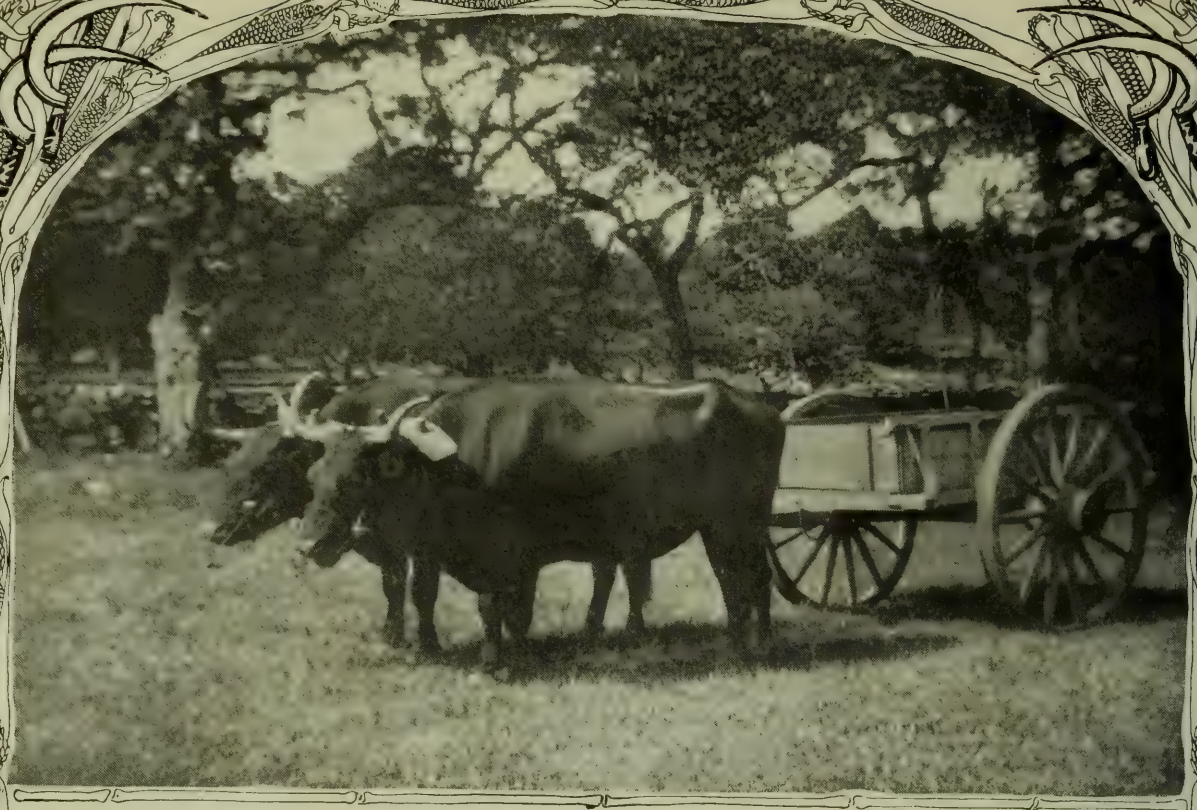
L. C. Lincoln, Canandaigua, N. Y.



Combined Harvester in Action

A. E. Grouewald, Pendleton, Ore.

W·H·M



Resting in the Orchard

Oliver Stone, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Knee Deep in Daisies

Third Prize. Stephen P. Brownell, West Barnet, Vt.

W·H·M



On the Slopes of Catalina Island

Mrs. G. M. Dodds, Pasadena, Cal.



Facing the Camera

Stephen P. Brownell, West Barnet, Vt.



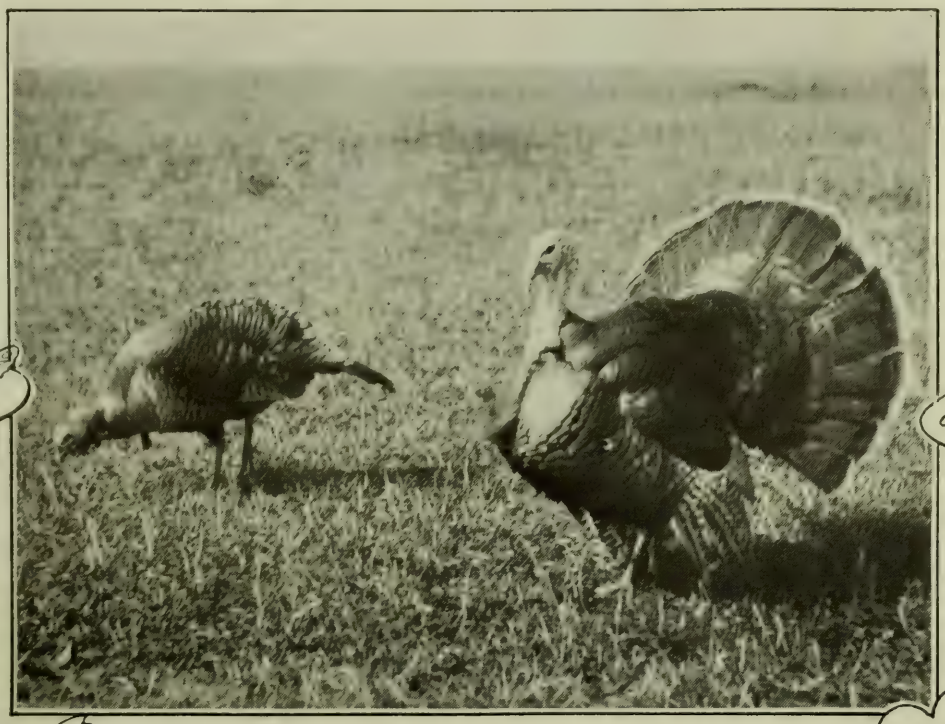
Prospective Sausages on Hillside Farm

Lewis A. Hill, Leechburg, Pa.



Chantecler and His Harem

Stephen P. Brownell, West Barnet, Vt.



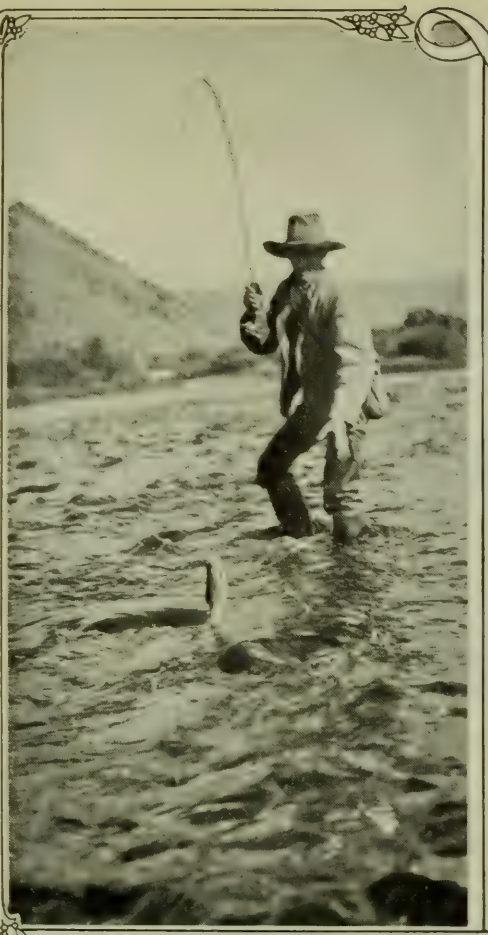
Strutting

Stephen P. Brownell, West Barnet, Vt.



The Silvery Shimmer of the Stream

Armand Tibbitts, Waukesha, Wis.



Almost

Ruth Harger, Abilene, Kans.



Happy Days

F. L. Moore, Cheyenne, Wyo.



Fisherman's Luck

Frank H. Cloyes, Waltham, Mass.



Not Yet in Cold Storage
Mrs. W. W. Cook, West Brattleboro, Vt.



Young Leopards at Mt. Silmdee South Africa
Frances W. Bates, Garden City, Kans.



My Old Pet Hen
A. M. Aldrich, Londonderry, Vt.



Smallest of the Antelope Tribe,
Mt. Silmdee, So. Africa.
Frances W. Bates, Garden City, Kans.



The Grand Old Parties

Armand Tibbitts, Waukesha, Wis.



The Judge on the Bench

Thomas R. Hughes, New York.



Our Tame Chipmunk

Stephen P. Brownell, West Barnet, Vt.



Somebody's Coming

Orestes Newcomb, St. Leo, Fla.



Bunnies

R. W. Churchill, Limerick, Me.



The Flight of the Laughing Gulls

Herbert K. Job, West Haven, Conn.



The Laughing Gulls Along Shore

Herbert K. Job, West Haven, Conn.

For an Album

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

[I have before me an album for which Whittier wrote upon its first page these dedicatory lines fifty-seven years ago. They were written for a young lady, a neighbor and distant relative of the poet, and they have never appeared in print.—S. T. PICKARD.]

LIKE a virgin heart, unwrit
By the pen of passion yet
By familiar touch or look,
Unprofanéd lies thy book.
What shall fill the spotless pages?
Lover's vows or thoughts of sages?
Shall it Friendship's altar prove,
Or the burning shrine of Love?

Human Love, I give thee warning,
Is the shadow of the Morning
On the meadow, on the water,
Ever growing short and shorter,
Narrowing in the sun, and gone
Ere the weary noon comes on.
Human Friendship is the shadow
Of the Evening on the meadow,
Ever deepening, ever growing,
While the sun is downward going,
Till o'er all the rosy light
Flow the silent waves of night.

Love of God is more than these—
Shade of Eden's holy trees—
Palms the storm has never tossed,
Sacred shelter never lost.
In thy Duty's little round,
Seek it while it may be found,
While thy path of life is wet
With the dews of morning yet,
Ere the night of death shall fall
And the darkness cover all!

J. G. W.

AMESBURY, 16th 3d mo. 1853.



Vacation Experiences

[There is opportunity for an interminable triple debate on the question of which is the most enjoyable: (a) to look forward to a vacation; (b) to be having one, or (c) to tell about it afterward. It depends on circumstances and still more on temperament. At any rate category (c) is not to be despised as is evidenced by the generous response to our request for vacation stories. We hope that all of our readers who have not sent us their experiences will have such enjoyable vacations this summer that they will be moved to share their pleasure with the rest of THE INDEPENDENT circle next year. We may imagine a very big camp fire around which all our readers are seated on folding stools, boxes, wagon seats, logs, blankets and the solid earth, in attitudes graceful or comfortable, or both, or neither, while "That reminds me" comes spontaneously from each one in the ring. That is the spirit in which we would wish these frankly personal letters to be read. If our subscribers do not like this sort of "amateur night" vacation number they should stop writing to us that they do like it. Then we will hire some professional writer to take a vacation and narrate it in the usual professional way.—EDITOR.]

Vacations on the Instalment Plan.

When I have seen the call for vacation letters in years past, I have thought with regret that I certainly could not write on that subject, because I had never taken a vacation. For over twenty-five years I have lived in the same spot, brought up a large family, made butter, many thousand pounds in all, and helped as I could with any farm work in progress. Leaving my work to seek rest and change elsewhere, was not to be thought of.

However, as I suppose I am not very different from other people, and as all seem to agree that one *must* have vacations to keep refreshed in mind and body and so fit for work, I began to wonder if I could have had some "unbeknownst," as it were. Then it came to me as by an inspiration. I had been taking my vacations on the instalment plan, and that is why life has always seemed so fresh and interesting.

The instalments have been of all kinds and lengths, and taken at all sorts of times and seasons. I am not sure that an account of them would be of use or interest to any one else, but possibly it would.

The first, last and most frequent escape from the cares and worries of every-day life came thru reading. I cannot remember when I did not read. Since I have been keeping house, nearly every evening when I was well and the family alone, I have read aloud. To give one's self up to Scott, Dickens, George Eliot, Bayard Taylor and their like, is to travel farther from a rocky New England farm than one could get in any other way. Gibbon, Froude and Lamb rocked the babies with me. The news of the day, *The Youth's Companion* and THE INDEPENDENT, usually go to the table with me, and are shared with the others in bits, till I can lean back and finish the "nooning" with a short story or article.

Of longer duration and at longer intervals, I have taken quite a different vacation. It might not appear like one to the casual observer, but that is what it was. To leave the work-a-day part of the house and stay for days in the "other room," where the few best things are, the prettiest pictures, and the bookcase behind the door; nothing to do but lie still and be waited on, and look at the new treasure beside one—and no one but the maker ever found painting or sculpture so charming—is surely rest and change. So long a rest, and so great a change, that the first return to ordinary life seems like coming back from a far country, and the rooms have a strangely odd and unfamiliar look.

Perhaps, too, it would not seem like a vacation to every one, to work for a few minutes in the kitchen garden; but it does to me. I am convinced that many of my ancestors must have been gardeners. Why else should it give me such pleasure to watch and tend the growing things; such delight to see

currants and blackberries bending under their loads; such solid satisfaction to carry my trophies in to supply the table? Even when there is no time to work among the plants a few minutes' walk thru the garden before dark is a great comfort.

Then there are the instalments that come in the time of greatest stress of farm work—haying time. They come in the shape of riding the horse-rake. I never longed to ride horse back, but I feel an enjoyable exhilaration as I mount my wheel and roll away. A professional pride in the work, too, is part of the pleasure; it has always been my work, and no one else can do it quite so satisfactorily. But the real vacation part consists in the much prized hour or two that I have all to myself; nothing to break in upon my thoughts; leisure to take my fill of the beautiful landscape spread out before me; often to watch the showers go circling past to north or south. I have counted five or six in sight at once. All these, blended with the scent of clover and notes of birds and the ever-changing forms of summer clouds against their deep blue background, give a refreshment to the soul that goes deep and lasts long.

I am afraid my story is growing too long, so I will only mention the flower-hunting rambles taken with the children as they grew old enough, the long drives across the beautiful country when the time came that they must be carried "away to school," and brought home again, and the delightful visits to those who have set up household altars for themselves.

In fact, as I look back over my life it seems too full of pleasant change and restful intervals to need any set and planned vacation.

A. E. P.

MAINE.

How We Climbed Evans.

We were women in the thirties but our souls were young as we set forth that August afternoon in quest of adventure. My companions were seasoned mountain climbers with many peaks to their credit. The boulder fields of Long's and the glacier heights of the Arapahoes were to them twice-told tales. As for me, I could rough it with any one. We had all been in camp in Platte Canyon, so from there we made our start. Our goal was Mount Evans, 14,321 feet high. We obeyed the mountain dictum as to dress, the rucksacks were on our backs and our blankets, army style, over our shoulders.

It was 4 p. m. when we began our journey up Elk Creek. The hot sun beat down into the canyon and made our twenty pound packs weigh untold tons. Till the shadows began to lengthen on the hillside, we walked leisurely enjoying the wild flowers and fruit and the music of the creek's waters. Moonlight found us enjoying keenly the cool breezes which came down the canyon. The packs had lightened and our steps had quickened. Here and there in more open spots in the canyon we passed a ranch and unwittingly stirred up the dogs on guard. We had been seeking the home of



THE THREE TRAMPS.

one, Dean, a whilom guide. When we dared to face the yelping dogs we gleaned facts for the way at the ranches passed. Eleven o'clock found us still below the Dean ranch, so we determined to camp for the night. Between the road and the creek we built our fire and cooked our supper of bacon, tea, bread and cheese. Around the blazing fire we curled up for the night. Even with a pair of woolen blankets and a continuous fire we were none too warm. The coyotes' distant howl was the only disturbing sound that night. By dawn we had breakfasted and were again ascending the canyon. At the Dean ranch we received advice for the surest mountain trail. Evans loomed before us with snow filling its great crevasses. We set forth jubilantly and all day climbed steadily upward. After the first few miles no trail was found so it was little wonder that in the tall timber and deadwood we should go astray. When at last we emerged on a swampy plateau short of timber line we found ourselves about four miles north of Evans. It was 4 p. m., rain was falling and the wind rising. Safety lay in getting down to the nearest habitation for the night and making another attempt next day. For four hours we plunged down the rough mountain side and at last reached a small ranch. We begged leave to sleep in the barn but were offered the tiny attic of the cottage. It was the only available dry spot as rain was falling heavily. We munched bread and cheese and rolled up in our blankets on the board floor. We had done about twenty-five miles of mountain work that day, so it was little wonder that we slept like the dead. Once again we were on our way by dawn, but this time down the canyon to the guide's ranch. There we rested until he made all arrangements to accompany us. That afternoon we drove by another and more circuitous way over an almost obliterated road to a sheltered spot at the foot of Evans. There we spent the night sleeping warmly in our blankets by the great camp fire.



We were stirring betimes next morning. Breakfast over and the horses hobbled, with chocolate and raisins in our pockets we began the climb. It was rough going. Marshy plateaus, willows, fallen timber, ice, snow and mountain streams were inevitable. As we were on that side of the mountain where there is no definite trail it took us till high noon to make the top. Great was our reward. There spread before us were snow-capped peaks by the hundred. Gray's and James's, Long's and the Arapahoes, Pike's and the Ten Mile Range, all awed us into silence. The keen winds cut thru us. As we reached timber-line a sudden mountain storm broke over us. Despite the heavy thunder and lightning we sought shelter in the pines. As the mercury fell the rain became sleet and then snow which carpeted the mountain side. The storm spent we plunged downward. The first patch of tall willows drenched us to the skin, so we elected a more roundabout way home. This proved fatal, for our guide, driven from his customary haunts, lost himself and us in the storm-swept hills. For hours the valleys and hills, the close timber and dead wood, the swollen creeks and marshy ground knew us intimately. We walked and climbed steadily until at 7 p. m. good fortune brought us into the valley where our camp lay. For hours we had walked as mere automatons and feet and legs moved independently of volition. The horses hitched, we wrapped ourselves in every available dry thing and set out for the ranch. Here we ate like wolves before divesting ourselves of the wet things and crawling into comfortable beds. By sun-up we were again on the road. This time we sought an indistinct trail over Green Mountain and down Slaughter House Gulch, reaching Platte Canyon four miles below camp. Here were warmth and cheer and a good dinner to round out our adventure.

M. E. V. Fraser.

Denver, Colo.

The Attractions of Country Life.

When my chum Nellie and I graduated from a Chicago high school we had never been outside the city limits. We had listened with longing hearts as other students talked of visiting in the country or going to the mountains or seashore for the summer, but we knew that our parents' slender resources had been taxed to keep us in school, and now we were eager to find not an outing but an occupation .

When talking of this my Aunt Mary, whose home was on a farm ninety miles away, impulsively said, "Why, girls, I'll promise you both an outing and occupation if you are willing to work and will go home with me. My neighbor, Mrs. Macy, and I need help this summer and can give you an opportunity to practise what you have learned in your school's cooking department. I warrant a few months of country life would be good for you both!"

'Twas soon settled, and next Monday we three were speeding westward, Nellie and I feasting our eyes on the green fields, the winding streams with their fringe of trees, pastures with fine herds of cattle or horses, and cosy farm houses that make this country in June a vision of beauty. Space forbids details. I can barely hint at the experiences and benefits that summer brought us. How we girls found the air purer, the fruit sweeter, the flowers more abundant and beautiful, and the people and life more real than aught we had known before. We often worked to the tired point; but how we reveled in cooking with such abundance of fresh eggs, rich milk, golden butter, fine, crisp vegetables and well-ripened fruits; what pleasure we found in keeping those sunny, roomy houses in order, in learning to gather and put up fruit, and in various other duties. Nellie called each day's work "a picnic," but we found many other pleasures.



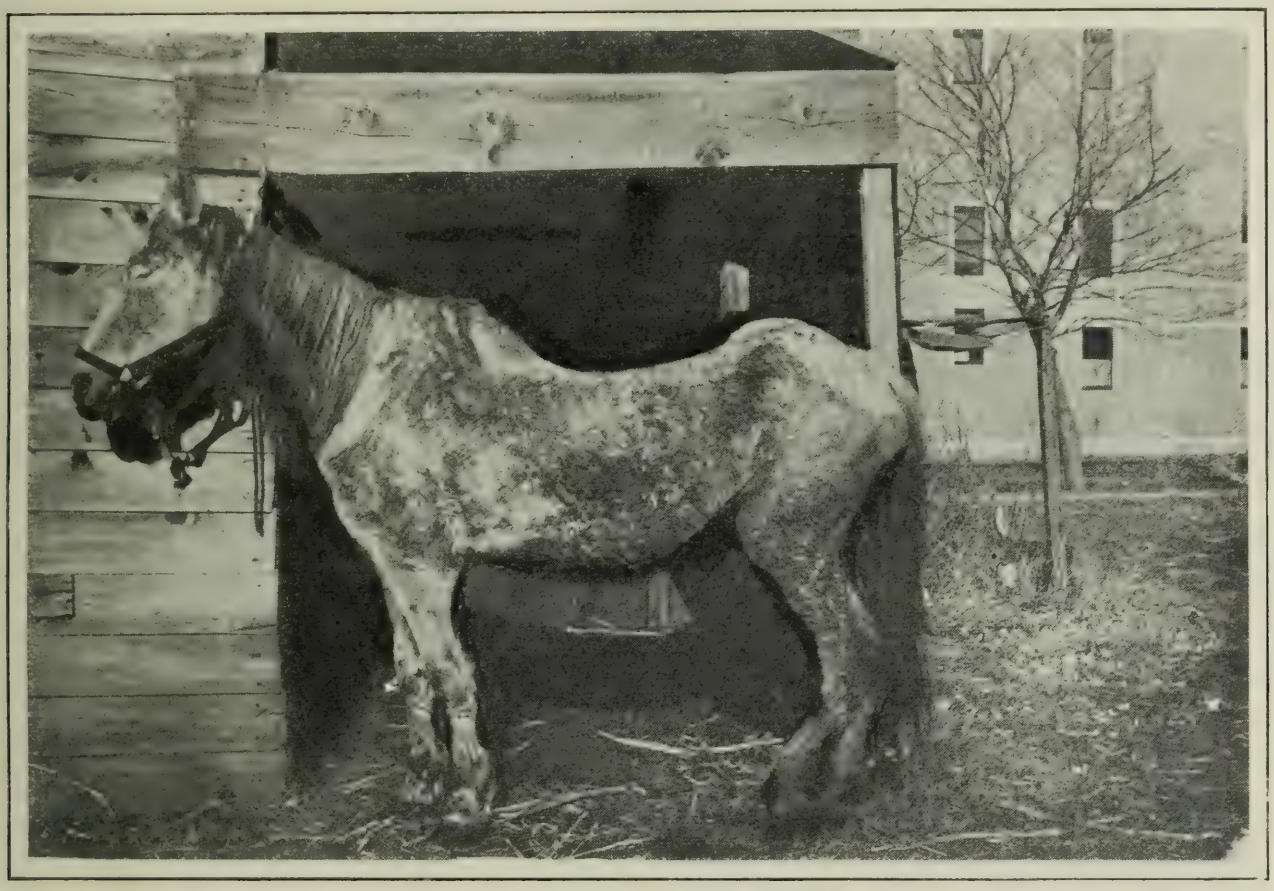
Mrs. Macy's son Jim, lately

from the Agricultural College, was an enthusiastic botanist and soon found we were too. Then followed many pleasant strolls together, hunting for specimens, or, better still, we skimmed the country roads for miles around behind Jim's spirited driving team that so often needed exercise. By autumn we were so in love with country life that we gladly became "country school marms."

Six years have flown. Nellie is now a successful teacher in our nearest town while I am truly,

FARMER JIM'S HAPPY WIFE.

IOWA.



AS "JOE" UNDOUBTEDLY LOOKED AFTER THE TRIP.

Six Hundred Miles in a Buggy.

We were two college fellows out canvassing in Northern Ohio and wished to close the summer with a lark of some kind. As we had more time than money, and horses were reasonable and old buggies cheap that summer, a cross country drive was decided upon and Newburgh-on-the-Hudson selected as our objective point. We accordingly bought a strong horse—"Joe" we called him—a decrepit old buggy and a makeshift harness. A heavy horse blanket found one day in the road was added to the outfit. Clothes were carried in two valises in the bottom of the buggy.

Our course was laid across Northern Ohio and Pennsylvania, meeting the Susquehanna River about fifteen miles south of the New York line. This we followed for fifty miles and then turned east on a splendid pike which led us to our destination. Fifteen days were consumed in the trip, one being spent in rest. We wished to go as cheaply as possible and as a result were in bed only two nights out of the fourteen. The others were passed camping out in the woods or along the road or sleeping in the hay. After walking and driving all day a hay mow was an ideal place for a restful sleep, and our usual supper of bread and milk seemed as good as a course dinner. The country people charged us nothing for stabling the horse or for a bed in the hay, and frequently refused pay for the simple provisions obtained from them. Every one seemed to be interested in our long trip and desirous of helping us along. There was plenty of fruit thru the country to be had for the picking, and milk and bread and butter and other simple things could be obtained for a trifle, so that our living cost us less than ten cents a day apiece. Oats for "Joe" amounted to about twelve cents a day.

The total distance covered was 625 miles, making an average of nearly 45 miles a day, much of which was over mountain roads in a bad state of repair. The greatest distance covered in one day was 54 miles, the shortest 30 miles. This may appear like a hard trip for a single horse and it must be acknowledged that "Joe" was tired out when he pulled us into Newburgh. But after a week's rest he had recovered his old spirits and was sold for just what we paid for him.

The trip was not devoid of difficulty or excitement. This horse of ours was a country chap and had never seen an electric car. On the second day out we met one suddenly at a turn in the road and were promptly turned over in the ditch and dragged thru the grass and mud at a rate which put the car to shame. There was scarcely anything left of the buggy but a memory. We hauled all that could be found into a neighboring town and were allowed fifty cents on it in a bargain for another old vehicle, which made the rest of the trip without serious mishap.

In many places the mile posts were inaccurate and misleading. It was the source of continual amusement and some annoyance to be told by one guide post "——ville 5 miles," and about three miles further have it announced by seemingly as good an authority that the village was still five miles distant. In some parts of the sparsely settled country the few men we met seemed to have no better conception of distance than the silent monitors by the wayside.



THE GYPSY QUEEN.
Otherwise the author.

One evening we were driven out of our camping place in an open woods by a wild cat, which made the night hideous by yelling at us from the treetops. "Joe" absolutely refused to stay in that vicinity. Another time a big cat and kitten stopped within a few paces to inspect us in a leisurely way and it was then that we most keenly regretted having taken no firearms.

As an inexpensive and healthful outing this trip was a great success and took us thru a country of unsurpassed scenic beauty. The pictures imprest upon our minds during those two weeks will never cease to charm and delight.

Below is a statement of expenses incurred:



Horse	$50.00
Harness	1.50
First buggy	6.50
Second buggy	8.50
Repairs en route	.75
State maps	.50
Maintenance (horse) en route	1.75
Maintenance (men) en route	2.13
	$71.63
Received by sale of horse	50.00
Net cost	$21.63

W. L. DUBOIS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Gipsying.

It was the month of August when a number of college students, consisting of eight girls, including myself, two of the girls' brothers and a chaperon, started for a week's outing as a mimic band of gypsies.

We fitted up two huckster wagons for the purpose. The coops were removed, the floors in the back of the wagons were covered with straw, and plenty of bedclothes; in the front were placed a few old chairs, and at the sides were hung convenient bags and several lanterns; the chests in the front of the wagons, which the hucksters use for groceries, were utilized as receptacles for our food supplies. In regard to dress, we imitated, as nearly as possible, the typical gypsy. To prevent an overamount of baggage, as well as to enhance the reality of the trip, each one was allowed but one luxury, manicuring instruments, powder puffs, etc., were classed as such.

Thus it was that we, the imitative nomads, started out, and it was surprising how soon we entered into the gypsy spirit. The balmy air, together with the jolting of the wagons, gave us at once that lazy and satisfied feeling, with all ambition thrown to the four winds, and we felt that we were indeed the children of Nature.

We made but few stops save to cook our simple meals in the cool shade of a tree, or near a forest, with its outstretched leafy branches always ready to welcome us to its sacred precinct. The birds sang to us, the fields and their crops seemed planted and cultivated for us alone and not for the owner. The evenings were spent around a campfire, telling stories, popping corn, and roasting marshmallows. And when bedtime came our beds were ready for us on the straw in the wagons, and the boys bivouacked in hammocks which they hung between the two wagons.

In this manner we traveled from day to day, enjoying the varying landscape, and with an occasional excitement, such as a storm, a begging experience and an effort on the part of some farmer to trade horses with us. But the meeting of a real band of gypsies, and their proposal that we travel together, we consider the best reminiscence of the trip.

LOUISE ESPEY.

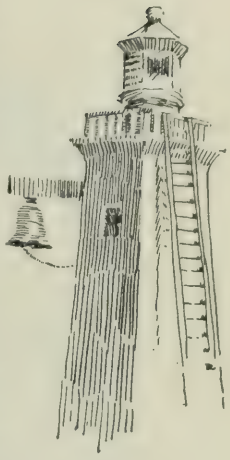
RISING SUN, IND.

Ideal.

A vacation demands the following ingredients: Pleasure (including rest and recreation), 40 per cent.; economy (including old clothes), 50 per cent.; and education (things worth seeing), 10 per cent. And but one form can give these ingredients in the proper proportions—a cruise. Get a boat—very inexpensive when several share the rental; eat whatever you want, cooking it yourselves; and sail along the shore of Connecticut. Start anywhere east of Hell Gate, and stop when your time allowance has run out.

Rest—you can have all you want; anchor when you will, and sleep the whole day if you are so inclined. Sail, fish, watch passing vessels (and they are many and varied, both day and night), according as the spirit moves you. And do not forget to wear old clothes, thereby extending the life of your business and other suits perhaps for another season. And, oh, the comfort of old clothes!

Education (which also borders on the 40 per cent. ingredient)—Long Island Sound is lined with places of interest. You can see countless homes of beauty which are the millionaires' summer residences. You can go up the Housatonic River and get a taste of New England quietness, or visit South Norwalk and Bridgeport and see her bustling side. Stop off at New Haven and see the famous Yale University, when freed from the ant-like students of her campuses. And, a little further down ("down," for you are going east), you can see at least three towns that claim to have first housed her, tho finding that the official recognition is given to Saybrook. On the way you can twist thru the miniature Thousand Islands, behind one of which islands Captain Kidd is reported to have hidden from the passing British, lowering the topmasts of his vessel because they extended above the treetops. And all along there are interesting things to be seen.



We must only mention the safety of such a cruise. The shore is everywhere indented with small but safe harbors and gentle but deep streams which come down from the hills. So that no storm can ever arise too quickly for you to be unable to reach an absolutely sheltered anchorage. And, lastly, there are the countless hills which rise from near the shore, from which you may get an aeronautic view of the distance covered each day and to be covered the next day.

Rev. George Roberts, Jr.

Saranac Lake, N. Y.

This Ends Well.

We married. We settled down. For a number of years after this interesting event, business was king. Seven days in the week the public was master. Our only outings an



SOLID COMFORT.



occasional flight to a nearby wood lot. One winter's night there was a crackling, roaring, blazing, and the ties that bound us were burned. 'Tis an ill fire that burns nobody good. Our first vacation was begun.

There were preliminaries extending thru some months, then we boarded a train, speeding gleefully westward, considering a section in a tourist car a palace of delight. A camping tour of seventeen days, to and thru that great wonderland—the Yellowstone National Park—followed. We drove a distance of some three hundred miles, storing in our minds pictures of the beauty and grandeur and awfulness of Nature, to be recalled if ever again we're fettered by civilization.

Is our vacation ended? By no means. We're right in the midst of it, peacefully squatting on a homestead on a high, rolling prairie in western Idaho.

We are a modern Robinson Crusoe and his Friday. Have built our dwelling above, around and beneath us. Our bedstead, tables, chairs, wardrobe and haybox are all homemade.

There's a shelter, too, for our team, Tex and Prince, for Hendrick, our lordly rooster, and our thirteen hens. Only hens we ever owned, and they lay. How that first egg filled us with pride, such a nice egg, so big and undoubtedly fresh! We are miles from a railroad, and twenty from the church of our choice, but the team are good roadsters, and the everlasting hills, the mountains, glorified at sunrise and sunset, declare His presence and perpetual care. We duly observe the holidays as they come. Christmas made christmassy, the New Year watched in, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays faithfully celebrated. Mail ventures thrice weekly within two miles, always bringing letters, papers and magazines. "INDEPENDENT come today?"

"Yes."

We'll survey the world, criticise the contributors, disagree with the editor, and when the year draws to a close send in our subscription for 1911.

MINA P. COWLES.

BADGER, IDAHO.

The Time of Our Lives.

There were two of us. We were students in college and purposed to have a vacation that would be an epoch in history. We settled on a trip of five hundred miles in an open boat and a camp on a desert island far from civilization. There would be no delicacies, no books, only open air and Nature and fish. I knew a little about sailing and my chum knew it all. The boat was only eighteen feet in length, sloop-rigged and not a very good goer. Getting out of the river into the lake she went aground and we had to get out into the water and lift her off. The first day out was all that heart could wish, and we decided to sail all night. My watch was from eight to twelve. Mate's from twelve to four. By two a. m. mate had boxed the compass with that boat more than once surely and had lost both his bearings and his temper besides coming within an ace of an upset. It was the opinion of the little compass that we were headed for shore, so I put the helm over and we cruised about for daylight. Until noon we were lost; then, rounding a point to get out of a pocket, with the wind on shore, we came as near going on the rocks as we could and escape, which we had no hope of doing after we struck the surf.

Three days later, as the sun was going to its rest, we found our desolate isle. The tent was soon up and all hands turned in. Alas and alas! We had not dreamed of such a reception. Sleep was impossible. We covered our heads, roasted and smothered, got into the boat and anchored out, but it was no use. The dawn was a welcomed deliverer. Now for fish. After we had trolled entirely around the island and had not felt a single strike, the mate pulled in his three lines and there was a bass on each hook. He evidently had dragged them along some distance as they were drowned.

It rained a little that day, then drizzled for three days and poured for two more. On the seventh day our allotted time for camping had expired, and we piled everything, soaked and dripping, into the boat and sailed forth to find a dry spot somewhere, if such a thing could be reached. In a rough farm house a motherly woman put us to bed and dried our clothes while we slept the sleep of the innocent. When the deluge had subsided our little craft pointed its bow out into the great lake headed for home. Two hours later the pennant had gotten itself jammed into the main halyard block, a dangerous situation, so I climbed the mast, held on with my legs and teeth and tore out the obstruction. At noon a calm of two hours delayed us in midocean. Then came adverse winds and rain. It was midnight when the murmuring surf told of the approaching shore and we dropped anchor. The few provisions left were uneatable the next morning because dissolved in water, and we missed both breakfast and dinner. All day long we tacked in a choppy sea, and toward evening the bowsprit broke, but finally the wind died out and we settled for a seven mile row, which completed our trip as planned, at three o'clock the next morning.



I hear some one say, "That was a cat-and-dog kind of a vacation." Well, some people are not far up on vacations. They think they are vacating when they sit on a hotel veranda and talk, or stand on a dock and catch baby perch, or read some inspiring romance of freedom, wherein a woman finds it by deserting her husband and three children and running off with another woman's husband. How lovely! We sailed our five hundred miles, made a venturesome dash of sixty miles across one of the great lakes in an open boat,

were lost at sea, came within one of drowning and ten feet of wrecking, were devoured by mosquitoes, dissolved in rain, benumbed with cold, hungry and faint, but we pulled that expedition off according to plan and had the time of our lives. G. FREDERICK.

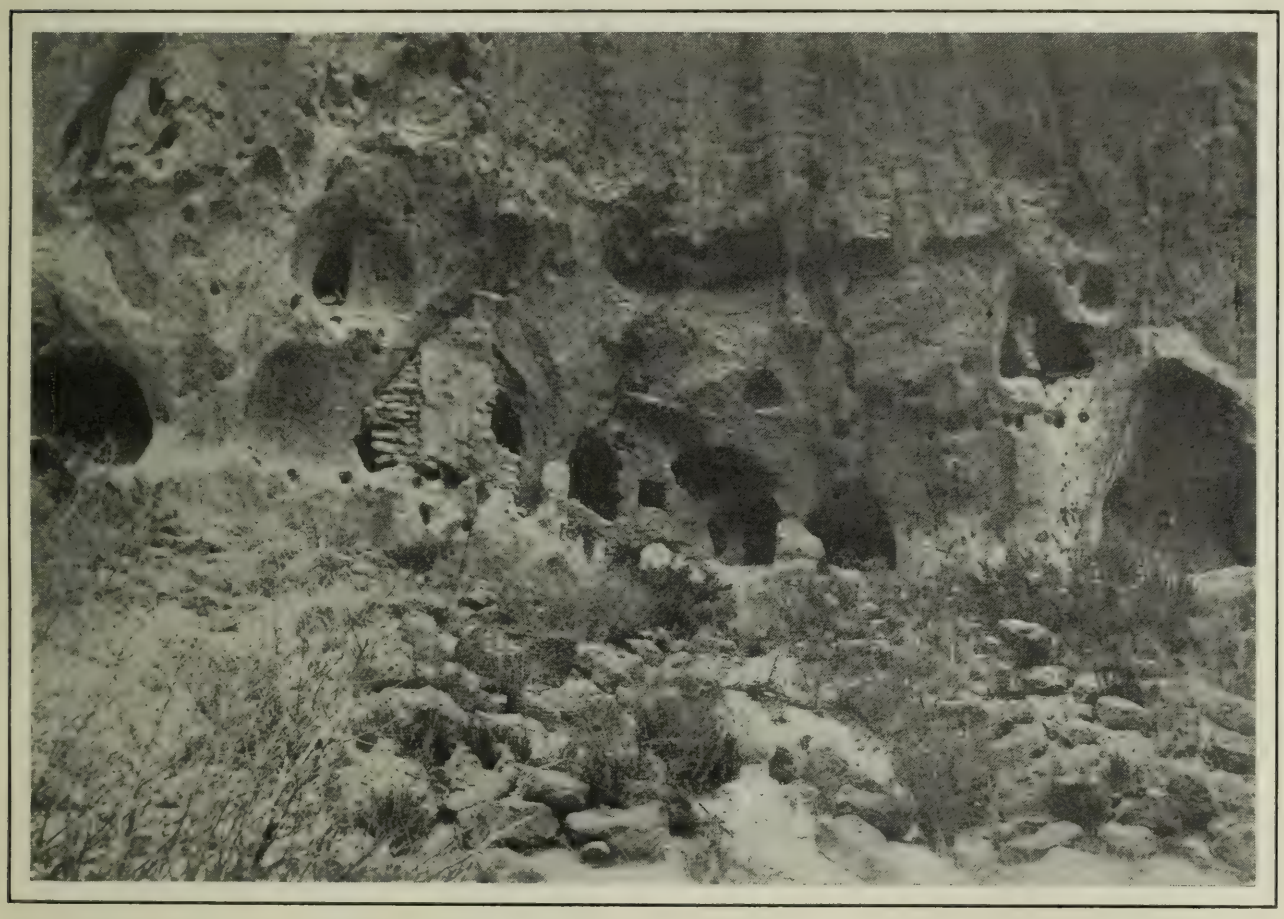
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

In the House of the Cliff-Woman.

The gentle lady who presided over the long camp-table had half promised during our first supper hour that some phantom American, some prince or priest of a thousand years ago, would walk and perchance talk with us if we unrolled our blankets for the night in the cliffroom well up in the overhanging canyon wall opposite.

No marrow-chilling encounter occurred, however. The light on the floor that traveled in reverse course as the moon wheeled up over the mesa's rim and on into the west was ghostly pale, but inarticulate; while the barking of the great owl that awakened complicate echoes on the bare escarpments of the gorge, while sufficiently articulate, was modern and embodied. Both were a bit spookish, but not of the type we especially craved. The splendid Navajo rugs that covered us could, in any waking hour, raise the apparition of primitive spinners and weavers and stately wearers now for a full score of generations resolved to dust, but after nightfall their soft fabric was conducive only to dreamless, untroubled slumber. Cliff-wraiths were elusive.

We were drinking brook water from snow mountains—where the Rito de Los Frijoles cuts its deep gorge down thru the Jemez plateau in northwestern New Mexico—and tramping all day over the tableland that was once more populous than any section of the territory today. Pueblo ruins and mounds dot all the ridges that lead down from the higher mountains to the deep cut of the Rio Grande. Arrow and lance points of obsidian and porphyry, with drills and awls and firestones, lie scattered along the wash beneath each mound. Here and there a prayer-plume holder or tiny receptacles for sacred meal and medicines may be recovered. Fragments of pottery with true lustrous glaze bear indisputable evidence that the cliffmen practised arts their children, the modern Pueblo Indians, have long since lost.



CAVE DWELLINGS OF THE RITO DE LAS FRIJOLES. .

Down on the floor of the canyon is a great communal city, now partially excavated, and in its ground-plan reminding one instantly of the Roman Coliseum. The radiant rooms, many circles deep and many terraces high, built of shaped tufa blocks, form one of the most interesting of American antiquities.



"Myriads of people have lived and died hereabouts — certainly among them all there should be a few restless spirits, uncontent with quiet



residence in the limbo of cliffmen departed. If they could only be 'spoken,' what interesting facts they might give us concerning the doings and gossip of the canyon some time since."

The doctor seemed just a trifle impatient at the failure of the former residents to fulfil their duty as cicerones.

"Let us live up faithfully to our part in the matter at any rate," I replied, "and give them every opportunity." So night by night we climbed the ladder, fitting into groves that prehistoric ladders had worn, to our well-appointed house, with its lava grinding boards and pestles in the meal-bin, its flintstones and tinder near the fireplace. A ridge in the floor indicated "but and ben" in a way to delight the heart of a Highlander. We slept "ben the hoose."

Here the mother-chief guided the affairs of her cliff family. When her daughters were married new rooms were scraped out of the soft sandstone, plastered and equipped with the simple outfit then necessary—perhaps the groom brought it into the family as part of his trousseau. When the available cave room was exhausted and still other husbands were acquired, other rooms that are now a bank of tufa-block débris along the cliff-face were built in terraces in front of the cavate dwellings. In this, her "castle," the matriarch nightly gathered her brood—may their slumber have been always as refreshing as ours in her house tonight!—and from it she carried them forth and buried them on the knoll beneath the great pines yonder, and was in turn carried thither herself—how long ago!



To me the American past is a region quite as fascinating for vacation excursions as the European or Oriental past. And the perfect climate of the Southwest is far more recuperating.

A. P. VAUGHN.

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

Vacation in a Kitchen.

John was going to Europe, and, as the American Banana Company paid his expenses and did not offer to pay mine, why, I must content myself at home. What should I do for six whole months? Had I always been strong enough to do my own work I might easily have laid by the cost of a trip to Europe, but I could only hope that the money had been some good to the thirty or more girls and women who had helped me in one capacity or another, and wish I had a present to give each to show my gratitude to them, and then I would wonder if I had a single friend among them, and was glad to count a few of whom I felt sure, tho circumstances kept us apart except for a brief electric touch now and again. I had not been the most efficient mistress, and often and often had wondered how it seemed to be the other party; now I would find out. So I took John into the secret, and after a week's visit to Aunt Sophia in another State went into a minister's kitchen, agreeing only to cook. The house was perfect except the servant's sleeping room, which was small, with only one window and the back stairs, which were winding, steep and dark. It was not always easy to keep my proper place, but I tried, and the work was less difficult as I became accustomed to it. The mistress was an angel, young, beautiful and always kindly. The main requisites for a good mistress are promptness in payment, faithfulness in doing her share, and truthfulness of character, and in these things she never once failed whatever my shortcomings. How I loved the children! Sometimes I wonder if the couple who came to be married when all five of the ministers in town were away from home and were obliged to wait for a train are yet united. Before three months passed I had to give up the venture, but was satisfied with the experiment, and Milady's sincere "I like you" makes one of the sunny spots of the past.

MRS. G. D. E.

BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.

A Typewriter's Vacation.

Overwork had brought on its usual results. I was nervous and irritable. The nights were spent tossing to and fro on my pillow, falling into a heavy sleep toward dawn, from which I wakened unrefreshed. I had no appetite, and what little food I could take refused to assimilate. I looked at the heaped-up work on my desk with a sigh.

Clearly I needed a vacation. A sea voyage or a trip to the coast would probably be what the doctor would prescribe, but I could not afford either. My earnings are not large at any time, and for the last month the outlay for medicine and doctor's bills had exceeded my incoming revenue.

Something must be done, but what?

Picking up the morning paper, I glanced over the columns. There I found the following advertisement: "Light, pleasant work; good wages; no experience required. X. & Co., No. 7 River St."

I sallied forth. A half hour's ride on the street car brought me to the factory district. After some trouble I located the object of my search in a large brick building near the river's edge. Making my way to the office of the building, I found several others there in search of work. To my statement that I had come in reply to their advertisement, the one in charge informed me that the work was picking strawberries—i. e., hulling them—that our wages would depend upon the rapidity with which we worked. They paid one cent



a box, sixteen cents a case; a good worker could make from a dollar to a dollar and a half a day. Seeing that I hesitated, he added, "If you do not like the work you can stop at any time."

After thinking about the matter very carefully for a few moments, altho it may have seemed longer, I thought I would try the experiment, so I followed the guide and other applicants upstairs. We were ushered into a large room with many windows. After removing our wraps we seated ourselves at a long table, a number of which were in the room. An auburn-tressed young woman with a complexion that a belle might envy took our names and brought each of us a case of berries. Large crocks in which to place the berries after they were hulled were set at intervals down the table.

The windows were wide open, and the fresh morning air poured into the room. Boats steamed past so close that it seemed as if we could touch them with outstretched hand. In one corner of the room were several immense cauldrons where was brewed not "toil and trouble," but strawberry jam, if one could judge from the odor, for a delightful fragrance filled the air. A white-capped cook who gaily hummed an air would, now and then, run up a short ladder and peer within.

I soon became interested in my work and entered into a contest of speed. While I hulled the berries I endeavored to make the acquaintance of my fellow-workers. They were of different ages, half-grown girls, maidens, young matrons, old women, all dressed plainly, but with neatness. There was one white-haired old woman with pink cheeks who was a perfect picture. In conversing with the others I found out that she was one of the fastest workers in the room—could hull 32 boxes in an hour.

After a short rest at noon we resumed our labors and worked until the supply of berries gave out, which this day happened to be about three o'clock. In this work there seemed to be no fixed rules as to going and coming. I inquired of the aforesaid auburn-tressed young woman who kept account of the number of boxes we picked over, and was informed that she was no boss, that we could do as we pleased. We could collect each day for our work, or wait until the end of the week just as we chose.

The berry season did not last long, much to my grief, for I seemed to gain every day. There was actually no worry connected with the work; the mind was given only enough occupation to keep it from preying on itself.

After this I essayed various other branches of hand work, wrapping gum, labeling, etc. My last experience was quite strenuous, the hours of work being from 7 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. The factory was located about twenty blocks away, and I walked both going and coming. The doors of the factory were opened at 6:30 a. m., and when the janitor unlocked the door he usually found me waiting on the step. I shall never, I am sure, forget the delight of those early morning walks thru the deserted streets. Several times when I started out the moon was still shining; then it would gradually fade away as the eastern sky took on the rose and gold of dawn. Then the long walk home, in the twilight after the day's work was o'er.



THE CREEK WHERE WE CROSSED.

The sheriff is on the bridge with a member of our party, not in his arrest, however.

I shall have to admit that after ten hours of labor and a pedestrian tour of forty blocks I was physically exhausted. And the sound of the machinery, which in the morning was a pleasant hum, before the day was over seemed to crash down thru my brain. My only object in life after I got back to my room was to get to bed as soon as possible. But oh! such sweet slumber! If I wakened at all it was only to feel such a delicious sense of repose, then off to sleep again.

After several months of such work I felt able to return to my own line of work. And I doubt if a sea voyage would have done me as much good, physically or mentally, as simply a change of work, while my outlook on life was broadened by a fuller acquaintance with my fellowman.

N. Lewis.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A Story with a Moral.

I do not on general principles approve of stealing, but one of the jolliest times I ever had was raiding a watermelon patch.

One night late in summer a party of young people were gathered at the home of my uncle.



When tired out with games we sat down on the porch steps to rest; one of the boys said, "All we need now is a good watermelon." "Let's go and rob Joe's patch," another suggested. It was known all thru the neighborhood that Joe raised fine melons, but it happened that no one in this party knew where he had them planted that year. Joe thought he was safe in saying that if those of the party who were planning to rob him could find the patch, they were welcome to all the melons, if they wanted so many. This was said rather in the manner of a dare. Up to this time no one had thought seriously of going, but now some of the boldest spirits prepared to start. In vain the more prudent tried to dissuade us, but our hearts were set on having a lark.

Our pilot was a boy who was well acquainted with Joe's father's farm, and so had a pretty good idea where the melon patch might be found. The moon was shining, so we had no difficulty in following the road and crossing the creek on the rocks below the footbridge. One house on our road was that of the sheriff. This we passed in perfect silence, in mock fear that we should be arrested. After a walk of about two miles we reached the corn field in which the melon patch was supposed to be. The girls climbed on the fence to wait while the boys went to hunt the melons.

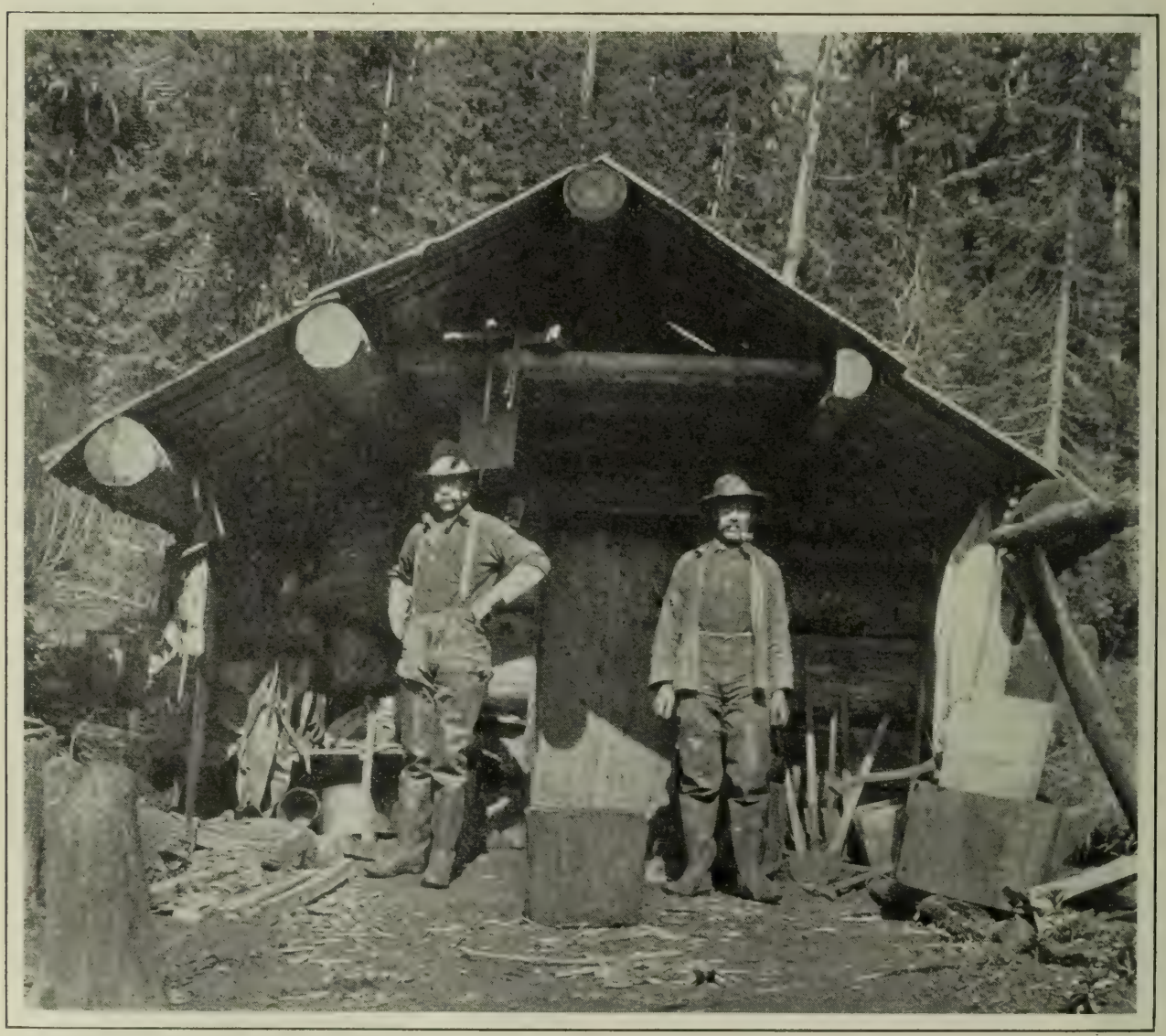
After what seemed to us watchers on the fence a long time, our heroes returned victorious, tho their faces were badly scratched by the corn blades. They carried two large melons which Will, who was an authority on the subject, had pronounced ripe after thumping them with his thumb and finger.

The melons were cut with great ceremony and pronounced to be delicious, altho one of them was pretty green. After we had finished eating them we carefuly hid all the rinds —except the pieces that we carried back as trophies—so that the existence of the melon patch might not be betrayed to others who should pass that way.

A platform was now improvised, and one of the girls recited "Seein' Things at Night." After this we returned to my uncle's, but not with such light steps as we had set out. As a result of the escapade several of the girls were unable to attend church the next day.

GENEVIEVE LAREW.

GREENVILLE, W. VA.



THE TRAPPER'S CABIN.

The extended roof is for protection from the deep snow.



THESE ABORIGINES ARE THE AUTHOR AND HIS FAMILY.

Trapping in Montana.

Trapping for furs and prospecting for gold, in many instances, go hand in hand. The trapper traps during the cold months, when furs are good, and when spring increases the mountain stream to help him his hunter's eye has frequently located a "placer," "diggings" or "prospect," where he spends his summ s, sometimes very profitably. When he comes out of the mountains with furs he buys a "grub stake," and returns to come out again with his "diggings," only to return with another supply of food for the winter's trapping. The hardships, exposure and isolation of a trapper's life are hard to realize.

"Jack" is a trapper in the Clear Water country in the mountain range that divides Idaho and Montana. He is a tall, powerfully built German, weighing 210 pounds and measuring six feet two and strangely adapted to the life. He is a valuable friend, possessing a fine head, good heart and a trace of early religious training.

Several log cabins to be built is the first step; seven or eight in number, about eight miles apart. A supply of wood is laid in at each cabin, then a return trip to town for the winter supplies, consisting of food, ammunition, steel traps and, in this case, reading material. This supply is carried from the nearest railroad point on pack horses and distributed among the cabins. The horses are then brought out.

Now all is ready, and back into the mountains goes Jack for the long winter. He hates to go, yet there is the magnetic pull of the mountains, and once started he is happy, happier than elsewhere. It is sixty miles over the narrow, winding mountain trail ere he reaches his first cabin.

The traps are set and baited. It takes, on the average, ten days to make the circuit of the cabins, relieve the traps, reset them and stretch the skins to dry. This trip is made partly on snowshoes and partly on skis. The snow becomes very deep.

Bear, mink, weasel, marten, lynx, wildcat, mountain lion, beaver, otter, coyote and timber wolf are caught in these snares. Sometimes a bear or other animal is met in the trail; then a Remington automatic No. 35 does the work. The wild animals rarely attack a human being, but are fearless when molested or cornered.

VICTORIA N. HARTLEY.

QUARTZ, MONT.

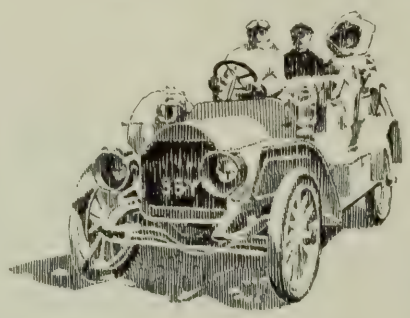
In a Canoe.

I think no outing will afford so large returns in pleasure for so small outlay of money as a canoe trip on one of our inland rivers. Last summer two companions and myself spent two thoroly happy weeks in a trip of this sort. We started on a small branch of the Scioto, entered the Scioto at Columbus, followed it to Portsmouth, and from there went down the Ohio to Cincinnati. Our outfits consisted in a flannel sleeping bag apiece, two large rubber blankets, buckets, tin cups, plates and spoons for each, and fishing tackle and rifle. We



did not attempt to carry large amounts of supplies as the small towns were plentiful and we could purchase as we needed. We made our trip in a leisurely fashion, lingering in the pleasant camping places or good fishing holes. By having three in our canoe, we could alternate so that no one need paddle until the exercise became disagreeable.

Do not think that the trip grows monotonous. The ripples occur quite often enough to keep up the excitement. Shooting a swift rapid in even a small river is a matter that requires a clear head, steady hand, and some skill at reading the stream bed from the face of the current. One learns to keep the canoe head in the swiftest, roughest looking part of the stream, for there the channel is clearest. One must watch for counter currents, remembering that the minute the canoe gets broadside over it goes. There is a tremendous drop in some of these streams, and the canoe shoots along at an amazing rate, while the steersman must sit with every faculty alert to deal with the unexpected features.



On my first canoe trip I made the mistake of paddling with arms and legs exposed, and in consequence was soon actually suffering from sunburn. Since then I prefer to wear light shirt and long trousers. Have also learned by experience to cut down the outfit to actual necessities for the many portages around dams make a heavy outfit a great nuisance. Two years ago my wife went with me for a two days' trip down the Great Miami. I am sure no school boy would have gotten more fun than she did out of "roughing it." As she is only an indifferent swimmer, we made her doubly safe by having her wear a life preserver when shooting rapids. We had one spill on this trip, but the sun soon dried our clothes and the episode only added to the fun.

If the nights were too damp for outdoor sleeping, we could always obtain permission to sleep in some one's haymow. A jolly trip we had, full of good sport, and rich in health returns. J. W. PAGE.

DELAWARE, OHIO.

A Veranda Vacation.

It is my firm belief that the maximum of profit and pleasure at the minimum of expense may be had by a veranda vacation.

Last summer circumstances prevented leaving the city even for an entire day. So we determined to make the best of what we had —a veranda. It was provided with awnings and held several large comfortable chairs, a hammock, and a small table. Whatever breeze there was came that way, and, even on a close day, we had no room so comfortable.

As soon as the necessary morning duties were ended—and we lived the simplest of simple lives, we appeared on the veranda with papers, magazines, writing materials and sewing. Here we remained in peace and comfort till luncheon called. In the heat of early afternoon, the hammock invited for a nap. Later, tennis, a walk, or a trolley ride furnished change and exercise. After dinner we found the veranda ideal for dreamy dozing or sparkling conversation—as the spirit moved.

On the veranda we received our callers, interviewed marketmen and agents, prepared the dinner vegetables. The children reveled in a large sand box on the ground to the right, and a place to dig and shovel for a small garden on the left. These did not add especially to the beauty of our tiny front yard, but kept the youngsters happily occupied. Rainy days they had their toys on the veranda.

Absolutely the only extra expenses we incurred were the fees we paid for renting the latest books from one of the department stores, our magazine subscriptions, and the trolley trips, which included frequent visits to the public library for various works not new, which we had never before found time to read.

At the close of the summer we took stock, as it were, of our assets. Perfect health, the natural result of many hours of sunshine and fresh air combined with a simple diet; rested nerves, due to the absolute freedom from worries; neglected correspondence and other writing literally brought up to date; the family sewing and mending in better shape than ever before; a most satisfying remembrance of all kinds of desired reading accomplished, and a pocketbook almost as plump as on the 1st of June. Never before had we so much to show for a vacation. A. K. M.

NEW YORK.

Alaska Hunting.

A son of ours spent several years hunting and trapping in Alaska, 300 miles northeast of Dawson, near the Stewart River. He had fine hunting, altho he had to give most of his time to the trapping business.

The Alaskan moose is the largest of the deer tribe, going up to 1,000 pounds in weight. In the fall he wanders in small herds of five or six among the timber of the mountains. In summer he seeks the swamps and swales for cooling off.

The caribou ("Megaleep" of the Indians) prefers a traveling herd of over a hundred. The huntsman goes above the timber belt after them in the spring. When they make their winter crossings on the ice they lift their feet, like high-stepping horses, over three or four feet of snow. The megaleep leaders keep a funny kind of school for their youngsters, teaching them to jump and to follow their leader! The native sleigh dogs are no good in hunting caribou. They only frighten them away; so they have to be left well tied up.

Years ago when food was dear in Dawson a couple of hunters made $1,500 in two months from their caribou. They are easy game when on the high ridges.

Hunters find it a trick worth knowing to have the foresight to locate the moose licks beforehand. In this way eight were killed in a short time just below the falls of the Stewart, a hundred miles above the McQueslin.

It's in the fall that the easy money is made. The moose seem to come to you then. You watch by a lake, or the borders of a swamp, thru the night. The moose come there to feed; you knock them over. That's all there is to it!

Hunting in this region seems, my son says, "to many a kind of play-work. When one considers what a single well-aimed bullet may bring down in dollars and cents, it is pretty inviting, to say nothing of the sport!"

The "mountain-sheep" has to be hunted among the highest mountains, and for its rarity it is all the more eagerly sought.

LOUISA A'HMUTY NASH.

NASHVILLE, OREGON.

Canoeing on the Canals.

The worst of a vacation is that you have to decide upon where to go before you go, and the best of it is that in trying to reach a decision you get more fun than sometimes you find in the actual experience. We traveled from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific (thru railroad folders and summer books), and before we were thru we were veteran tourists by land and sea. Then we dumped the free literature in the waste basket and said, "Let's go canoeing."

A canoe is the cheapest vehicle for traveling (for it eats neither gasoline nor oats), and the easiest for shipment and transportation (even the canal companies cannot exact toll from it if you know how to avoid the tax), and the most satisfying from a health and pleasure point of view. But you can't go to sea in a canoe, and you can't take a coastwise trip in it, and on many of our large rivers a canoe journey is fraught with danger.



We had no intention of repeating the story of the "three men in a tub" who went to sea without compass or chart. Somebody had been telling us about one of our old abandoned waterways—no, not abandoned, but so near to it that you sometimes needed a microscope to find any life on it. The patient mule was still there; the tow-path with its moss-covered border; the ancient canaler with his corn-cob pipe and high top-boots, and the dilapidated ark which seemed as much out of date in this age of steam, gasolene and electricity as the horse cars do in one of our large cities.

A canal has a queer way of roaming about the country in the most picturesque style, meandering here and there to avoid obstacles, and apparently taking the longest route between any two given points instead of the shortest, thereby proving that it is not of this day and generation. Our canal was so crooked that our compass seemed to make a complete circuit of the horizon every hour. But there was rest in the very thought of taking circuitous routes. We had been chasing the



THE MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

elusive train for so long that it was a mental relief to find something that never even remotely suggested any form of rapid transit haste.

We loaded the middle of the canoe with a small canvas tent, a camping kit of cooking and carving implements, and a few extra clothing and some provisions. When fully loaded the craft weighed less than seventy-five pounds. Unfortunately all canals start from some busy town or city and take in all the other towns and cities on the way, but between there are Elysian scenes which make the heart glad. Our canal was fifty miles long, with another extension of forty miles. Two weeks of paddling up it meant vigorous exercise or lazy idling by the way. We took the latter course and pitched our tent wherever we pleased and stayed until tired of the monotony of doing nothing.

A canal has no tide; therefore it is eminently adapted to canoeing. It has no waves, and the wind does not affect it. It roams thru towns, where ample provisions can be obtained, and consequently you are never far from your base of supplies. It meanders across country, where your good farmer can be depended upon to furnish you with fresh milk, eggs, fruits, vegetables and chickens. Famine and starvation are unknown factors in the case. A canal abhors a hill or elevation as much as nature abhors a vacuum, and it will travel many miles out of its course to get around any kind of a rise. But if it must climb an elevation it does it quickly and in the shortest time possible. When you are locked up a canal or hauled up an inclined plane by one of the primitive cable railways you don't think much of the climb (that is, if you don't have to pay the toll out of your own pocket, but if you climb up the elevation with your canoe on your shoulders you appreciate what every foot to a mile means in railroad vernacular. We climbed twenty locks and inclined railway planes in our vacation trip of two weeks, and at the end we were stronger and healthier for it.

We found the lock-tenders were prejudiced against canoes. Motorboats and canal-boats went through the locks in the conventional way, but we climbed up the locks and paid nothing for the privilege. "Here, youse, that's against the law!" was the repeated warning. "What is?" we asked. "Youse got to pay." "For what?" "Why, for going up the canal." The canal is a public highway between locks, we informed him, and all kinds of boats had a right on it. "Yes, but you can't go thru the locks without paying," was the reply, accompanied by a dubious scratch of the head. "No, that's so, but we didn't go thru the lock. We went around it."

We soon found that this argument went, for there was no ground on which the company could tax us. That is a legal point that has been abundantly threshed out. After a time we pacified some of the more obdurate lock tenders by giving them a quarter to help us up with our canoe. Once we came up against a series of three inclined railway planes together, one succeeding another so fast that our courage forsook us. We got up those planes for half a dollar by waiting for a canal-boat whose captain consented for the aforesaid half dollar to load the canoe on his craft and lock it up with his own boat. The lock attendant didn't see the trick at first, but finally he complained, "Say, youse goin' to pay for that canoe?" "Pay for nothing," snorted the canaler. "That's part of my cargo." And cargo it went, but the lock-tender never seemed sure of his point.

We pitched camp every night at some attractive point under the trees and hauled our canoe out of the water. One night it rained so hard that our tent leaked like a sieve, but



A BAD SPILL.

we crawled under the canoe and escaped drowning. Once we struck a snag in the canal and punctured the canoe. We were delayed a day in patching up the hole with canvas, gum and some good cement. So long as we stuck to the canal we had no accident, but at one point we took a side trip on a lake which furnished the canal with its water, and we had a nasty spill in deep water. But we were good swimmers, and righted our craft and swam ashore with it.

Tired of paddling, we tried the mule act, walking the tow-path with all the patience and sobriety of the afore-mentioned animal. It was good exercise for the legs. On one stretch we hitched up to a canal-boat and covered five miles for a quarter. At another time we were short of provisions for dinner and were very anxious to reach a town where stores could be found. A motorboat chugging thro the canal gave us a line and carried us to our destination within half an hour.

We met several other canoeists bound in the opposite direction. We stopped long enough to exchange experiences. Once we exchanged something more than courtesy. We had our camp pitched, and dinner was nearly ready, but our cook had overlooked the sugar. Now what is good coffee without sugar? Just then we espied a canoe rounding the bend of the canal, and we hailed it: "Hello, got any sugar aboard? We've got coffee, but no sugar." There was a hearty response: "We've got sugar a-plenty, but no coffee." "Come ashore, then, and have a cup." They landed and spread their lunch on the ground. We had roast chicken; they had green corn and some baker's fresh pies; we had delicious coffee and marmalade; they had pickles and olives. Well, the remembrance of that combination lunch makes the mouth water at this very minute!

High bridge and low bridge meant nothing to us. We traveled as free as the bird. We drifted or paddled as the mood seized us; we stopped to pick huckleberries and blackberries by the way; we studied the birds and squirrels which in the early morning visited us. One day we saw luscious watermelons in a farmer's fields. We asked to have one. "I'll give you as many as you can eat and carry away in your canoe if you'll help me with my haying this afternoon." His hired help had deserted and a storm was threatening. We made hay that afternoon and pitched and raked until our backs were bent. We earned the watermelons, and we did not hesitate to exact full payment. We ate three, spoilt a fourth, and carried five mammoth ones away in our canoe. "Hope they'll taste good to you," the farmer said good-naturedly as we left. We promised to return another season at haying time.

We snubbed through the canal and got back home on time with an abundance of reserve strength and sunburn. As we compared notes we tried to make out the exact cost of the trip. The canoe cost us $25; the small camping tent, $5; the culinary and cooking equipment, $5; tips, bribes and canal lock tolls, $2; fresh chickens, eggs, milk, and fruits and vegetables for the two weeks, $5; dry groceries and other provisions, $6, and miscellaneous items of a minor nature, $5; total, $53. That meant about $26.50 for each one, or $13.25 per week. The canoe, tent and camping utensils are good for several more such trips. So, after all, the outing trip was about as cheap as one could make it.

Our trip was up the Morris & Essex Canal crossing New Jersey. Another season we shall try the Raritan River and Delaware Canal, and possibly the Chespeake Canal. But for that matter there are a dozen canals on the Atlantic coast to explore, and we practically have our summer vacations mapped out years ahead, and when we exhaust the canals we will take to river canoeing. In nearly every part of the country there is some canal or small river suitable for canoeing, and any man or woman casting about for a favorable place for spending a vacation could do no wiser than to repeat our experience. Go canaling by canoe if you want health, happiness and a good summer time!—only don't forget the tent and cooking equipments.

GEORGE E. WALSH.

NEW YORK CITY.

With the Indians.

Last year (1909) I rode in from East Clallam on the Strait of Juan de Fuca over a "Puncheon" road to LaPush, Washington, on the Pacific coast of the Olympic Peninsula. Thruout the day we had been engulfed in giant timber which must be seen to be appreciated; but as the sun was going to rest for the day we came out to the village beach of LaPush and there beheld the blazing disk of light giving back its sparkling rays over the placid waters, a sight worth going the whole distance to behold.

Arriving at the place, we found ourselves in the Indian village which is situated there. It was Sunday evening, and we went to the Indian "Shaker" meeting, a Christian service of the crudest type. There in a tight, closed room we saw the Shakers performing. Candles and a cross were on view. But the services! A big, fleshy woman was chanting, "Hi, hi, hi," and all—some seventy-five or more—were vigerously stamping the floor as they waved their hands in gyratory motion, shrugged and contorted their bodies, wried their faces and muscle-trembled in a self-hypnotized condition till the perspiration poured down their practically nude bodies and formed in pools on the floor. And by this performance these simple-hearted folk expect to gain entrance to heaven.



The night following our arrival we also visited a medicine performance. Part of the medicine people were shaking as we had seen them doing at the "church"; but one old medicine man was dipping his hands in water and doing a crude massage on the sick one. It seemed to be a case of heart trouble. Finally the medicine man took his knife and cut the skin in a circular ring about as large as a plate over the heart region. Then he began to suck on the



afflicted parts with his protruded lips as the blood besmeared his face. Suddenly he jumped to his feet as he gripped his hands tightly together and exclaimed: "I've got it. I've got the 'Skokum.' I've got the sick." Then he showed us some hard, black substance of considerable size between his fists. It was a black something, but what? This the doctor burned in the room fireplace, and the patient was well at once—Indian science, if you please.

A telegram called me home the next morning; but I never have regretted the trip.

ALBERT B. REAGAN.

NETT LAKE, ORR P. O., MICH.

On a Mountain Shelf.

On the western slope of Mt. Gabernash, in western Colorado, in the foreground the Frazer River, in the distance the Continental Divide over which we rode in our search for a vacation ground, is a shelf—not of wood nor of stone, but formed by digging into solid old Mother Earth.

This shelf for eight weeks was the home of an even dozen vacationists.

We had three sleeping tents, one cook tent and a dining-room "fly," which sheltered our long table very well in sunny weather. One evening as we were eating a heavy rain storm came up. At first none thought of moving, but when the rain soaked the bread and pudding each took the dish he liked the best and crawled under the table. On nights like this the dishwashers were to be envied.

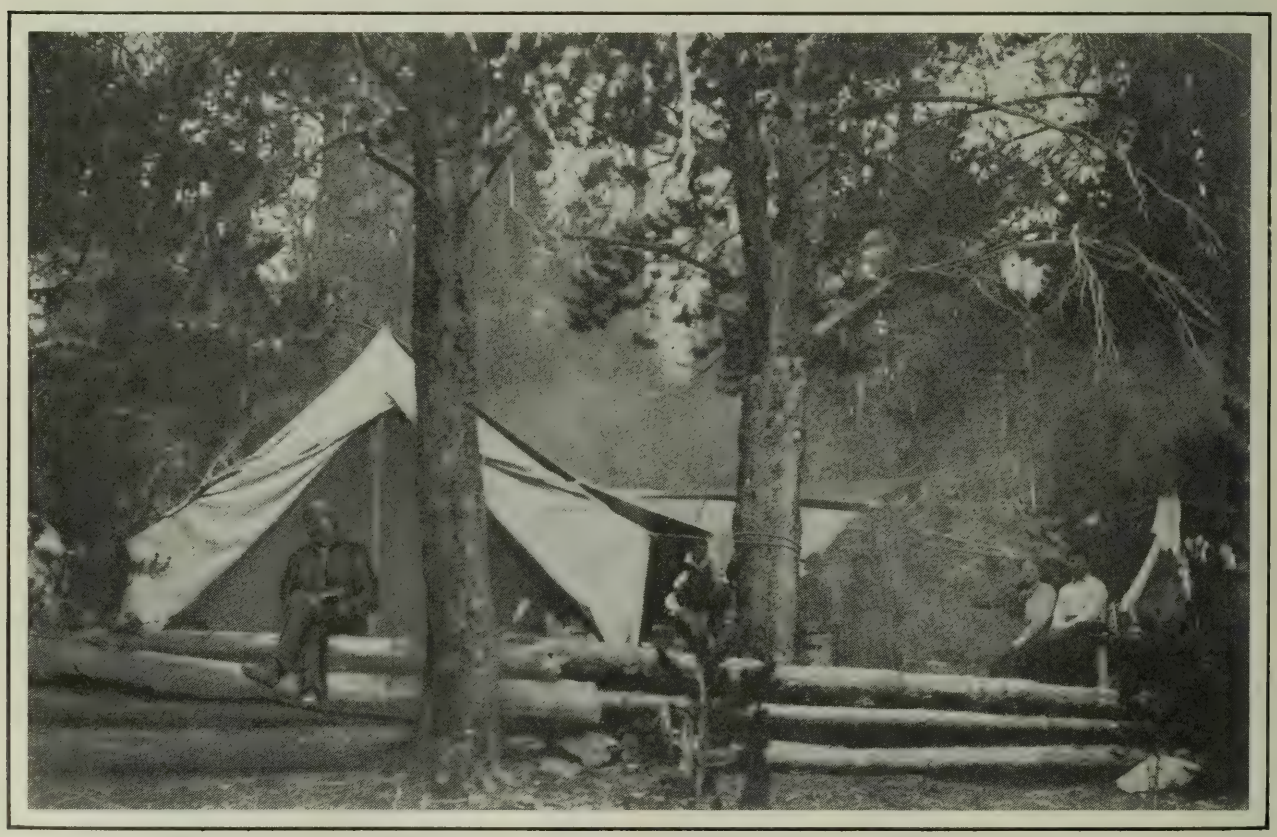
Right here a camping-out idea: Select the dishwashers early. I belonged to the supper squad. Many a night we washed dishes until half past nine—not because of the lateness of the supper, but of the songs and mock melodramas with which the proceeding was embellished, soubret and villain being the favorite characters of the impromptu performance. Barn dances, waltzes and polkas were performed with dish pans, plates, dish towels or buckets of water, always ending in great hilarity.

Another idea: Doing the camp work is not difficult if it is systematized. In our camp each had his day's duties—and no more. Even to the weekly washing, which was done in a "nature's washtub"—a circle of boulders in the middle of dashing, foaming Frazer River—we planned our tasks. It would have astonished some society friends to have seen us, barefooted, cleansing linen at the river—but we played we were French peasants, and what fun it was!

Nearly every evening after "dishes" all went down to a grassy park in front of the tents and built a large campfire. When we had no company college songs were well mingled with hymns and popular airs.

One night all other campers for miles around were invited to our campfire. An extra supply of food from Denver had come in by freight that afternoon. As the boys had been on a tramp, they did not feel like packing it over the trail from the station and intended to leave it until the next day. When our guests came by the freight house they saw the food, so brought it—all except a box containing forty-eight cans of condensed milk which broke on the way.

When the fire burned low the old standby,



THE CAMP.

the Virginia reel, was started. Our musician played until he had no more breath, then each, singing to the tune of "John Brown Shot a Little Indian," "Up and Down in the Old Brass Wagon," etc., danced until his feet lagged on the ground. Dancing downhill is delightful; dancing up hill can be endured only because of the reward it brings when the turn is made.

When our tents were packed we figured up the cost and found it to be about $32 a person, not including railroad fare.

We reached home in good spirits, with vigorous health and in splendid condition to resume school work. RUTH HARGER.

ABILENE, KAN.

Rattlesnakes.

The scene of my snake story is near Connell, Wash., and the time, June. In this month one finds the rattlers out basking themselves in the sun more than in any other month. (The warmest spot on the hottest day is not too hot for them.) Later in the summer the rocks become warmed in the interior, and this affords the rattler warmth without having to seek some flat pedestal near his den, upon which one often finds him in a coil, motionless, as if dead to the world. But upon approaching he soon warns you to keep your distance, which you invariably will do. However, he is not as vicious as many people think him nor will he bite unmolested. He will usually give his alarm to warn you of his presence, and then stealthily crawl toward a crevice or place of protection. He evidently seems to know that his sudden rattling at your side, often quite unexpectedly, gives you the shivers up and down your spinal column, and thinks that punishment enough for disturbing him from his sun bath. Should you, however, further molest him by trying to keep him from crawling away, then you will see him on his dignity at once. But do not let that frighten you, for he is easily conquered. In our experience with rattlers during the last four summers we have found a very simple way of killing them without harming the hide. The instruments used are a jack-knife and a broom handle, slightly tapering at the end. Two persons, each with a stick, can hold down the snake and put it in any position they wish. The head of the snake is turned, with lower jaw up and upper part of head below. Then by prying back the lower jaw (which is above now) you can see the backbone of the snake just at the neck. This can then be cut—and the snake is harmless, since its head will then hang limber, being separated from the spinal column. Or if you do not wish to go to that trouble, simply hold down the snake's head with the stick and take it by the tail with the other hand, and at the instant that you are ready to snap it, loosen your hold on its head and give the body a sharp snap. You will find its backbone broken about at the same place where you would have cut it according to the above method. This may sound fishy to some of the readers of THE INDEPENDENT, but it is not. It is a true snake story. During our last summer's vacation we killed over 100 just this way, and tanned them. There are any amount of uses to which the tanned hide can be put, but the most popular with us was to make hat bands of them, crossing the mounted head and the rattler on the left of the hat. The flat hide, with the head stuffed, all mounted on green felt with a brown felt-fringed border, makes a most beautiful specimen and can be sold for eight or ten dollars.



THE SNAKE HOUSE.

I must not fail to mention the charm and pleasure that rattlesnake hunting has afforded us during our off days on the wheat ranch where my brother and I and college chums have spent part of several summer vacations. It is not only exciting, but I have found that it teaches one alertness to scale a rim of rocks in search of rattlers; sometimes coming almost upon them before seeing them, and often not seeing one until it has rattled. It is a common thing to happen on a group of them, nestled together like a family of kittens.

The accompanying photo shows us at the front door of our snake house, or rather our taxidermy house, just after returning from a snake hunt.



NOTE.—Washington and Oregon do not have the large variety of rattlesnakes as one finds them in Mexico and other points. The largest here are about 55 to 60 inches long.

A. E. GRONEWALD.

PENDLETON, ORE.

Out for a Florida 'Gator.

We camped on a Florida hummock—Snuff, a mongrel dog; George, the ebony cook, and I. A trio of tortured conchologists. The rare Helix picta we found not, tho we delved a patient week. But, despite coal oil lotions, we were duly found by the spider-legged ticks that clung to us most tenaciously. The microscopic scoundrels, the red bugs, too, flew aboard us, and founded scarlet colonies 'neath our skins.



Today, however, we were to enjoy a respite. "Going 'gator hunting this evening," I informed my colored companion on the afternoon of the 3d of July. "Yassah." By five the burnished tins and pans shone resplendently on a fair magnolia. Far out of reach of marauding razor backs. The crackers, corn beef and cheese, too, were stowed where racoons, skunks, 'possums and the wild cats could but smell them.

We left camp early. Waded and scrambled alternately for a painful mile. No rattler sounded warnings from the riled pools that skirted the thorny path thru the undergrowth. Ever and anon, however, a stubby moccasin slid out of our way. The wicked kin of the cobra, the Florida coral snakes, stared insolently when we brushed past their palmetto coves. Neither species, however, dared venture within range of our mahogany saplings.

We arrived at the lake at nine o'clock. Thomas Mackay, a Northern friend, was already beside the skiff. "Have been on the lookout for you the past hour," he informed us. I handed him my gun, bidding him be cautious because it was loaded. Thomas examined the charge. Then peevishly inquired if bird shot would smoothen the ruffled hide of a 'gator. "Empty the charge into a 'gator's eyes," I said, "and we shall have the saurian's steak for breakfast."

The incredulous Thomas seated himself in the bow of the boat. The negro took the oars. I remained in the stern. The night was ideal for a 'gator hunt. Extremely dark. The moon lay imprisoned behind heavy leaden clouds. Oh, how we wished its silvery flood would not o'erflow the parapets of vapor. Stars could shine. But a moonlit night would terminate our hunt.

A few powerful strokes pushed us many yards from the sedgy shores. The bull's-eye lantern, fastened about the forehead of my companion with the gun, cast its livid shaft of light as searchingly for 'gators as do the huge patrolling lights on warships for foes. We floated listlessly for a silent half hour. How charmingly ticked into eternity these thirty minutes on Lake Jovita. I have always found Lake Jovita a piece of the sapphire sky dropped into a valley of trees. I have always found it exquisite. But never have I seen it so serene as on this memorable eve. Not even the softest zephyr was downy enough to stroke the incomparable smoothness of its features. Only now and then a dimple shone where the trout had drawn some water. We floated as in a dream.

Suddenly there came hushed tones from my companion in the bow. "There is one!" he whispered excitedly. I followed the iron finger of the gun-barrel. "Don't shoot," I quickly ordered. "You mistake the starry bowl of the 'Dipper' for an alligator." He felt chagrined. "What! Stars? Are they stars?" he queried. "Only stars," I softly answered. "But how am I to distinguish the glowing orbs of the 'gator from those diamond splashes of the bathing stars?" he pleaded. "The alligator's eyes shine like glittering coffee diamonds; golden, not silvery, they appear," came my instructions.

I steered the boat into the cool shelter of a bayou. Scarcely had I done so when glowing sparks shone beneath a distant bay tree. "Take aim!" I ordered. My companion was already aiming. Bang! Bang! reverberated the gun. Bang! Bang! thundered the echoes. Weakening bangs were still a-rolling mid the hilly lake shores when we passed underneath the bay tree and found that the gunner had shot wide of his quarry. ORESTES NEWCOMB.

THE EVERCLADES, FLORIDA.

My Worst Vacation.

Sophomore exams. were over, and the usual query of "Did you pass in anything?" had been duly exchanged. The left-hand pocket of my blue cadet trousers contained $8.61; the right pocket, a hole. I was offered employment at my old occupation of a railroad telegrapher by the North Line on their Desert Division. This road had a bad name, especially on the Desert Division, but times were hard, and I was compelled to accept it. After an all-night ride thru a country where the sand hills when illuminated by lightning flashes reminded me of scenes in "Faust" or Dore's illustrations of Dante's "Inferno" I arrived at my destination.

I looked around. A sectionmen's house, a small railway station, a row of telegraph poles, sage brush, greasewood and a rattlesnake; not a tree or a spear of grass or growing grain in sight. My duties at the station were merely to handle train orders. No tickets to sell or freight to bill. No train ever stopped there except when necessary to get orders. It was ten miles to the nearest station one way and fifteen the other. The section men with whom I boarded brought their supplies, which were of uncertain or rather certain European flavor, from these places on their hand car. I slept in the little station, which did not even boast of a title, tho the passing siding at this place had a name which was used in train orders. Being so close to the track, of course every train awoke me. I soon learned that I

was expected to be on duty continuously twenty-four hours a day, seven days in the week, since if a night train wanted orders, as they usually did, I had to get up and get them.

I was very popular—with the mosquitoes, which were altogether out of proportion in numbers to the population of the place. The only time one could venture out without meeting their hornet-like attacks was during the middle of the day, when the wind was blowing. My bed was made of pine slabs, with two gunny sacks of hay for a mattress. I built a canopy over it of barrel hoops and mosquito bar. At night I would crawl under the canopy, tuck the edges down and, after killing a half dozen mosquitoes which had followed me in, would sleep until the next train.

Our drinking water was shipped to us in tank cars and stored in a cistern. It was hot, dirty and very strong with alkali. I made a filter by cracking the bottom from a large bottle and filling it with charcoal. After filtering the water was put in bottles and buried in the ground to cool.

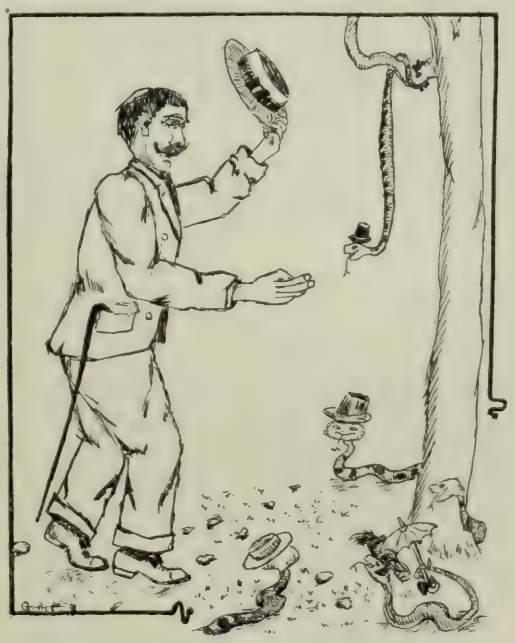
Thus passed my sophomore vacation, which will be remembered long after some others are forgotten. Bs.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

A Snake That Did Not Run.

Of snakes I have met many, long and short, fat and slender, poisonous and non-poisonous, but most of them have, when approached by danger, in the shape of your humble servant, stuck their tails between, 'pshaw! snakes haven't any legs, have they? Well, then, they towed their tails along behind—and skeedadled. There was one, however, which I remember distinctly as being an exception to the rule.

I was bass fishing one morning, along the Mattaponi, and, in the course of my perambulations along the stream, I came to an old tree lying out in the river. This tree had, in years gone by, been the home of sundry 'coons, but one night the 'coons being chased by dogs, treed therein, and the 'coon-hunters arriving on the scene felled the 'coons' abode, and it landed in the river. The log was hollow, and on the up-stream side of it the water was quite shallow, being made so by the detritus washed down by occasional freshets. Below the log was a deep "hole," and around the off-shore end the entire river raced in a swift channel some fifteen feet wide. Just the place, I thought, for making the acquaintance of one or more of the finny beauties I was after. So I lost no time in scrambling down the bank, out on the log, and soon was "skittering" in great style. I was working gradually along the log, sidewise, when, happening to glance down toward my feet, I spied, projecting about two inches from a knothole, and right beside one foot, a copper-colored head that sent a few unpleasant little shivers along my spine. It was broad, flat and triangular, a little larger than a half dollar, without doubt the largest moccasin head I had ever seen. Needless to say I hastily sought terra firma. But I had no intention of permitting the snake to escape, quite the contrary, for the skin of a moccasin snake as large as that one must be to grow that size of head would be a vacation trophy to be proud of. I went, therefore, to an old dead tree and broke from it a club suitable for slaughtering snakes, then led a personally conducted sortie into the serpentine enemy's country. Yes, the head still reposed about two inches outside the knot hole, all the rest of the snake's body was safely encompassed by the log.



"OF SNAKES I HAVE MET MANY."

It was decidedly improbable that I could hit a mark so small, but nevertheless I raised the club and swatted vigorously. The head disappeared, likewise the lower half of my club; I hit hard, you see, and the sudden collision of the club with the log caused the club to break. And there I was, out on a hollow log with half a club, and the biggest moccasin snake I had ever seen crawling around within, likely at any moment to introduce his evil-minded countenance from the shore end of the hollow, and then——. There remained but one thing to do and I did it.

For some moments I stood on the bank watching for the snake's reappearance. I had by that time obtained a stouter club, and hoped to bag my game should another opportunity offer. Presently I saw him gliding out from another knothole farther toward the end of the log. Swiftly his long cross-wise striped body crawled from the hole into the water, then watching him intently, I saw him turn, and swimming about fifteen inches under water, make straight for the bank—and ME.

I have stalked numerous snakes, as well as game, in my time, but I'm blessed if that wasn't the first experience I ever had of a snake a-stalking me, and well, to tell the truth, the situation was not entirely pleasant. But I determined to defend the fort valiantly and resolved to whale the besieging force as long as my club held together. The fight, however, never occurred, for the bank at that point was slightly overhanging, and after my friend passed under the overhanging part he became lost to my view. Where he went I know not, suffice it to say I waited some time expecting his head to appear on the horizon. But it

came not and as fish don't bite well after ten o'clock, and it was now after eight, and I had not as yet caught a solitary one, I left the serpent to his pleasure.

G. B. BUCHANAN.

WOODFORD, VA.

A Daily Vacation.



In this era of strenuous effort to obtain wealth, a person needs frequent recreation to keep his mind in somewhat normal state. I have come to the conclusion that a vacation for an outing once a year is not sufficient, so I aim to take a daily one, usually from seven o'clock in the evening to nine.

I perhaps take a notion to follow the route over which Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt. I start at Succoth, a little to the south of Suez Canal, where they crossed the western arm of the Red Sea going south to Mt. Sinai. There I visit the monastery of St. Catharine. From there I follow the track north to Kadesh, a little southwest of Mt. Hor, the neighborhood in which they perhaps roamed about, during the greater part of the forty years.

Next I go into Asia Minor and visit some of the buried and otherwise ruined ancient cities, such as Ephesus and Sardes, where once lived and ruled a man named Crœsus the richest man that ever lived, and deemed himself the happiest man in the world.

It is said that he was much displeased when Solon told him that no man should be called happy till his death, and before he died he became as poor and miserable as it is possible for any human being to be and still live.

Occasionally I take a trip to Washington, D. C., to listen to the investigations of alleged misdeeds of our lawmakers and executive officials; but that arouses my temper; so in order to overcome that unpleasant mood, I take a trip to 130 Fulton Street, New York, to have a hearty handshaking with the editorial staff of THE INDEPENDENT.

In the summer, on Sunday afternoons, I sit in the shade of a tree that I planted myself, surrounded with my children and grandchildren, telling them of my experiences in life, and of what I have heard and seen of the world.

C. J. CARLSON.

WAHOO, NEB.

The Pleasantest Vacation We Ever Had.

Last year I hailed the Vacation Number of THE INDEPENDENT with pleasure altho I did not expect a vacation for myself. Not because we are too poor, but because my husband is a farmer—who lives to work instead of working to live. I read "A Vacation at Home" aloud. My husband said, "Huh! What's the use? We could go roaming over the world." And I said, "This is a description of Shingle House, Potter County, and the Potter County line is only ten miles away; we will go this summer and see Herman—'an old sweetheart of mine' who did not die when I threw him over, but took heart of grace and married—three times—most excellent wives—one after the other."

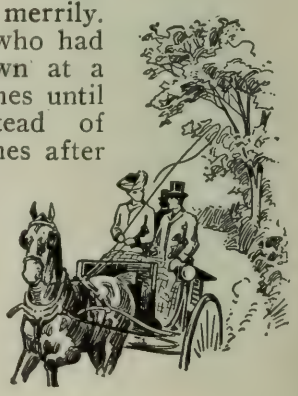
My husband mocked my scheme, but when potato bugs came down like the plagues of Egypt, and his soul as well as his body loathed the idea of toil, we started out, all in our best bib and tucker, a luncheon under the carriage seat, up and over the mountain to the wildest spot in Potter County; first we went up a long valley, once a garden of delight. Now the farm houses are falling down and the orchards moss-grow the land—hay land. The sons and daughters are town dwellers. Here and there some aged men and women greeted us, but most of the farms were desolate. Cinnamon roses ran riot and dog lilies hung over the paths, the spring rows skirted blue with forget-me-nots—but life and thought had gone away. Then we followed the top of the ridge thru an old slashing and swung down into Pleasant Vale. "Apple and pear tree fruited deep," fair as the garden of the Lord.

We stayed that night—the little lass and my husband and I, with his poorest relatives. And the cottage was so clean, and the fare so dainty, and the welcome so hearty. We were sorry we never had visited them before—lonely and calm as Heaven itself the hills rose silently around us praising God all the night long.

Then upward and still higher wound the narrow road. Round about the hemlocks stood grave and dignified, reminding me of Socrates. They, too, fronted death, for man was envious of their glory—and now they are laying silent and dead—but they spent their last hours happy. The ferns came close while all the underwood bloomed, and the wood birds sang requiem. Then we come down the long valley. All the trees had been cut, and berry-brush had filled the land, a thousand, thousand acres, and where a red raspberry bush loaded with ripe fruit did not stand, there was a black-cap or blackberry or elderberry, and the ground between was red with wintergreens and squawberries.

And not a berry would be gathered except by the wild birds and animals, and little children starving for lack of fruit in the cities! The hills swung open, and the round intervale all green lay spread before us. A great spring rushed down to greet us noisily. All was peace and contentment. They had food and raiment, our good friends had.

We renewed the bonds of friendship, and the time sped away merrily. The little lass found a girl who had to be content with one gown at a time, and who wore her clothes until they were worn out, instead of throwing them aside sometimes after once wearing.



We started at last, all better and happier for the visit. And we set out on the long drive home another way we had never been before, all too soon. We swung down the river. The "flyer" was shooting

thru the valley like a crazy comet, and "the red devils" tore down the highway. We had left peace and poverty behind us—or was it *we* who were poor. *They* were content with what they had, and they had enough to eat and wear, fire and salt and candle-light, and the good God watched over them.

MARY E. RICE.

SMITHPORT, PA.

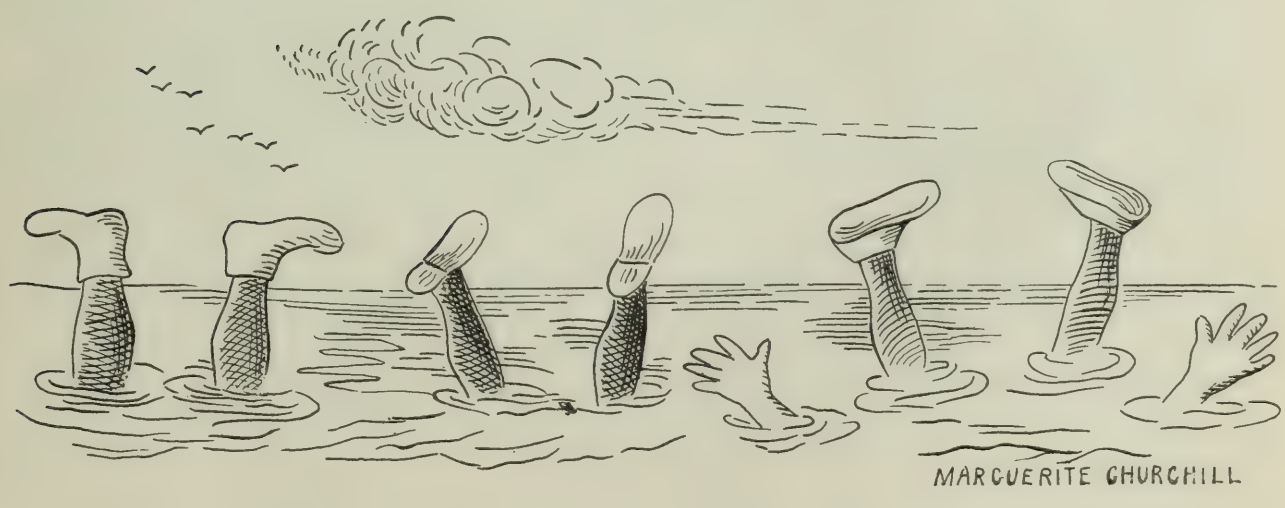
Good Night Youself.

While you're all discussing vacation experience, it may come handy to chip in a little fight I had with a four-pointer buck some time ago. I was camping along Eel River, Mendocino County, California, waiting for the salmon fishing to commence. Being a little early in the season and not having had enough rain yet to raise the river so the salmon could come up from the deep water, I contented myself with hunting, smoking and reading the time away. My camp was in an opening well covered with grass which was a treat for my pony (my sole companion at the time mentioned). So one morning I awoke with a hankering after venison, and it didn't take me long to make up my mind to saddle my bronc', take my 40-65 Marlin and hit the trail for my favorite hunting ground, about two miles down the river. Arrived there I made for a rock boulder (I called Hillside View); from the rock I could overlook about 80 acres of a sunny mountain side, a favorite place for deer to come and take a sun bath in the cool of the morning. I didn't have to wait long before I sighted a four-pointer moving between some chaparral bushes; being afraid that he might get away, I cut loose on him with my shooting iron, but hit too far back to make a drop shot and had the pleasure (?) to see the four-footed gentleman disappear in a grove of live oak. I could see everything around the live oak, so not seeing the buck make its appearance outside this natural temple, I concluded that in the meantime he had given up the struggle for existence. However, it didn't take me long to find out, for half an hour later found me circling his nichts kommt heraus place, and after finding the track penetrated into the interior, I came to a place where he had laid down awhile, and left some of his life's fluid behind.

While taking in the situation I gave away to my old habit, meditation, thinking about how cruel it is to have to kill for existence, when I was awakened out of my sentimental review by a snort that was flavored with the sweet tune escaping the foghorn of a Newfoundland codfisher. At the same time I felt something—well, I don't know what to call it. Were any of you gentlemen ever lightning struck? If so that's just about the way I felt. The behorned critter was only wounded enough to arouse his fighting blood, and for a while I thought he's going to trample me into mincemeat. I had lost my rifle in the first encounter, but had an 8-inch bowie, and with this I tried to parry his natural pokers, and as accidents will happen now and then, so it was this time, and ma chere ami crossed the line where there is no return. I had quite a time to load the buck on the pony and get to camp. I had venison for supper that night. After that I bathed my bruises, rolled up in my blankets, took a trip through dreamland, where a hideous monster attacked me with a poker and finally awoke wet with perspiration. Well, you can all spin yarns till the sun peeps over yonder mountain, but I'm going to turn in and saw some wood. Good night.

OSCAR FRIEDRICH.

COLUSA, CAL.





FANNIE BULLOCK WORKMAN.

Recent First Ascents in the Himalaya

BY FANNY BULLOCK WORKMAN, F.R.L.G.S.

[Mrs. Workman, who is a native of Worcester, Mass., is an Officer l'Instruction Publique of France and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London. Major Darwin, the president of the society, said after Mrs. Workman read her paper on the Hispar Journey before it last December: "I believe I am right in saying that the feats accomplished by Mrs. Workman are more remarkable in the way of mountaineering than those which have been accomplished ever before by any of her sex. Whether I ought to make that limitation or not I am rather doubtful, but, at all events, with that limitation it will not be denied." —EDITOR.]

THE Hispar Glacier, 36 miles long, and one of the four largest in the Karakoram mountain range, was the field of our last Himalayan exploration. Previous to visiting it we had obtained a good idea of the splendid scenery surrounding its source, for, ten years ago, on our exploration of the Biafo Glacier, in Baltistan, we had ascended the Hispar Pass. This pass forms the culmination or watershed between the Hispar Glacier, running west to Nagar, and the Biafo Glacier, flowing southeast to Baltistan.

The two glaciers thus meeting in the summit of the Hispar Pass, 17,500 feet, present a natural phenomenon unique in Himalaya, perhaps in the world, namely, an unbroken glacial band running 74 miles from tongue to tongue.

Six years ago, with Petigax and Savoye, Italian guides, I made the first ascent of the Alchori Col, 17,000 feet, at the head of the Alchori Glacier, in Baltistan, with the hope of discovering a new snow passage over which our caravan could be taken to the Hispar. But instead of finding a pass descending to that glacier, I found myself perched on a snow cornice overlooking a precipice of 2,000 feet sheer, below which ran the lonely Hispar, a long, crevassed river, incased northward by lofty, unknown, unnamed mountains.

I turned away, balked by the precipice, but the lure of unexplored mountain wastes held me, as it often does, in its grip, and I determined some day to reach at least the feet of the snow giants, between me and which Nature had here placed such a formidable barrier.

Had we been able to cross the Karakoram watershed at this point we should have had the Hispar and its snow treasures, so to speak, well in hand; whereas, when some years later it was reached, there was a weary prelude of 300 miles of nude valleys and high passes to be played before arriving even at its tongue.

Still, most disagreeable things offer compensations, and such were, this time, that we took to the Hispar a thoroly organized caravan, including two topographers, who were to make a detailed glacial survey of it and its large unknown branches, on the plan sometimes carried out in the Alps and America, but not before attempted in the Himalaya.

That such an expedition involved an immense amount of previous organization and continual work and calculation during the time we were on the glaciers may be seen from the fact that the seventy or more coolies employed had to be



GREAT AREA OF BIAFO-HISPAR WATERSHED PEAK.

Ascended by Mrs. Bullock Workman and party. Camp at base is at 19,100 feet altitude. Photograph by Dr. W. Hunter and Mrs. Workman, 1908.

fed by us, and the grain and rice requisite for this purpose had, much of it, to be brought from Kashmir, 300 miles, and the remainder supplied by the Mir of Nagar, living 30 miles from Hispar village, the last inhabited spot.

The expedition was divided into two parties. The topographers, with camp outfit, native servants, and about ten coolies, carried on the survey as the nature of their work and the weather admitted of doing. Our caravan con-



ONE OF THE SNOW SCARPS ASCENDED TO REACH TRIPLE CORNICE PEAK.
The ice shelf beneath it was only about twenty feet wide. From this an ice precipice of several hundred feet descended. The upper stratified edge of precipice is seen at right.

sisted of Dr. Hunter Workman, myself, Cyprien Savoye, guide, three Italian porters, native headman and coolies. We continued our explorations and observations of glaciers and ascents of cols and peaks independently, meeting the surveyors from time to time to compare notes.

Our own caravan was also often divided for days, the cook, with large tents, bulk of supplies and sheep being left at a base of perhaps 15,000 feet, while, with light tents, guide, porters and a few coolies we explored and climbed for five or six days, until driven back to the base by bad weather. Such were the conditions of our nomad life on the Hispar for eight weeks.

While investigating a branch glacier which enters the Hispar at 15 miles from its tongue, a fine snow mountain attracted our attention, which, if it could be scaled, would offer a capital station for study of the region and a magnificent panorama.

The question was, Could it be climbed? From a projecting snow mamelon on its west shoulder the final thousand feet looked possible enough, but below this mamelon the mountain fell in ice-falls, seamed both longitudinally and horizontally by gaping crevasses, or in snow-scarps of appalling steepness, to near where it took its rise from the glacier. This was only typical of the character of the whole army of peaks surrounding the Hispar.

On other great Asiatic glaciers one sees mountains with at least some moderate, clean-cut slopes, which tempt the climber to try his luck on them, but such is not the case with these forbidding giants. Studying the Hispar system from any eminence, one is permeated with the fanciful impression that a succession of mighty earth vibrations must at some time have shaken the peaks into the chaotic riven slopes, savage rock precipices, and splintered or corniced pinnacles they now present; not rational, normal mountains any longer, but colossi of rock and snow chaos, with scarcely a ledge or cranny where even a mountain demon could lodge with safety.

On this particular ascent the greatest danger was from avalanches, which scored the lower two-thirds of the mountain from noon until after nightfall. With a few coolies we ascended one afternoon to the top of the glacier, and putting up some *tentes d'abries* sent back the coolies to the lower camp with orders to return the next day at noon. Savoye, the guide, strode across the glacier before sunset to examine the mountain and plan a route, as he was very keen on starting by 2 a. m. and we should have to make our path by lantern-light only.

A few hours' rest in the sleep-sacks and Savoye was heard calling a reveil outside the tents. That coffee made on the small kerosene stoves followed as soon as posible, and sharp at 2 o'clock, after crowding coats and provisions for the day into the rück-sacks, we started forth roped in two caravans. The firmament was brilliant with stars but no waning moon lighted the gray, hardly perceptible snow waste.

Progress was rapid for a few minutes over a gently rising plateau, and then the gradient grew apace and with it came a big icefall composed of tall pinnacles or séracs, separated by bottomless chasms. Savoye turned sharp to the right hoping to contour them, but here, as far as we could see, rose a terrace of long crevasses ready to receive us into their creepy depths.

"Sapristi," quoth Savoye, "quelle route." But his eagle eye spied a narrow snow band, near the center of the first crevasse, and by stepping gingerly sideways this was passed and a dozen steps upward brought us to the next yawning ice-mouth. This proved less accommodating than the first crevasse and offered no bridge at all. After scanning its fifty or more feet of length with the lantern, the only way over appeared to be a jump near its narrower end.

Paying out the rope the guide bounded over, then drawing it taut and cautioning the porter behind me to look out for his end called, "Santez, Madame." How I hated that leap in the dark across the four or five feet of invisible space, but it had to be done, so taking the plunge I landed on the ice-slant where the guide stood. The others followed in turn and slowly, sometimes jumping, sometimes bridging and again finding a way around them, we conquered seven or eight enormous chasms.

Then a steep, frozen scarp awaited us, which was manageable by cutting steps up its ice surface. This ended at the foot of a series of tall white cones which, as Savoye held the lantern aloft, loomed above like a bevy of mountain-spectres assembled in ghostly array to warn us to be sensible and return forthwith whence we had come. But we were bound they should receive us, and as they proved to be solid spectres we cut steps up and down several, wound a way round others, and finally got above the whole bad lot and reached a wide bed of avalanche-débris, which had fallen during the warm hours of the previous day.

Here, where after sunrise it would be folly to tarry a moment, we flung ourselves down after two hours' arduous work to breakfast and watch the wonderful spectacle of dawn in the upper snow world. Dawn is beautiful in the plains of India when heralded by the swish and twitter of innumerable song-birds, but a thousand times more exquisite is the approach of day above all camps and abodes of humanity, beyond even the voice of the high-flying mountain-chough, where only the soft whisper of the breeze from virgin summits breathes its music on the ear. Imperceptibly, as we sat among the avalanches, the curtain of darkness which had held us in bondage was raised, and on all sides peaks, ice-falls and glaciers emerged before our gaze in the solemn magnificence of before sunrise lighting.

While we reveled in the glory of the eternal snows, Savoye, tho ardently discussing cold meat and jam, stood with his eyes riveted on the sharp, almost perpendicular 700 foot wall which loomed in mauve toning just beyond the plowed-up snow-field where we halted. Up this great snow-scarf lay, perforce, our route. At one end of it, which luckily we should not touch, hung great stratified ice-cornices shimmering in weird beauty now, but ready later, when the sun burned upon them, to fall in deadly ice-masses to enhance the tumbled hillocks of snow-débris we were about to leave.

The ropes being adjusted again in fifteen minutes its base was reached where constant step-cutting and serious climbing was in order for over an hour.

Here we climbed straight, there we zig-zagged, as snow conditions demanded, making steady headway, the surface remaining hard even after the first sun's rays fell upon it. It was severe and ticklish traveling and each man had to look out that he did not slither and plunge his caravan down the precipice to a useless end among the fallen avalanches.

Two or three times, when it was possible to halt a bit, the scarp was measused by clinometer, and the angle proved to be quite 70 degrees. The slant was sharper than the camera makes it appear in the photograph. The only steeper gradient ascended this summer was found on the mountain soon to be described. Some mountain-fakers talk of climbing long distances at 85 degrees, but in my opinion such feats are not possible. An angle of 75 degrees may be considered the limit at which a long incline can be taken, and that will prove dangerous and strenuous enough for a hardy climber. Those who talk about long slants of 85 degrees never, I have observed, mention measuring their slopes. Soon after the great wall was ended, easier gradients brought us to the base of the mamelon west of the main peak, and here Nature gave us yet another taste of snow peculiarities in form of a 20-foot ice-wall overhung by a snow cornice fluted with massive blue icicles, below which descended the deepest of chasms. From the opening of the chasm, in all directions barring our approach, ran a series of wide most bizarre crevasses.

One porter suggested that, at last, we must give in to mountain obstacles, but Savoye laughed and shook his head. I won't bore the reader with what we did, lest he think me guilty of too many snow yarns. Suffice it to say in half an hour we stood on the snow-mamelon and saw the last thousand feet of the mountain rise up in moderate slopes above us.

This was a baffling mountain, tho, even to the very top. Arriving on a ledge 20 feet from the apex, we discovered the small final cone, on the side confronting us, to be split into three giant tooth-like cornices. A short snow slant overhanging a deep precipice separated our ledge from the cornice. Savoye, held on a good length of rope

by the porters, began at once to cut his way up this. The surface was of peculiar consistency, half snow, half ice, and very hard to impress with the ice ax. After twenty minutes hacking he returned to us incased in powdery snow from head to foot. He reported that, owing to the quality of the snow, it would take nearly two hours to cut thru the cornices to the top.

In view of the advancing day and the great danger from avalanches on the descent, the question arose, Was it safe to risk it? No, we all agreed, for the mountain was virtually climbed; so, turning, we headed downward, inwardly provoked enough with the preposterous cone and its baffling trio of cornices coming just at the top, and after so many other extraordinary difficulties had been overcome. The avid explorer of new peaks, however, seldom gets all he wants, namely, perfect weather thruout an ascent and the summit, and we had reason to be well satisfied, for the weather was without a flaw, and on the last thousand feet we had secured many fine photographs, and fixed mountains on the Hispar that would aid all the further investigation of that glacier.

The last two-thirds of the descent was what might be termed a race for life in trying to reach the glacier before the usual avalanche cannonade of the afternoon began. Avalanches fell very near us at several points and we had pretty dangerous work to perform in getting thru the now softened ice-falls, but the tents on the glacier were safely reached at 12.30, and the lower camp later on, after fifteen hours of thrilling mountain experiences. Never have I met with a peak of less than 20,000 feet so bristling with uncommon and varied snow obsta-



MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN WITH GUIDE AND PORTER ON THE SUMMIT OF BIAFO-HISPAR WATERSHED PEAK.
Photographed by Dr. Hunter Workman from a neighboring peak.

cles as was this one, which was named Triple Cornice Peak.

A few years ago, from a high snow col south of the Hispar region, we saw and photographed a tall, ethereal snow-pyramid rising at a great distance above a gap in an intervening range. This we then located as being probably near the source of the Hispar Glacier, and such in reality it proved to be. At about 20 miles up the Hispar it flashed upon our view again, looming above broken snow-fields north of the Hispar Pass, lifting its now more developed, more attenuated snow-spire into the blue heaven like a challenge. What a peak, and from it what a view would be obtained! Poised as it was on a huge snow-pedestal directly above the watershed of the Hispar and Biafo glaciers, its summit on a clear day would command the 75 miles of these glaciers and their surrounding mountain satellites on all sides.

During the weeks of exploring the branch glaciers, it never left my mind, and I decided, when the main work was over and a base camp at the foot of the pass established, to have my try at it.

Thus it came to pass a month later, after weeks of hard research work on the hitherto unexplored Hispar tributaries, and of existing in snow-camps thru storms of fifty and sixty hours' duration, we found ourselves leaving base camp at 15,000 feet, accompanied by Savoye, the porters, headman, one servant, and fifteen coolies, carrying small tents and provisions for three days.

As with the guide and two porters I started ahead to plot out the track, I heard the coolies grumbling, and one who spoke Hindustani remarked on the "*karab rasta*" (bad path). If we were taking the trouble to make them a path at all on an unknown mountain they should have been satisfied, but gratitude is a non-existent word in coolie patois.



ASCENDING ICE FALL.
18,000 feet.

A bitter wind blew down from the Hispar Pass as we filed up to the north of it over hard, purple slopes, at that hour untouched by the sun. Two hours later, when deep in negotiation of a serac-fall leading to a lower ridge of the mountain, the sun shining from a clear sky was so hot that fur caps and heavy coats were consigned to the depths of the rück-sacks.

Making a circuitous path around the ridge, a high snow-basin between the east and west shoulders of the peak was discovered, and this we saw was the place to camp that night, if the summit was to be gained the next day. But getting there was difficult business. An army of wicked gnomes must have been at work plowing up and making a snow hodge-podge of the lower part of this stately peak, for not ten yards of smooth surface was visible amid the maze of pinnacles, ice-fluted crevasses and torn-up slants.

We made the best way we could thru, taking care to

pound our steps in the softening surface for the coolies, still a good distance in arrears. Finally a small plateau, not seen from below, was reached, and from here a very steep 800-foot snow-wall led presumably to the high basin we wished to camp in. Some one suggested lunch, it being near noon, but I replied: "Nonsense; if we stop here the coolies will refuse to go on. The wall must be taken before they arrive."

Zigzagging up in this deep, wet snow nearly to the knees was no easy work, but this task was three-quarters over when the caravan appeared on the plateau. We called down to them to hurry up, nice large steps having been made for them. Our soothing words did not, however, inspire them with confidence, and they refused to move.

At last Savoye said he would go down and help them up. This he good-naturedly did, and after parleying a time with them and the chief, as reward for his kindness, to our consternation we saw three stout Nagaris attack him with spiked sticks. But he was ready for them, and instantly, in self-defense, felled one of them to the snow with his ax. After that they subsided, and finally moved upward, the coolies who had been knocked down limping heavily behind, led by the headman. I would add that, altho the chief often beat the coolies, this was the first time a native was struck by our Europeans.

By 3.30 p. m. the tents were pitched in the eerie basin, barely safe from avalanches falling from the mountain wall between the two shoulders. These two arêtes fell straight from the pointed top of the peak in sharpest inclines over 2,000 feet. The east one was so fringed with cornices that it was absolutely unsafe, and there remained no alternative but to try the south, much steeper one, which had hitherto been deemed too hazardous.



PREPARING TO DESCEND A BRANCH OF HISPAR GLACIER FROM A CAMP NEAR ITS HEAD.

The next morning the sky looked hazy, and we felt there would be a storm before night.

With Savoye and two porters I started out for the mountain, for, if it was climbable at all, we were likely to accomplish it before the storm broke. Dr. Workman later left with the other porter for a lower summit east of camp, for purposes of observation.

A few intermediate snow-fields brought us to a high wall, up the icy surface of which steps were cut to the great shoulder that ran apparently in sky-scraping slants clear to the top, still invisible from where we stood. Cutting each step, we moved upward slowly, for the arête was very narrow and ice-coated at that hour, and the precipices on both sides were already very terrifying. After an hour's continuous upward plodding the arête ended momentarily in a small ridge, above which came an awkward reach of rock gendarmes.

Before attacking these we halted to breathe a bit and take in the entrancing and widening view of glaciers and mountains. Turning my Zeiss glass downward, my eye lit on the tents far below in the hollow. In front of one the native was seated on the snow, enjoying the early sunlight, wrapped in what looked suspiciously like one of our sleeping sacks, and composedly smoking a pipe. I handed the glass to Savoye, who, on looking, exclaimed:

"Ah, the rascal; that's my reserve pipe and my tobacco he is smoking, for he does not own a pipe."

"And sitting in my sleep-sack doubtless," I added, turning toward the mountain.

Who would have thought this purest of snow-pyramids was to give us a tough stint of rock climbing? But it did, and we worked half an hour on rock pinnacles overhanging a wild abyss, which recalled a bad place on Zermatt's Zinal-Rolthorn. As soon as these ended, a solid ice-wall of 15 feet demanded all our skill, for only half steps could be cut, which, when stepped upon, left most of the foot in mid air.

From this the arête led up again in increasing steepness, an endless white line. It was here that I found the incline steeper than on the previous ascent, reaching as near as I could make it out, about an angle of 75 degrees. The weather was thickening in on the Hispar side, and the sun, shining thru a haze, made the surface soft, thus adding to the difficulty of overcoming the terrible gradient. The precipices, too, in gruesome depths, were beyond those I recall on any mountain. One simply had to accept the circumstance of climbing a tight rope, and not look to right or left.

Luckily such slants lead up fast, every step being a gain in hight, and, just as all were getting quite to the end of endurance, the pitch lessened and soon we saw the small summit rising in a sharp-corniced cone beyond some rocks, and not ten minutes away.

We all ascended the cone, but on the very apex, which was a cornice, or snow-hood, only one at a time could stand, held on the rope by the others just below.

The view quite equaled my expectations, except that approaching bad weather marred it somewhat toward the Hispar Glacier. The whole upper Biafo, its wide source, called Snow Lake, and several great tributaries 15 miles in length, lay mapped as no map could show them, at my feet 6,000 feet below. The finest Hispar peaks and a dozen other giants of the Karakoram were visible for a few minutes, and I plainly saw that 28,000 foot colossus K2, whose sheer precipices have frowned defiance at different times on ordinary mortals, and only lately on a royal aspirant.

I saw many other sights beyond the frontier, and points that served later to make our new map superior to any existing, and then mist swept in, in rolling billows, blotting out glaciers and distant mountains, leaving us stranded on a snow-tooth, in a fluffy ocean of cloud. Before this happened, the others had seen us from the lower peak, where they stood, and Dr. Workman photographed us standing on the summit, as seen in the illustration.

Chilled to the bone by the swirling mist, we descended to the slight shelter of the rocks just below, where I finished my observations under cover of coats held about me by the guides, and, after a hasty meal, we left the beautiful, cloud-bound pyramid, the king of the Hispar and Biafo glaciers, that had lured me for weeks, with our hearts full of victory, for at the end of hard work we had conquered.

The descent was difficult and hazardous down the interminable arête, thru cloud and mist, but tuning all our energies to careful manipulation of every movement, we accomplished it without accident, and floundering over the final snow-fields in heavy wet snow, reached camp, where the other two greeted us with shouts of approval.

The hight of the mountain, later computed, is 21,350 feet, and was named the Hispar-Biafo Watershed Peak. Altho not as high, it yielded nothing in thrilling incident and arduousness of ascent, and in magnificence of panorama, to my highest Himalayan peak of 23,300 feet.

Paris, France.



THE WORLD'S CHAMPION BISON.

Mr. Harry V. Radford, who has been exploring in the Arctic regions for the past year entirely alone, except where he met and mingled with the Eskimos, has just sent us the above unique illustration. Mr. Radford has made a special study of the wood bison and his habitat, hitherto practically unknown to white men. He has been over much of their range with pack horses in summer and dog sleds in winter, conducting his investigations under a special permit from the Canadian Government to collect for scientific purposes. Such a permit has not previously been granted to any naturalist or sportsman. On December 1 he shot a magnificent wood bison bull (the first to fall to a white hunter), the head of which appears in the illustration. This bison is the largest of which any record exists, surpassing in size and weight the previous world's record bison, killed by W. F. Hornaday, of the New York Zoological Garden, in Montana, in 1886, and which is exhibited in the National Museum in Washington. The engravings of this Hornaday bison appear on our ten dollar bills. The specimen of Mr. Radford's, shown in the illustration, weighed 2,402 pounds. It was hunted down near Fort Smith in latitude 60°+ N. after an exhausting snowshoe chase lasting most of the day. The temperature at the time ranged at 42° Fahrenheit.



CUT BANK RIVER.



Copyright, 1909, by the Kiser Photo Co. for the Great Northern Railway.

LAKE McDONALD, MONTANA.



Copyright, 1909, by Kiser Photo Co. for Great Northern Railway.

LAKE MONTANA.

THE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK IN MONTANA.

The accompanying pictures admirably show something of the charm of the proposed new Glacier National Park in Montana, just south of the Canadian boundary. The region included in this park is one of the most delightful in the world. To the east of the mountains the plains region drained by the Missouri and Saskatchewan River systems stretches mile upon mile of open grass land that is practically treeless. In sharp contrast to the plains rise the mountains, which seen from the distance, present a rock wall of great steepness. These apparently extend for miles, altho in actuality these walls are cut by long deep U-shaped canyons which have been largely formed by the great glaciers which once flowed from the snow-capped peaks and ridges which form the divide between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The whole region is the habitat of many surviving wild animals, and the streams and lakes abound in fish of many varieties. In the upper reaches are barren rock areas in which the white goat is found in great numbers. Many big horn Rocky Mountain sheep are found on somewhat lower levels, and in the valleys and on the lower spurs are many deer and moose. A few elk still linger, and over the whole area from high glacier and the perpetual snow line to the valley and flat the grizzly bear is frequently met with. The park as contemplated contains an area of some 1,340 square miles; within these realms there are 250 lakes ranging from ten miles to a few hundred feet in extent. There are more than sixty glaciers and there are numerous plants and rocks in numbers and quantity to satisfy the most ardent student, and views of great variety, beauty and grandeur gratify the artist and lover of nature.

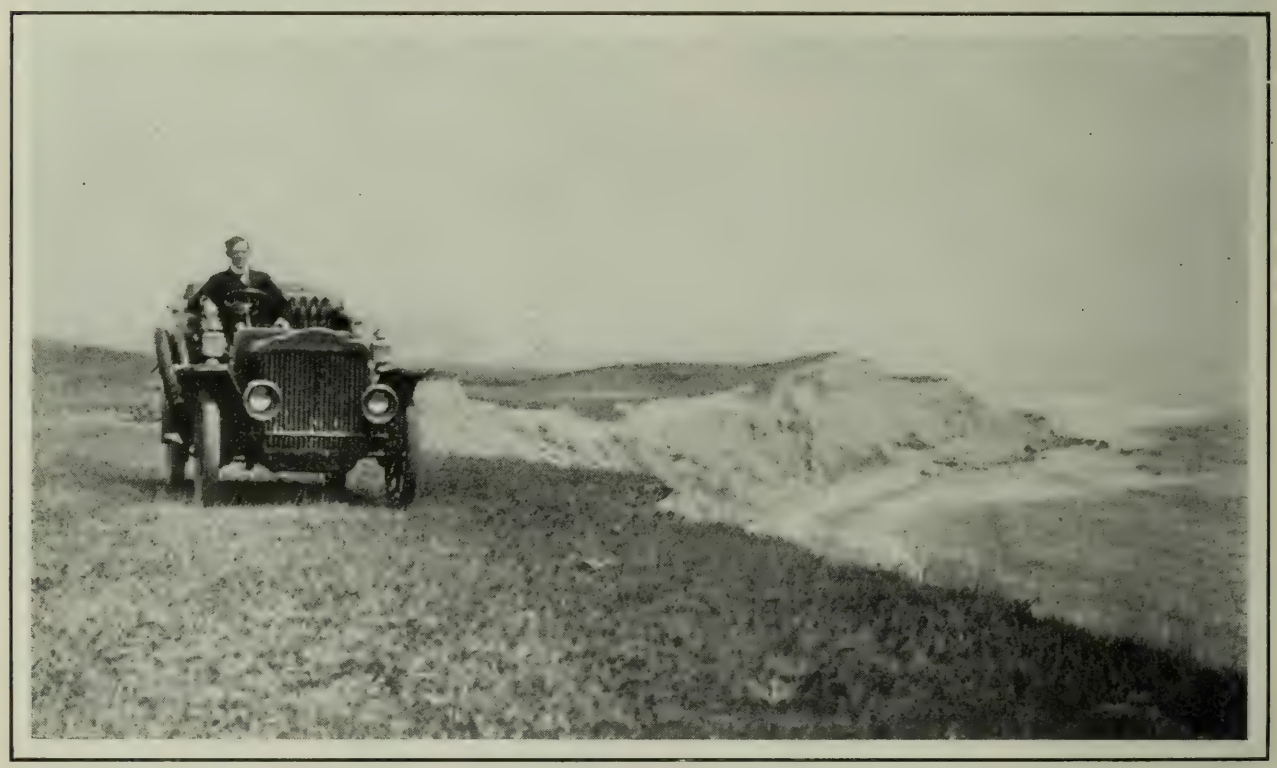
Five Crying Needs in Automobilism

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX

THE development of automobilism in this country during the last four or five years has been toward luxury and increasing cost. The manufacturers seem to cater more and more to the well to do and the wealthy, and to neglect the needs of those of very moderate means. Prior to five years ago there were more advertisements of cars selling under $1,000 than there were those of $2,000 or $3,000 and over. People hoped that as factories were developed, machinery perfected and models standardized, the prices of cars would gradually lessen. Today, however, the majority of cars are advertised to sell from $1,500 to $5,000 and over. The engines have been vastly improved and now are practically noiseless, are very powerful and so simple in control as to be remarkably "fool-proof." The joke of engine trouble on the road has had its day and is obsolete. Limousine and touring car bodies are marvels of luxury and comfort, and the modern motor car is a thing of beauty, elegance and efficiency.

But in five respects there has been practically no improvement, and until modern ingenuity and skill have covered these points, the motorist will have grounds of complaint on the subject.

First—It seems extraordinary that the driver of a splendidly built, modern, gas-engine driven car, capable of developing thirty or forty or fifty horse power, should have to exert all his physical strength and perform a strenuous wrestling match at the hand-crank to get that engine started! Every car driver who goes thru this painful ideal rebels at it. On cold days especially it is about all a man of moderate strength can do to get his engine in motion. It is preposterous that some adequate device has not been worked out whereby some of the power generated by the engine when it is running cannot be saved to start it again after it has grown cold. Most good engines start on compression while the engine and the water in the cylinder jackets are still warm but almost never after several hours of standing. Only one car, so



ALONG THE CLIFF.



BUSINESS CARS.



APPLE BLOSSOMS.

far as I know, claims to be self-cranking. There are one or more self-crankers on the market but they have to be attached to the outside of the car, are cumbersome and expensive and do not seem to have yet made many friends. The modern car should be so built that the driver could take his seat, touch a button or push-lever, and be sure of having his engine start of his own conserved power. When this is possible, thousands of women will become car owners and car drivers. The crank is the greatest obstacle today to women in motordom.

Second—The engine should be able to generate its own electricity. Kerosene lamps are a nuisance. They are dirty, hard to light on windy nights and have to be constantly refilled. If electric lights are used heavy storage batteries or dry cells have to be carried. These take up valuable room and have to be constantly recharged or replaced. There is enough friction all thru the chassis to generate sufficient electricity for lights all over the car, including one on the end of a cord for searching the engine at night.

Third—Quite as preposterous as the hand crank is the fact that the most vulnerable part of the entire mechanism is in the most exposed place! Imagine a battleship carrying all its ammunition on the upper deck under a canvas awning! The pneumatic rubber tire should be abolished. A motor car driver starts out for a trip with a wonderful vehicle capable of bearing him swiftly and safely all over the land, yet, at any moment—puff! sizz-zz-bang! And an hour's dirty and strenuous job confronts him. A car owner may be in evening dress and taking his wife out to dinner. It is raining and the road is muddy. He is a mile or two from anywhere and bang! goes a tire! The puncture and the blowout are the two great banes of motoring. Changing a tire on the road is no gentleman's job and not all motor owners can afford a chauffeur. Non-puncturable tubes, tube protectors, demonstrable rims and spare wheels are advertised galore, but these are but make-shifts at the best. There should be invented wheels with durable, solid rubber tires whose office is only to save noise. The resilience should be arranged for between the rim and the hub or in the hub or the axle or some place where it is not subject to



RIVALS.



OUT OF THE WOODS.

damage. This perhaps is the most crying need of the day in automobilism—the abolition of tire trouble.

Fourth—The lines of the car body are not yet as artistic or convenient as they could be. The "gunboat" or "torpedo" models, inclosing the two front seats, which are seen this year, are a decided step toward graceful form because they connect the bonnet in front with the body of the car and this idea will probably be developed until the form of the body is a homogeneous whole, a graceful, cigar-shaped elipse with one rounded point in front of the radiator and the other in the rear of the car. The gently swelling sides will give locker room in the doors and alongside the seats and in the rear there will be additional space for extra coats, rugs, lunch baskets, waterproofs, and so on, which now have to be carried inside the tonneau, where they are in the way, or in a trunk fastened on behind, which is unsightly. A body of this form will more fully protect the occupants against dust, which will be a great advantage.

Fifth—and perhaps most important. There should be cars on the market to correspond to the family pony cart; cars for children and nursemaids, for the housekeeper to run around to market in, cars with one or two cylinder engines of five or ten horse power that trundle along thru the village at five or eight miles an hour, that crank without effort, and that cost from $200 to $400. A man who now owns a $1,500 car and who cannot afford a chauffeur usually runs it himself ,and while he is in business his family walk. He can only give them the pleasures of motoring after business hours. Many of these men would gladly buy for family use a light, cheap buckboard or buggy, with solid rubber-tired wheels, a simple little engine and a top for wet weather, which is family could hack around in. Its cost of maintenance would be almost infinitesimal. It should be the family horse, always on the job and not requiring much skill or experience to drive. The man of slender means would find this a godsend, and when automobile manufacturers have time to turn their creative genius from the creation of powerful, expensive engines of the road to the addition on their catalogs of a thoroly reliable, cheap little donkey-cart affair for the daily use of the women and young people, automobilism will have fulfilled a mission which will be a veritable boon to our modern social life.

New York City.

On the Trail of the Loup Garou

BY WILLIAM J. LONG

Author of "Northern Trails," "Brier Patch Philosophy," Etc.

SOME time about midnight the howling of a wolf awoke me, and I slipped out of my blankets and went down the trail to listen and find out what the packs were doing. The night was still and intensely cold; the Northern stars glittered and sparkled just over the tall spruce tops; the moon flooded the dim avenues with a vague and ghostly light, and all around stretched the silence and mystery of the snow-filled woods.



THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

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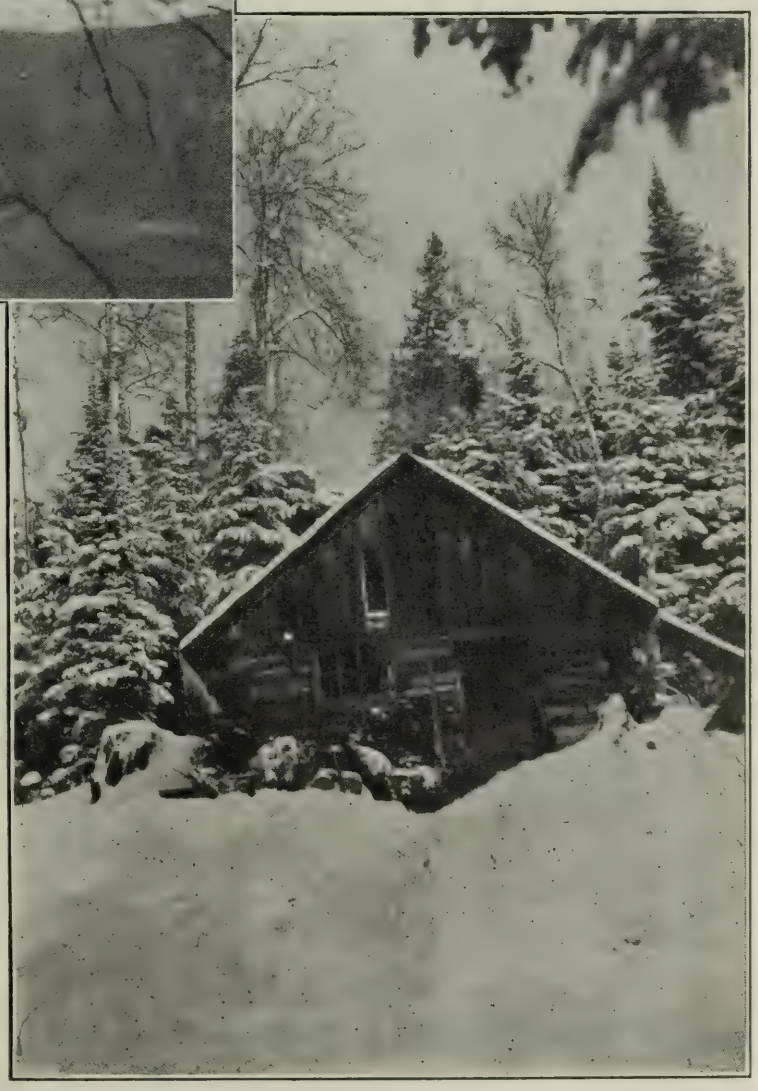
Suddenly a sound broke out, a terrible sound in this lonely place, and I forgot all else in trying to analyze it. For the gray wolf has many calls, and no two of them are alike or mean the same thing. This was no lunatic baying at the moon; it was not the trail cry that a wolf gives when he is running a buck and wants the pack to close in; it was not the food call, such as a wolf utters when he makes a kill and summons his companions to the feast; and it was not the deep-chested baying that one hears at nightfall when the old she-wolf, the leader of the pack, calls her cubs together for the hunting, and they answer the call with the clamor of hounds unleashed. A single great wolf was crying his woe from a distant hilltop, with a wild, eerie cry for which I had no explanation. He would begin with a clear falsetto, deepen by octaves into a full roar, and end with a moan that made the woods shiver. "He is a monster," I thought, "from the depth and power of his voice. Tomorrow I will go over, and find out what he is doing there, and get him if I can. Perhaps he is the loup garou himself." Then I fell to thinking of this imaginary monster, the



THE TRAIL.

werwolf of medieval superstition, which still appears in many a fearsome story told about the winter fire in Northern Quebec. For in the region in which I was camping, on a brief winter holiday, the tracks of an enormous wolf had been seen at intervals for years past, and at the thought of him the pious habitant would shiver and cross himself and draw nearer the fire, and tell another fearsome story of the loup garou—the evil spirit that runs abroad in the skin of a great wolf. And here in the woods, with the infinite mystery of the wilderness night around me, and that wild call moaning in my ears, was an excellent place to understand the superstition, even if I did not believe it. One's back chilled and crept in spite of one's self. Indeed, as a curious fact of natural history, I might record that I have never found but one man who did not discover, when alone in the woods at night, that his primitive spine treasured many an old superstition which his modern brain had long since rejected. The solitary exception was a crazy man, who used to sleep by day and roam the woods by night with the freedom and fearlessness of a wild animal.

The lone wolf ceased his moaning, and presently, in a different direction, a whole pack of wolves set up a hair-raising clamor. As I slipped



THE CAMP HALF-BURIED IN SNOW.

along the trail, deeper into the woods, I heard a faint rustling, and as I stole nearer the sound I was startled by two deer rushing out from almost under my nose. I was at the edge of a deer yard, and here a dozen or more defenseless animals were quietly going about getting their supper as if in the protection of a fenced park. One would have expected them to be terrified to death, but until I blundered among them they were absolutely without concern. Most men who found themselves in such a position, with the howl of a wolf pack ringing in their ears, would have fled at breakneck speed to shelter and bolted the door behind them; but these shy, defenseless animals were apparently without the shadow of fear. And this suggests another curious fact of natural history: that man is the only animal who carries fear in him, and who scatters it like a contagion wherever he goes. But that—as Plato remarked long before Kipling got the copyright—would appear to furnish the material for another disquisition.

Next morning early I started on snowshoes to find the trail of the midnight howler. Daylight is brave stuff. The tingle in my skin was now one of pure joy at being alive. Why, I wondered, should a man go to Bermuda and enervate himself, when Canada has a thousand vigors and tonics to offer. For the air was like fine old wine in its effect; the winter woods were beautiful beyond words; at every turn the wild trails beckoned and said, "Come here, see here"; and human nerves and muscles were, like the flying British squadron, ready to go anywhere and do anything. So for a time, until night should again fall and catch me alone in the woods, brain and spine both agreed that there was no such thing as a loup garou, but only a huge and cunning old wolf whose trail I must find and follow. Ordinarily I let all animals alone, preferring the work of God to that of the taxidermist, and liking well to see the bear wear his skin and the moose his antlers just as nature provided; but today I had other intentions. "Not that I



THE DEED.

love wolves less, but deer more. If I catch that big fellow I will stop his howling and game-killing," I said to myself, as I slipped the heavy revolver on one side of my belt to balance the ax on the other. Then, with a slap on various pockets, to be sure that compass, matches, knife and emergency ration, were in place, I was off for a long, heavenly day all alone in the big woods.

The first leg of my course led me backward, along my incoming snowshoe trail of the day before, to Kearney Lake, whence, by a series of little ponds and wolf runways, I intended to reach the northern ridges, where my loup garou had been howling. I was resolved, by the way, to pay no heed to any trail but his, since he was sure to lead me an all day's chase. But hardly had I buried myself in the woods when I noticed a fresh wolf trail dodging in and out beside me. "Too small for the loup garou," I said at a glance; "but what is he doing here? Perhaps he is the other kind." For, you must know, there are said to be two kinds of this fierce, uncanny beast. One is an evil spirit that takes the form of a wolf or man at will; the other is a suffering spirit, compelled to go in a beast's skin, which sometimes approaches men hoping for deliverance. A closer examination of the trail showed it to have been recently made by a young wolf which, during the night, had come poking cautiously out of the woods till he reached the last turn of the trail, where one might see the camp half buried in snow. There he stood behind a bush for a moment, evidently watching, and then turned and loped away to the northwest.

Here at the outset was a nice puzzle, and I must stop awhile and run the back trail to find out what this young wolf was doing away from his pack, and what brought him so near my camp. For among wolves, as among beavers and geese, and indeed most wild creatures, there are occasional hermits and outcasts whose ways are unaccountable.

My first discovery was that this wolf had been plainly following me when I came toiling home after dark, dragging my moose-sled, happy and hungry after a long day with the trout on a distant lake. That in itself was most unusual, for tho there are plenty of big wolves in



AND THE FELLOW THAT DID IT.

these woods, they never molest a man. Ordinarily they avoid even the trail of men so carefully that one rarely gets a glimpse of them; but when they find a man alone and quiet in the woods they sometimes grow inquisitive and try to find out who he is and what he is doing, as all other wild animals do. Tho shyer than deer, for instance, their curiosity sometimes leads them to follow you long distances, which I have never known a deer to do. If, at such times, a man sees them and runs away, under the delusion that he is in danger, they sometimes run after him and bay on his trail, just as a dog naturally follows a man who runs in front of him. And here, by the way, is the probable origin of most of the ferocious stories of men pursued by wolves.

Once, in a snowstorm, when examining some tracks on the shore of a lake, a pack of wolves crossed the ice and entered the woods behind me. They had probably noticed me poking along the shore, and some of the cubs started to investigate. They could see me plainly enough, for I was crouched in the snow without cover of any kind; but, try as I would, I caught only glimpses of vague gray forms flitting like shadows among the trees. After a few moments of this cautious watching, they began to circle, to get to leeward of me, just as a fox does when you approach his sleeping place, especially if you stand still the moment he spies you. Thinking that, if they once got the scent of me, I should never see the wolves again, I started down wind at top speed, bending low and keeping as close to the ice as possible. Instantly a cub gave an eager yelp, and the whole pack came riotously after me. So by alternate running and stopping I tolled them into the open and half way across an arm of the lake. Then, on the farther shore, I sat down under a bush and saw that the old forty-four was in working order. But instantly another side of wolf nature came out. These uncanny brutes have some wireless way of understanding your thoughts and intentions. So long as you are quiet and friendly, they are inquisitive; when you run, they join hilariously in the chase; but when you get ready for business, which is to stop their deer-killing once for all, they seem to understand as if you had sent them a wireless message—which you probably have, tho as yet you have no patent on the instrument. An old wolf left the pack on the open lake, entered the woods swiftly, and I knew as if he had told me that in a moment he would be somewhere behind me, picking information out of the air and sending it out again like a wireless operator. There was absolutely no sound; the lake and woods were as still as the dreaming hills; but the pack received the old wolf's message as surely as if he had made earth echo to his clamor, for suddenly they all turned and scattered into the nearest cover. And all the while I was sitting perfectly quiet and apparently harmless, just as I was when they first saw me. No wonder that the ignorant and superstitious habitants make a loup garou of an animal which seems to read your thoughts and which sends messages by ways that you cannot understand. But I am getting far away from my first trail.

As I ran the back track of the wolf, a story came out that grew more and more fascinating as I unraveled it. All the way from Kearney Lake he had followed me closely, never coming out into the snowshoe trail, but keeping hidden in the woods, till I came in sight of the camp, when he probably watched me until I disappeared, and then turned to rejoin his pack. I will follow later and find out where they are; just now I must run this back trail a little longer to see why he followed me.

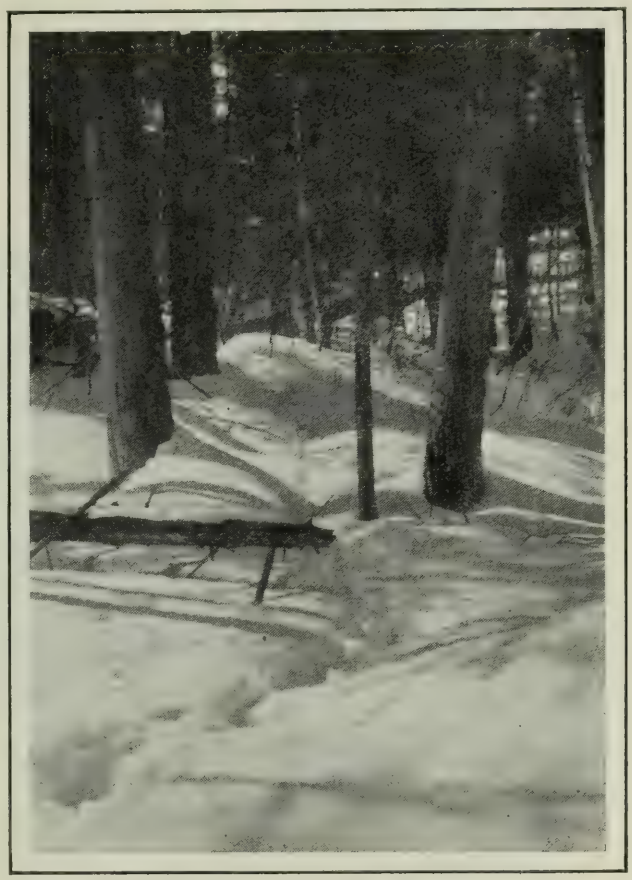
On the farther side of Kearney Lake, just after I came out upon the ice at nightfall, my old moose-sled had gone to pieces and I had stopped to lash it together. As I went on, a piece of rope had fallen from the sled and lay beside the trail. The wolf was trotting along after me, following his nose chiefly, when he saw this piece of rope. Here was something new, something that a wolf had never seen before, and, tho it held the man-scent, he must needs find out all about it. He approached it cautiously, thrusting out his nose, nearer and nearer till he seized it and gave it a pull. The other end wiggled and squirmed and he jumped away; but in a moment he came back again. This time he gave

the rope a shake and the end probably whipped over his head. He gave a tremendous jump sidewise, then with a sudden access of courage he pounced on the rope and whirled it up in the air. All over the ice he played with it, throwing it up, catching it, whirling it around and around, and even lying down and rolling over, whacking it with his paws like a kitten. Remembering suddenly that he was following, he dropped the strange plaything and started after me; but after a dozen steps he ran back and came trotting along the trail with the rope in his mouth. All the way across Kearney Lake he played with it at intervals, occasionally leaving it, but always going back to fetch it again. And when I entered the woods he buried the rope carefully, for another time, while he followed my steps to camp. The story was written plainly all over the snow.

Farther back in the woods I found where the pack had first crossed my snowshoe trail. All the wolves had approached it cautiously; for I probably had just passed, and the tracks still reeked with the smell of the man. Every wolf had touched his nose to the trail here and there before he ventured to cross it; but while the rest of the pack swept on to the westward for the night's hunting, this one wolf followed my trail and probably had me in sight for a mile or more, keeping himself well hidden, meanwhile, in the dusk of the winter woods.

I started to follow the trail of the pack from this point; but all the signs showed that they were roving hungrily for food, and the trail wandered so, thru rabbit swamps, over deer ridges, and along hidden brooks and beaver ponds, that I gave it up as an endless job. Instead of trying to unravel all their wanderings, I struck straight westward across lake and forest to pick up the trail of my single wolf after he had left me at camp, knowing that he would lead me by a straight course to his pack. And that suggests another curious bit of wolf lore: that no matter where a wolf is, he seems to know by instinct, or by some sixth or seventh sense, just where the other wolves of his pack are, and can go directly to them at any moment, tho they be hidden miles away in the forest.

As I supposed, the young wolf led me an almost straight course, turning aside only to find the easiest traveling, till he joined his pack, some 4 miles from my camp. Here I made two discoveries. The first was that the wolves had fed well and were now roaming with slow feet and heavy stomachs; the second, that they had been joined by an enormous wolf which was not with them when I had tried to follow their trail earlier that morning. "The loup garou, and he's a monster!" I said exultingly, as I measured his tracks, which were the



THRU A DEER YARD.

largest I have ever found. Folding my fingers at the knuckles, I could easily drop my whole gloved hand into the print of his forefoot; and where the snow was soft he sank deep as a buck at every step. Best of all, he was plainly logy after feeding, and must soon grow sleepy like the others; and I thought that with ordinary luck I would run into the pack long before dark. But first I followed my young wolf, which, instead of going forward with the pack, had taken their back trail swiftly, telling me plainly that he expected food, and that somewhere near at hand another deer

was lying dead on the endless terrible trial of the destroyers.

On the ice of a little wild pond I found a splendid buck, cold and stiff. The trail said that the wolves had jumped him on the ridge above, caught and killed him after a short run, ate what they wanted peaceably enough, and left the rest to the foxes, ravens and other hungry prowlers of the wilderness. Here was an abundance of food for a week or more; yet tonight the wolves would undoubtedly prefer warm flesh, and would chivvy and kill another deer. My gorge rose at the thought of this; for tho a hungry wolf must live, a man must take sides with deer or wolves in the wilderness, just as sooner or later he must choose between birds and wandering cats in his own home orchard. So it seemed to me a most desirable thing to lay the deer and the wolf, the deed and the fellow who did it, side by side when the day was over. Only—our feelings are queer and contradictory at times—I would spare, if possible, the cub wolf that had followed me and played with my rope. He had not rejoined his fellows, but had headed back alone toward Kearney Lake, perhaps to dig up his buried plaything again.

I swung away rapidly now after the pack, expecting to run into them in an hour or two; but had a man been hunting simply for heads or skins, the trail would have spelled hope, vexation, and heartbreak in rapid succession. At first they roamed lazily, as wolves do after eating, keeping a certain general direction as true as a compass, but winding about to make use of every easy runway and safe crossing of the rivers. So they came to an ideal sunny spot to lie up for the day, and my heart began to jump as I circled to leeward and approached it stealthily. But hardly had they reached this place when the very devil of uneasiness seemed to seize them, and they must roam on again. No more easy traveling now. They headed north, and I followed their trail, mile after mile, thru a broken and desperately hard country where I am certain a man never went before, and where no sane man would ever go again.



HERE AN OTTER SLID DOWN A BANK.

I have followed many a hard snowshoe trail, but never did I have such need of a bird's wings or a monkey's arms to help out my natural legs. Only once have I experienced anything to compare with it, and that was when I followed a bear that was making for his winter den, and he doubled thru swamps, crept thru blowdowns, and crossed up and down numberless ridges in the effort to hide his trail. The bear had seen me and knew that I was hot on his trail; while all these cold signs said plainly that the wolves were making medicine while I was making coffee, and had laid out my work long before I had even started to follow them. One got the impression that the uncanny brutes knew, in some way, that on this one day of all the year they would be followed, and straightway laid a trail that must break an enemy's wind and heart. "Oh, that is the loup garou, sure enough," I told myself. "What else would lead this wolf pack to change its habit of easy traveling and go thru an inferno like this?"

The trail of a wolf pack is always a fascinating one to follow, and at first, finding the snowshoeing fairly good, I had given myself up to the full enjoyment of it. Somewhere ahead, I thought, the pack was resting in security, where one might, by good luck and good management, have the opportunity of a lifetime in catching a wolf asleep. Meanwhile, let us get what fun we can out of the trail. As is usual after feeding, the wolves left their records everywhere; but by this time I could tell almost at a glance their regular intelligence offices. These are generally hard, dry stumps scattered at long intervals along the runways, and every wolf will go out of his way to sniff there and get the news, just as one would look for a letter in a country postoffice. If you dig in the snow about these stumps you will finds records going back to the past summer; and if you ever had the rare luck to see a stranger wolf approach, you will see him absolutely lost in contemplation as his nose searches slowly, intently, for every scrap of information. When he goes away he will know exactly what wolves have passed lately and what they had to eat last. Moreover, wolves do not blunder thru the country, nor follow their leader blindly. They are alive and inquisitive at every moment. In this pack, for instance, the loup garou and a big female were generally ahead and a little to one side, while the cubs and yearlings roamed by themselves, and frequently one or more of the latter would go off on a tour of investigation. And to follow their side excursions, and to find what interested them, was part of the fun of trailing. I must give the wolves this credit, too, that tho they prowled thru deeryards and rabbit swamps, they made no attempt whatever to hunt or harry the game.



BACK TO KEARNEY.

Besides this roving record there were many other trails crossed, each one inviting us to stop and read the story. Here it was the deer that already were breaking out of the winter yards and making new paths for better feeding; here the beaver had gone inland cutting and hauling wood over the snow, to replace the bark that had "soured" under water by their lodges; and here an otter, full fed and lazy, had slid down a long bank to the lake and then plowed a long furrow in the snow, too sleepy, evidently, to jump and slide along in his

usual merry way. And no matter what animal you are following, to have an eye for the unexpected, to have always room for the beauty of earth and sky, and to read and understand this new language and literature of the wood folk, is infinitely more enjoyable even to a hunter than to push ahead blindly, intent on a pot-shot.

When the trail entered the rough country northward, all these pleasant side issues had to be abandoned. It needed all one's strength and keenness of eye simply to follow the trail and keep a lookout ahead. The wolves would turn aside and go up a steep rocky incline, sometimes creeping like cats, sometimes taking a six-foot ledge with a single upward jump. When they got to the top the leader would pick out a spot, sit down on his tail with forefeet braced, and slide down on the other side, leaving a chute sometimes thirty feet long, which ended in a great hole in the snow. Here the wolves always followed in single file, each one sitting down on his tail to toboggan after the leader. To follow them you had to get on tiptoe, driving your toes down thru the hole in the snowshoe webs so as to get a grip on the slippery surface, and making use of every convenient tree and shrub to pull yourself up. When you got to the top you must pick out a smooth spot, generally the one used by the wolves, and take off your snowshoes and toboggan down after them. And tho the thermometer was near zero, a couple of hours of this kind of work left one as hot as a haymaker.

So the afternoon passed all too quickly away. The air suddenly darkened, and a snowstorm crept up from the south. Plainly this loup garou was too much for me, and I must now pick out a spot under a ledge where I could build a fire and a *commoosie,* and spend the night. For I was in an unknown and densely wooded country, and to retrace that trail before dark, creeping up the hills that I had slid merrily down, was now out of the question. As I followed the tireless wolf trail along the edge of a steep ledge, I caught the glint of a lake below me and suddenly recognized a place that I had most luckily crossed a week before. My heart jumped at the sight of it. No more desperate scrambling up and down the return trail; I now knew just where I was, and that the old snowshoe track would lead me by easy traveling back to Kearney.

The wolves still showed no signs of weariness or halting. They had slid down the steep ledge, as usual; but as I scanned the woods below I could not see that the trail crossed the valley. As I slipped along the top of the ledge searching the laurel bushes in lingering hope, just as a man waits another minute for a bite at the end of a long day's fishing, a cold moist snowflake touched my cheek with its unmistakable warning. No time to lose if I am to reach camp tonight. So, good-bye, wolves; good-bye, loup garou; you have given me another great chase, and I am satisfied. Then I picked out a smooth slope, took off my snowshoes, and went down like a shot, feet foremost. I landed among the laurels, making the snow fly and half burying myself in a drift; but even before I struck bottom I had a glimpse of something gray below me jumping up like a Jack-in-the-box. Another and another flew up and down. When I landed, with the rumble and thud of a small avalanche, the woods seemed full of wolves, all jumping wildly, and among them one enormous brute that wasted not a second, but went down the slope in astonishing bounds, hitting the earth only occasionally, and shooting up like a rocket, with the snow flying in a cloud about him. After throwing me off the trail he had gone to sleep with perfect security under the ledge, where no enemy could approach unseen; and after trailing him all day long with immense caution, and then giving him up as lost, I had tumbled down like a sack almost on top of him. It is moments like these that make a man believe in luck.

And, speaking of luck, the luckiest thing of all, for me, was the panic that gets into a wild beast's legs and sets him jumping away the moment any unusual or startling thing happens. Here were a dozen great powerful brutes, any one of which could throw a 200-pound buck with a single twist and break his back with a single snap. Had they whirled in on me, I would have had no more chance than a rabbit among them; yet,

like all wild animals, they lost their nerve and scattered like a bevy of quail when I blundered among them. And the lucky thing for the wolves was that I was quite as much surprised and startled as they were. Here, after an all-day chase, was just one lucky instant when a man needed clear eyes and muscles steady as a rock; and in that instant I was squirming like a turtle in the drift, brushing the snow out of my face with one hand, and with the other tugging at the holster, which of course got twisted. By the time my feet were well under me the old revolver was out, and I got one hasty crack at the loup garou, jumping away like a kangaroo among the trees and rocks, and one more at a big dog wolf that, confused by the echoes, turned and went streaking past me up the valley. It was all over in a moment. The dog wolf stayed; but the loup garou was "going strong" at my last glimpse of him —which was the tip of his plume waving *au revoir* as he sailed over a windfall. The next man who follows will learn a lot about the country before he finds him at the end of his trail.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Outdoor Plays and Pageants

A Sketch of the Movement in America

BY HAZEL MACKAYE

[Miss Mackaye has taken part in organizing and directing several outdoor plays and pageants in this country since they have come into vogue. She was one of the Coburn Players, whose principal production, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," was written by her brother, Percy Mackaye, the poet and playwright.—EDITOR.]

IN tracing the history of pageantry in America we must, of necessity, turn to England as the source of our inspiration and tradition. It was a happy coincidence, therefore, and one that augured well for the future, that the first similar revival in England of the Elizabethan pageants should have been participated in by a representative from our own country. In June, 1905, the town of Sherborne, Dorset, England, celebrated its twelve hundredth anniversary in the form of a pageant, the first of its kind for more than three centuries, inviting Sherborn, of Massachusetts, New England, to share in the honors of the occasion. Accordingly, the opening procession was headed by two symbolical figures; one, an elderly woman wearing a crown, who impersonated the old Sherborne, the other, a young girl with the stars and stripes, symbolizing the new Sherborn. A Herald, meanwhile, had proclaimed to the populace an eloquent message beginning as follows:

"From the descendants of those, who with the home feeling strong upon them, gave to their new home in the wilderness the name of Sherborn, to the descendants of our forefathers —greeting."

The burst of prolonged applause in response to this proclamation proved how genuinely moved the listeners had been by the warmth and sincerity of the message.

The last five years have seen an astonishing number of revivals in England, until today there is scarcely a city of importance that has not held its out-of-door spectacle. Those best known to us, perhaps, are the pageants of Oxford and York, preparations for which were in progress for over a year.

It would be wrong, however, to say that all of the ancient festival spirit had been destroyed. A few celebrations still persisted to prove that life had not been entirely extinguished. Lady Godiva continued to ride thru the streets of Coventry, and Guy Fawkes' Day still remained a joy to the countryside.* An-

*This latter festival was transplanted to American soil, and even as late as the years immediately preceding the Civil War the celebration of Guy Fawkes' Day was observed in an old New England town.



THE MINUTE MEN ON THE GO.
From the Norwich Pageant, July, 1909.



THE "HALF-MOON" ON ITS VOYAGE UP THE HUDSON
From the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, September, 1909.
Photographs copyrighted by Brown Brothers.



THE COBURN PLAYERS IN "TWELFTH NIGHT."
The photograph is from the last scene of the last act. The Coburn Players have presented plays for several years now at a large number of our universities and country clubs.



THE FIRST HUGUENOT COUNCIL IN THE BRONX.
From Bronxville Pageant, May, 1909.

other tradition in America is the annual Mardi Gras fête in New Orleans, but that is bequeathed us from Latin sources and hardly represents a national feeling. California has a unique outdoor celebration given by the Bohemian Club, of San Francisco, each year. They have named it "High Jinks," and it is held in the majestic setting of one of California's famous redwood groves. Santa Barbara and Pasadena have also, for many years, held flower festivals, both elaborate and beautiful, but all of these celebrations seem to be sectional rather than national.

It would appear, therefore, that the first pageant in America to arouse a large public interest was the fête given in Cornish, N. H., in honor of the sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens. This was presented in June, 1905, exactly the same month and year, it is interesting to note, in which the Sherborne pageant was held. The national reputation of Mr. St. Gaudens, together with the prominence of the artists who conceived the pageant and carried it out, made of this festival, comparatively small from the point of view of numbers, not only an epoch-making occasion, but one of rarest beauty. Attired as gods and goddesses with their respective retinues, the people assembled in a grove of great pines on Mr. St. Gaudens's estate. There a play was given, ending with the pres-



"THE FRIAR AND THE PRIORESS."
The Coburn Players in "The Canterbury Pilgrims."



THE INDIAN ATTACKS UPON A STOCKADE.
From the Lake Champlain Pageant, July, 1909.

entation of a golden bowl to the sculptor and his wife, who were placed in a chariot drawn by young men and girls and carried to the house, followed by the cheering, vari-colored multitude.

Why this noteworthy effort was not more quickly emulated is difficult to explain, but so far as can be ascertained it was not until three years later that any other outdoor spectable of importance took place. To Boston belongs the credit of the second notable festival. Early in June, 1908, the State Normal School of Massachusetts gave an educational pageant in the courtyard of their new building. This was a well-conceived and executed representation by graphically picturesque groups of different educational ideals, from earliest times until the present day.

Following immediately upon the footsteps of this came the pageant of Philadelphia, in July, 1908, held in honor of the city's two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. It took the form of an historical procession in which 5,000 participated, and was viewed by six to eight hundred thousand people. In point of size it was comparable to the pageant given in Quebec, also in July, which aroused much public interest in this country.

It seemed as if the country were only awaiting the signal from these first beacon lights to answer them from town and countryside as by a common impulse. The people had been aroused from their sleep of centuries. Pageantry was in the air.

The season of 1909 opened in May with a festival in Bronxville, N. Y. A commodious amphitheater was the setting for two admirable performances illustrating the history of Westchester County. One of the episodes treated was of Washington Irving, who was represented as receiving the other writers of his day as well as some of his own legendary characters.

New Rochelle, N. Y., followed in June with a pageant representing the landing of the Huguenots. A replica was built of the original ship in which the voyage was made, and as the settlers effected

their landing, they were met on the shore by tribes of Indians.

Next came the festival at Norwich, Conn., in July. This was a double celebration of Independence Day and the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town. Seventy-five of the townsfolk enacted its Indian history. George Washington and his troops were impersonated in the parade, while the foreign population contributed national floats.



SOME OF THE SIGHTSEERS ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Watching the "Half-Moon" and "Clermont" come up the Hudson River at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, September, 1909.

At about the same time Lake Champlain gave a pageant on its shores in honor of its discovery three hundred years before by the great French explorer. All the communities along the lake border observed this tercentenary, and a floating stage, upon which the performance was repeated at each spot, was towed from place to place.

The Hudson-Fulton celebration given by the city of New York in September was the most comprehensive and elaborate pageant yet attempted in this country. The number of people participating in the festivities amounted into the millions; a million school children alone were said to have taken part, while the number of people who witnessed the celebration during the two weeks it continued were estimated at about six million. This amazing pageant was held in honor of Hudson's 300th and Fulton's 100th anniversary. The festivities in New York lasted a week. The program included three separate land parades: an historical parade, a military parade and a carnival pageant, besides a water parade, the like of which has probably never before been witnessed. Replicas of the "Half Moon" and the "Clermont" were launched and escorted on their feeble way up the river by a mighty fleet representing eight different nations. After a week of festivities in New York the principal cities along the Hudson celebrated in turn this anniversary, until at last Albany was reached, where the final ceremonies took place.

Two pageants presented in Massachusetts of this same year, 1909, I have purposely not spoken of in their proper sequence, for the reason that they were both unlike the usually accepted idea of the term. Each was founded on a play and was partly professional in character. The first to be given was Schiller's "Joan of Arc" in the Stadium of Harvard University, in the month of June. The other was presented in August by the city of Gloucester, under the artistic direction of Mr. Eric Pape, and was founded on a play, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," by Percy Mackaye. Miss Maude Adams played the title rôle in one case and townsfolk in the other, took part in each of the performances.

The Gloucester pageant had for its setting the bold rock and turf of Stage Fort Park, which fronts upon the harbor. The performance was held at night and the 20,000 spectators were enthralled by the music of a splendid orchestra and a chorus of 500 voices, together with the spectacle of sober pilgrims, gorgeous Crusaders. monks, citizens and peasant folk, who moved across the stage at different intervals in the play.

Much of the mystery and imagination of an outdoor spectacle can be enhanced



"AGAMEMNON OF AESCHYLUS."
Clytemnestra in the center surrounded by the chorus. Given at the Harvard Stadium, June, 1906.

the Harvard performance, giving it the professional touch referred to, while this was also added to the Gloucester pageant by the Coburn Players, who interpreted "The Canterbury Pilgrims." Nevertheless, the people were largely represented in both these spectacles, for 1,200 supernumeraries, made up of students in the by a performance at night. The participators, emerging, as it were, from a cave of velvety dark into the glow of a light which covers only the territory of the stage itself, are at once clothed in an atmosphere of romance and remoteness difficult to realize in the riotous sunlight, where background and pageant are

often indistinguishable. Realizing the dramatic value of this quality of unreality, the professional player, upon entering this field of acting, preferred to give his performances at night, and there are at least two companies today who do this successfully. Mr. Ben Greet was the first actor in this country to give dignity and importance to the outdoor play. Very quickly Mr. Greet grew in fame, until other professionals, equally interested in the idea, soon followed his example. Thus it was that, when the city of Gloucester decided to give a pageant, it had only to enlarge upon the performance of "The Canterbury Pilgrims," which was included in the repertoire of the Coburn Shakespearean Players, an open-air company who have acted before our leading universities and country clubs.

Interesting as it is to note how quickly the al fresco idea was adopted by the theatrical profession, it is even more so to perceive the remarkable interest that it has excited among our universities—pre-eminently those of our women. Smith, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, Vassar and other women's colleges of note now give their yearly outdoor play. The English Club at Radcliffe has presented open-air performances of unusual interest—notably that of the "Old Wives' Tale," by George Peele, which was given on the college grounds in May, 1907. This masque, then produced for the first time since its initial performance at the Globe Theater in 1584, is supposed to have strongly influenced Milton to write "Comus." It was fitting, therefore, that two years later, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of Milton's birth, the English Club should have presented his most famous masque. This was the first performance of "Comus" to be given since the original production before the Earl of Bridgewater in 1634.* The music, which had been especially written for the masque by Henry Lawes, was rendered by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch, the authority on ancient instruments, and his orchestra, while the play itself was presented before impersonators of the Earl of Bridgewater, the Countess of Derby and the Lady Elizabeth, thus, as nearly as possible, reproducing the conditions under which it was originally performed.

Perhaps the most carefully prepared and elaborate open-air play of a purely collegiate nature was the production of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus in the spring of 1906 by Harvard students in the Stadium. This was the result of the combined effort of highest scholarship, exhaustive research and masterly directorship, the honor belonging chiefly to the Greek department of the university and to Mr. George Riddell, who together succeeded in giving a rare performance—dignified, profoundly beautiful and moving.

In addition to the pageants and plays already mentioned there have been many others, of less ambitious scope, in towns, schools, institutions and clubs. A pageant of the Renaissance presented in Chicago in 1908, the pageant of the Tree given in Boston last January, and the Colonial pageant held in Springfield, Mass., in March, 1909, were all notable examples of indoor pageantry. During the summer season, Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass.; Bar Harbor, Me.; Onteora, in the Catskills, and East Hampton, Long Island, have given informal festivals with great success. Social settlements in nearly every community have lately shown great activity in organizing pageants for the children, while the Greek Theater in Berkeley, Cal., is a constant reminder that there the open-air performance has come to stay. This surprisingly widespread interest in every form of outdoor spectacle seems to be now focusing itself upon a "safe and and sane" celebration of the Fourth of July. Already several cities have demonstrated the feasibility of such a step, and numerous periodicals, together with the newspapers, are seeking to impress the people with the significance and imperative need of such a celebration.

NEW YORK CITY.

*"Comus" was also given by the University of Cambridge, England, in the summer of 1909, and was recently included in the repertoire of the Donald Robertson Players, of Chicago.

Fox Hunting in the United States

BY HERBERT HENSHAW

[Mr. Henshaw is the editor of Brooklyn *Life* and has written much on American sport in his own periodical as well as in others.—EDITOR.]

EVIDENCE that the exhilarating sport of riding to hounds is gaining steadily in popularity in this country is to be found in many directions: in the growing list of recognized packs, or hunt clubs in the correspondingly increasing number who attend the meets; in the prices paid for hunters and the space that classes for hunters and jumpers occupy in horse show programs, compared with that which they formerly required and in the increasing number and improving quality of the fox hounds both English and American, exhibited at the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club.



AMERICAN FOX HOUNDS.
At Bryn Mawr, Pa.

A more striking indication is the tendency wherever conditions render it possible to subordinate drag hunting to fox hunting, which is a good deal more than mere riding to hounds. The drag is an indispensable substitute where there are no foxes, where conditions make it impossible for the hounds to drive them into the open where horses can follow, or where the time required to draw coverts is a material consideration to the huntsmen. Drag hunting, disdainfully as it is regarded by the true blue huntsman, must therefore continue a very prevalent substitute for fox hunting in this country where, generally speaking, the pursuit of the fox is carried on under much greater difficulties than in England.

Nevertheless it is to be observed that wherever fox hunting or some reasonably good imitation thereof is possible, every effort is made to emphasize the fox hound meets while the meets of the drag hounds, usually held on alternate days,



RIDING TO COVERT WITH THE MEADOW BROOK HOUNDS.
Wheatley Hills, Long Island.

are conducted more or less apologetically and with as little publicity as possible. It should, perhaps, be explained that where both forms of sport are pursued two packs are necessary, as following the aniseed drag dulls the fox hounds power of scent.

To the genuine hunting man, however, the fox is the object of the chase and the horse merely the means of keeping up with the hounds. He may pride himself on riding straight, but fences and ditches are obstacles to be surmounted not opportunities for displaying his prowess. The excitement of the headlong gallop with the hounds in full cry is to him only part of the game. One of the type is quoted as having said that a ride to covert in Leicestershire was better than a run anywhere else in the world, and certainly to every true hunting man the work of the hounds, the varying tones of their voices and the wily maneuvers of the subtle Reynard are essential to and inseparable from the enjoyment of a day in the hunting field.

The instinct of the fox hunter persists very strongly in American blood of the old stock. The existence of the American fox hound as pure breed, the perpetuation of which has been due to the pride taken in the animal by the American farmer, alone testifies to this; but natural conditions in this country have been inimical to any such highly organized development of the sport as has taken place in England. The American fox hound is probably similar to the animal from which the larger and more powerful English fox hound of the present day was evolved, and the difference between the two perhaps in a way represents the relative difference between the sport as now carried on in the two countries. In the South alone, perhaps only in Maryland and Virginia, has hunting with hounds and horses any traditions. George Washington maintained a kennel of hounds at Mount Vernon and hunted with his neighbors in very much the same manner as hunting was then carried on in England, and ever since the farmers of Maryland and Virginia have owned hounds and hunted more or less not with organized packs but with any thing from a single hound or couple to a mixt pack contributed to by the different participants in the chase. The Northern farmers have been compelled to hunt their hounds on foot and it may be of interest to note that at the easterly end of Long Island, and doubtless elsewhere, they have practised for generations a form of drag which consists of trailing a dead fox across country and throwing their hounds in on the scent, the object,

of course, being to test the relative speed of the animals on which, of course, there is much wagering.

Everywhere the native farmers, generally speaking, show a predisposition in favor of the organized hunts, which are of comparatively recent origin, but nowhere is there any of that sentiment against shooting foxes which has done so much to conserve the sport in England. This fact, coupled with the difference between an old country agriculturally developed to the fullest extent and a new and more or less undeveloped one, is fundamentally responsible for the difference between fox hunting in England and America. The famous shires of England, where the historic Belooir Cattesmore, Quorn and Pytchly packs hunt. are grazing regions dotted with small coverts, like islands in an ocean of green sward. The size of these coverts, which have been preserved like the foxes, is such that they can be drawn without difficulty, and the fox once driven into the open makes for another covert. These are the ideal conditions for hunting, but as a further insurance against blank days, earth stoppers are sent out in the early morning preceding a hunt to close the entrances to the foxes' lairs in the coverts selected to be drawn, so that Reynard shall find his home barred to him when he returns from his nocturnal marauding.

Here we have no country where the coverts are of such limited extent that earth stopping is practicable, and where conditions most nearly approximate the English ideal there are apt to be few foxes. Hence the method of hunting in this country is primitive compared with that employed in England; more time is lost in drawing the covers, the fox more often gets to earth, and the field is lucky if a number are not started before one can be induced to break cover for an extended run. There is no denying the fact that men who have hunted with such packs as the Green Spring Valley, Loudon and Elkridge in Maryland, and the Blue Ridge, Warrenton and Keswick in Virginia show a disposition to smile at the mention of fox hunting in the North. Nevertheless, the Genesee Valley Hunt of the northwestern part of this State has a high reputation for the successful pursuit of the fox, and the fact that it has practically abandoned the drag testifies to its success.

However, there are upward of forty-five recognized packs in the Atlantic



ENGLISH FOX HOUNDS.
At West Chester, Pa. One of the best English packs in this country.

States, and among them there are a number with whom Englishmen brought up on the best traditions of the sport esteem it a privilege to hunt. Such Englishmen complain of bloated fields and the decadence of the true hunting spirit at home. Here, at least in the South, they find congenial spirits, not merely daring horsemen and good horses, but men skilled in working woodland coverts and imbued with the old spirit. The hunting in the shires has become so fashionable that fields of 400, who jostle and crowd each other at the fences, are no uncommon sight, and a large percentage of the riders are city men who, whether they ride ill or well, are not huntsmen in any true sense of the word. Here a field of fifty is an unusually large one.

Needless to say, fox hunting is an expensive sport. The man who hunts regularly with a fast pack in a good country and wants to be up with the hounds must have from four to six good hunters, and the best Canadian or Kentucky hunters cost from $1,000 to $1,500, while the best English and Irish thorobreds command still higher prices. The expenses of the hunt fall heavily on the master of the hounds. Formerly in England the packs were wholly maintained by the noblemen or landed gentry who hunted them, but nowadays the expenses are partially defrayed by subscription or passing the hat among those who hunt regularly. In this country the club members pay regular dues, which, however, do not defray the cost, the deficit being made up by the M. F. H. or voluntary contributions from wealthy patrons. The expenses include the wages of hunt servants, including two whips and the maintenance of their horses, a kennel master and subordinates. In England a professional huntsman is frequently employed, but here the master usually hunts the hounds himself. Damages to crops or fences, and in England losses sustained by farmers thru depredations by foxes, are apt to constitute a considerable item. The cost of maintaining packs in this country is so variable that it is impossible to state an approximate average figure. It is said that the late P. F. Collier spent $40,000 during one year's mastership of the Meadow Brook pack on Long Island, but doubtless much of this was expended in incidental entertaining. In England some years years ago the figure was placed at not less than £620 a year for each day a week the pack was hunted during the season, which would be $15,500 a year for a five day a week hunt; but the cost has undoubtedly advanced greatly since these figures were given.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



THE ROSE TREE HUNT CLUB, MEDIA, PA.
A situation peculiarly American.

Literature

Traveler's Tales

THE travel season is never closed, in reality or in books. In midwinter we can go in search of a perfect day in June by taking a comfortable little journey by steamer or train, or, simpler yet, by opening a book in our easy chair by the fire; and in August we can breathe the bracing air of northern latitudes by following the same simple methods. We can loaf and invite our souls, after a week's grueling work, with the same slight expenditure of effort, or spice our ease with sport and adventure in person or by proxy in the pages that fall from the presses in an endless succession of books. One wonders if the psychology of this class of publishing could not be most satisfactorily worked out on the theory of contrasts; if it would not be most advantageous for publishers and authors, and readers, too, if books on Labrador and Siberia and the Arctic regions were issued in late spring only, and works on Florida, British East Africa and the tropics and sub-tropics generally, in early winter. The free literature of railroad and steamship companies, and of the enterprising hotel keeper, is already handled on this plan, and mighty effective and beguiling literature it is.

The haphazard custom of the business of book publishing now in vogue brings us this late spring an armful of books which, regardless of temperatures to come, take us indiscriminately into the tropics and sub-tropics, up into Kamchatka, and, for good measure, thrice around the wide, wide world. We can take our choice of reading according to our preference for allopathic or homeopathic measures in matters climatic, and to our susceptibility to suggestion.

Travel in America first. Mr. Clifton Johnson is most decidedly in season with his latest addition to his Picturesque River Series. The *Picturesque Saint Lawrence*[1] will hardly require recommendation to those who know his earlier "Picturesque Hudson." There is always room in the vacationist's outfit for little volumes like these, which repay in every page the time bestowed upon them with increased and widened interest and enjoyment. A thread of history, a gentle insistence on what is most worth seeing and seeking out, and why, a constant alertness for aspects and details that might be easily overlooked made Mr. Johnson one of the best possible traveling companions to be found in books. There lies the difference; he is not a guide, conscientious and dry and uninspiring, but an enthusiastic companion, who yet is ready at any moment to retire into the background or drop out of the company. The trip once taken, one will be sure to turn to him again to refresh the memory; or, if one be forced by circumstance to do his traveling in the easy chair alone, he is the best of lecturers, who lacks only the moving pictures. Not that illustrations are wanting in his little book, and wisely chosen they are.

Mr. Charles Frederick Holder's *Recreations of a Sportsman on the Pacific Coast*[2] is a book for all seasons and temperatures. It can be read with pleasure and profit wherever there is water and the blue sky above it, and the sun radiant upon it; on the Maine coast in summer, in Florida in winter, in the North Woods in the fall. A book of sport it is, mostly of fishing in trout streams in Oregon and California or in the mighty waters of the Pacific, but beyond that it is a *plein air* book, a refreshing, reviving tonic after the confinement of office and desk.

Mr. Holder tells us of the giant cacti of Mexico; Mr. Dillon Wallace, the explorer of Labrador, takes a mighty step from its frozen barrens southward in *Beyond the Mexican Sierras*[3]. Mexico has been written about with amazing

[1] THE PICTURESQUE ST. LAWRENCE. *By Clifton Johnson.* Illustrated. Picturesque River Series. New York: Macmillan Co. 12mo. $1.25 net.

[2] RECREATIONS OF A SPORTSMAN ON THE PACIFIC COAST. *By Charles Frederick Holder.* Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. $2.

[3] BEYOND THE MEXICAN SIERRAS. *By Dillon Wallace.* Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 8vo. $2 net.

fluency of late; this addition to the literature of our neighbor republic deals with its least familiar part, the southern portion of Sonora, all of Sinaloa, and the Territory of Tepic, virgin soil for the American traveler, sportsman and business man. Mr. Wallace waxes eloquent over the charms, notwithstanding the discomforts, of this primitive section of the country, where modern civilization has not yet had time or opportunity to penetrate. His discovery is not, however, so rare as he believes. This was, no doubt, his first venture into the sub-tropics. What he found, both of charm and of discomfort, is found also elsewhere in Central America, and down to the Equator in South America as well. It is the dreamy, slow-moving individuality of "Indo-America," as Mr. Frederick Palmer calls it, between which, he adds, and Latin-America there is a vast difference, the difference of the white man and the subdued red.

Do not let the sub-title of Mr. and Mrs. C. William Beebe's book deter you. No matter if ornithology be a science in which you take no interest, *Our Search for a Wilderness*[4] will hold you to the end with the spell of its novelty, for here is real novelty, a real unexplored region whose delights are communicated to you with the unerring, simple touch of genuine personal enjoyment. Mr. Beebe, who is curator of birds in the New York Zoölogical Park, went in search of specimens into the coast wilderness of Venezuela and British Guiana, and Mrs. Beebe accompanied him. They penetrated the mangrove jungles of the Orinoco delta and went up to the great Pitch Lake, of international diplomatic fame, then entered the wilderness of the British colony on a second and third and fourth expedition, in search of gold as well as birds. Whether they be writing of these or of the life of the jungle, the beauty of its vegetation or the virtues of its silent Indians, masters of woodcraft, the authors never fail to be picturesquely and adventurously interesting. One of the most satisfactory trips one can ever make by proxy in that armchair.

A humorous, competent, observant

[4] Our Search for a Wilderness. An Account of Two Ornithological Expeditions to Venezuela and British Columbia. *By Mary Blair Beebe and C. William Beebe.* Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 8vo. $2.75 net.



BREEDING ROYAL AND CABOT'S TERNS ON THE LOUISIANA RESERVATION.
Taken with the reflecting camera.
From "How to Study Birds." By Herbert K. Job. (Outing Pub. Co.)



A PATENT WAGON CRANE FOR TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.
From "The Care of Trees in Lawn, Street and Park." By Bernhard E. Fernow. (Holt.)

American school teacher gives us in *A Woman's Impressions of the Philippines*[5] her opinion of the islands, and especially of the Filipinos, and of the basic traits that decide the direction in which their changing ideas shoot under the influence of a new civilization. Her analysis of the Filipino character alone makes this book worth while, especially as her sense of humor does not forsake her even in the most serious moments of racial psychology, but there is a great deal of vivid description of the ways and makeshifts, the comforts and discomforts of the life of the civil and military service in the islands that makes the book good light reading.

After forty years, during which it has been in constant demand, as he informs us, Mr. George Kennan's *Tent Life in Siberia*[6] is issued in a revised, illustrated and much enlarged edition. The aim of the expedition, that of surveying for the purpose of a cable via Bering Strait to Europe after the failure of the first transatlantic cable, is already a bit of forgotten history. The book remains, however, and is as readable today as it was in the seventies, for it reflects the never-failing stimulus of adventure and danger and privation and struggle among frozen solitudes and primitive peoples.

The Mediterranean trip has been described so often that further attempts can only result in repetition. Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine has taken Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" as his remote, but acknowledged model, but his humor is somewhat monotonous, and never sparkling. *The Ship-Dwellers*[7] will, however, serve about as well as many of its predecessors as a description of the voyage.

Of Grace Maxine Stein's *Glimpses Around the World*[8] it will suffice to say that it is a superfluous book. It is utterly unimportant and hopelessly amateurish, both as a book of travel and as a piece of writing. Its pages are illumined here and there, however, by bits of completely unconscious humor.

But the next volume of this medley,

[5] A Woman's Impressions of the Philippines. *By Mary H. Fee.* Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 8vo. $1.75 net.

[6] Tent-Life in Siberia. *By George Kennan.* Revised and enlarged edition. With illustrations and maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. $2.50.

[7] The Ship-Dwellers. *By Albert Bigelow Paine.* Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. 8vo. $1.50 net.

[8] Glimpses around the World through the Eyes of a Young American. *By Grace Maxine Stein.* Illustrated. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. 8vo. $2 net.

Sport and Travel in the Far East[9] cannot be criticised for dealing with trite scenes, Kashmier, Baltistan, the Malay jungle and New Zealand are not overrun with personally conducted tourists, and not all of us have had a shot at tiger, ibex, markhar or sharpu. Accordingly, we are all the more anxious to know just how to go about it to get a shot at them in case we happen upon them some time. Mr. Grew very appropriately introduces his book with Kipling's lines, "Who hath smelt wood-smoke at twilight? Who hath heard the birch-log burning? Who is quick to read the noises of the night? Let him follow——" for much of his travel is in Kipling territory. He has nothing of the Kipling knack of picturesque description, but he writes clearly and to the point, and his eighty photographs add interest to the narrative.

Hunting with a camera and for birds rather than tigers will be more to the taste of most of us, and in this new sport we can have no better guide than Mr. Job.[10] Those who have admired the avian snapshots which have illustrated his former books have wondered how he got them. Here he tells the secret, in so far as such a secret can be told—that is, he gives full directions as to what camera to use, methods of approach, the proper exposure, etc. Mr. Job has the curious idea that live birds in the open are just as interesting as dead birds in the museum and aims especially to interest young people at home or school in this study.

Among the new summer books we find a volume by Thoreau, and quite properly to be so classed, altho it was written more than fifty years ago, for these *Notes on New England Birds*[11] have been gathered from the fourteen volumes of Thoreau's "Journal," and so is new to all except the Thoreau experts. Thoreau has enticed more Americans into the woods than any other nature-lover, and his book will increase the number of his followers. A map of Concord and vicinity as it was in his time enables the disciple to retrace his woodland rambles. A few square miles is range enough for the study and recreation of a lifetime evidently. If we had the use of our eyes and legs as he had, we would have less need for railroads and steamboats to bring us into strange and interesting scenes.

[9] SPORT AND TRAVEL IN THE FAR EAST. *By J. C. Grew.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $3 net.

[10] HOW TO STUDY BIRDS. *By Herbert K. Job.* New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

[11] NOTES ON NEW ENGLAND BIRDS. *By Henry D. Thoreau.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.75 net.

Garden Books

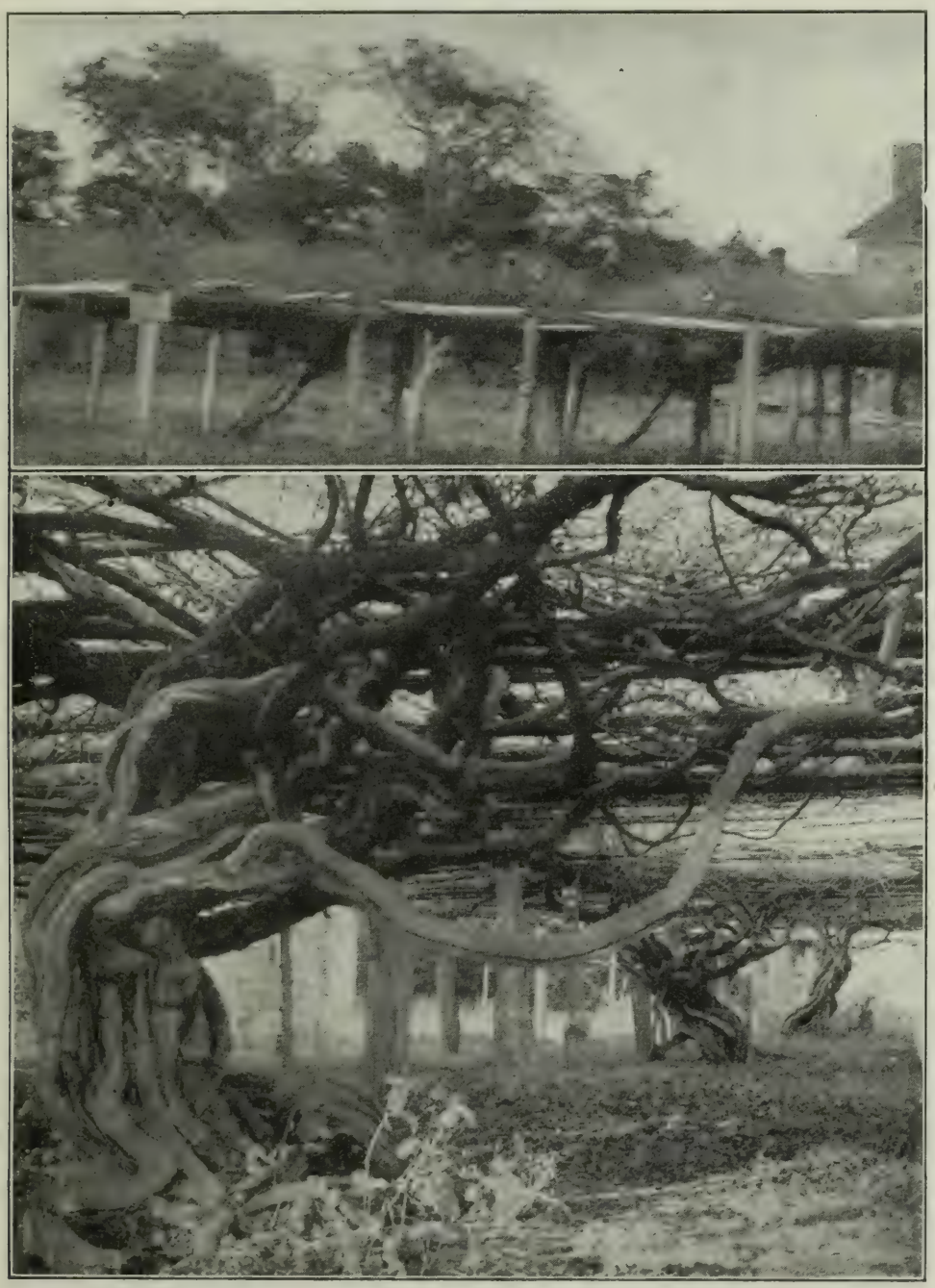
EVERY summer, before the flowers bloom, we have the new garden books. This year is no exception, for we can now say of Americans, as Sir Thomas More said of Englishmen, "They set great store by their gardens." *The History of Gardening in England*[1] is a most thoro and comprehensive account of English gardening, from the time of the Roman conquest to the present, and is the only work of reference on the subject. Monastic gardens of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with their special features, are faithfully described; also gardens of the different reigns, from early Tudor gardens to the Victorian period, showing the various influences—Italian, Dutch and French. Much space is given to the influence of Le Notre and the question whether he really visited England. His plans were carried out by his nephew, Claude Desgots, who did work for the Earl of Portland. A careful account is given of the landscape gardening periods and the work of Kent and Brown, who was called Capability Brown, because he would always say a place had great capabilities. He hated a straight line and destroyed many noble avenues of trees to make his landscape gardens. In the nineteenth century the great advance in the variety of plants and vegetables is noted. Robert Fortune brought many flowers from China. India, Burma and Africa have all in this century sent a great supply of new plants and flowers. The later features of color effects and wild gardens, the opposite of landscape gardening, are fully described. This is an extremely valuable book, full of garden lore, written with literary feeling, and does not lack poetic quotations. It is profusely illustrated with quaint pictures of old gardens, modern Vic-

[1] THE HISTORY OF GARDENING IN ENGLAND. *By the Hon. Evelyn Cecil.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

torian and Italian, and it even introduces the modern rock gardens.

The practical information that the owner of trees needs Mr. Fernow gives in *Care of Trees*.[2] The book begins with the nature and growth of trees, tells of their diseases, how to trim them and how to control parasites, with chapters on tree spraying and esthetic forestry. Nearly half of the book is given to the care and choice of trees for planting grounds or parks. It is a useful practical book, by a well-known authority.

L. H. Bailey, professor of horticulture at Cornell University, has sent out many books besides his "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture." This *Manual of Gardening*[3] is a condensed cyclopedia. It begins with plans for grounds, then gives care of soil, garden tools, tending and handling of plants, their protection from pests, lists of plants and



SCUPPERNONG GRAPE, THE ARBOR VINE OF THE SOUTH.
This plate shows the noted scuppernongs of Roanoke Island, of which the origin is unknown, but which were of great size more than one hundred years ago.
From "Manual of Gardening." By L. H. Bailey. (Macmillan.)

[2] THE CARE OF TREES. *By Bernhard E. Fernow.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

[3] MANUAL OF GARDENING. *By L. H. Bailey.* New York: Macmillan Co. $2.



FAN PALM (*Latania Borbonica*).
From "Indoor Gardening." By Eben E. Rexford. (Lippincott.)

vegetables. The book is profusely illustrated, so that one could almost do without any other gardener's implement, flower and seed catalogs. Altho Professor Bailey discourages carpet beds, he gives designs for them and lists of plants to fill them. At the end of the volume is a list of tasks that must be done for every month of the year. It is a very comprehensive manual.

A Manual of Practical Farming[4] is written to aid the practical farmer and agriculturist. It treats of the care of the soil, tells how to raise the various crops, and gives rules for crop rotation. The last half of the work is devoted to animal husbandry. Dairy cattle, the horse, the sheep and the pig are all fully treated. Different breeds of poultry are described, with the merits and demerits of each, and directions are also given for the care of orchards.

In a practical way *Indoor Gardening*[5] gives the information needed by one keeping house plants thru the winter. The soil, potting and repotting, fertilizers, insect enemies, plant propagation —almost everything connected with house plants is carefully treated. Directions are given for watering plants, but no mention is made of the best time to water them in winter, which is just before the greatest heat of the day, between 11 and 12 o'clock. In summer plants are watered at night or in the early morning, so that the water will not be taken by the sun, but will feed the plant. Indoors in winter the water before midday discourages red spider and aphis, and the moist air at that time makes the daily temperature less variable. This book gives directions for the care of both the usual and the rare house plants.

Among School Gardens[6] was written at the request of the Russell Sage Foundation, and gives the history of school gardens. Henry Lincoln Clapp, master of the George Putnam School, Roxbury, was sent to Europe by the Boston Horticultural Society to study school gardens, and he started the first school garden of wild flowers, which still exists and has 150 native wild

[4] A Manual of Practical Farming. *By John McLennan, Ph. M.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.
[5] Indoor Gardening. *By Eben E. Rexford.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.
[6] Among School Gardens. *By M. Louise Green, M. Ph., Ph. D* (Yale). New York: Charities Publication Committee.

plants. Different school gardens in the United States and the British Provinces are described, and directions are given for planning and cultivating school gardens, beginning with the care of the soil and the cost of equipment, with further instructions how to carry on these gardens. It is a book for teachers and is full of reliable information. It ends with a good arbor day hymn.

The theory and use of children's gardens are first treated, and then the writer of *Children's Gardens*[7] tells how to lay out gardens and how to teach and control from fifty to five hundred children at work in a garden. The book is useful and very practical, not only for teachers, but for parents who would like to train their children in garden work and wish to know the latest methods of teaching. Mr. Parsons dedicates the book to his mother, Mrs. Henry Parsons, founder of the first children's school farm in New York. The illustrations are from the author's own school work.

Little Gardens for Boys and Girls[8] is a good book to give an intelligent child who wishes to make a garden. It is not written for teachers, but for children. The parents had better also read it, for fear the child may grow more gardenwise than the parents; and read with it Mr. Parsons's "Children's Gardens," which gives simple tools and methods.

The ordinary botanical manual is not quite suited to the needs of the garden-lover. It has much in it that does not concern him, and at the same time it is far from adequate in its treatment of the complicated and perplexing varieties of cultivated plants. Harriet L. Keeler's *Our Garden Flowers*[9] is designed to supply this lack, giving carefully worded descriptions of all the annual and perennial flowering herbs commonly found in a hardy garden, some five hundred altogether. A conspicuous and important feature of the volume are the illustrations, 96 photographs and 186 drawings, both just what are needed for the identification of the flowers described, not mere pretty pictures selected regardless of illustrative value, such as are too often found in "nature books."

After all this prose comes properly

[7] CHILDREN'S GARDENS FOR PLEASURE, HEALTH AND EDUCATION. *By Henry G. Parsons.* New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.

[8] LITTLE GARDENS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. *By Myrta Margaret Higgins.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co $1.10.

[9] OUR GARDEN FLOWERS. A Popular Study of Their Native Lands, Life Histories and Structural Affiliations. *By Harriet L. Keeler.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $2.



DOAN SCHOOL GARDEN, CLEVELAND, SHOWING CENTRAL ARBOR AND PERGOLA.
From "Among School Gardens." By M. Louise Greens. (Charities Pub. Committee.)



A YOUNG GARDENER WITH HER TOOLS.
From "Little Gardens for Boys and Girls." By Myrta Margaret Higgins. (Houghton Mifflin.)



THE CLOSE OF A PLANTING LESSON IN THE DE WITT CLINTON GARDEN.
From "Children's Gardens for Pleasure, Health and Education." By Henry G. Parsons. (Sturgis & Walton.)

poetry. *In Praise of Gardens*[10] begins with "Solomon's Song," Chaucer and Spenser, and ends with Kipling and Carman. *Arbor Day*,[11] the latest of Schauffler's "American Holidays" series, contains a large number of brief selections, both prose and verse, suitable for recitation on the tree festival. It shows how much good poetry is garden-grown that Mr. Bradley's anthology,[12] about the same size and covering the same

[10] THE PRAISE OF GARDENS. *Compiled by Temple Scott.* New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.

[11] ARBOR DAY. The History, Observance, Spirit and Significance, with Practical Selections on Tree Planting and Conservation and a Nature Anthology. *Edited by Robert Haven Schauffler.* New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

[12] THE GARDEN MUSE. Poems for Garden Lovers *Selected by William Aspinwall Bradley.* New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.25.

field as Mr. Scott's, should have so few poems in common with it.

Woodland Paths. By Winthrop Packard. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. $1.20.

A lovable little book by a nature lover is *Woodland Paths,* in which every aspect of a New England spring has its place. The shy and reticent season needs a keen eye to discover its reluctant approach. Mr. Packard knows his woodland well, and it is a joy to wander along its vernal paths with so forest-wise a guide. He tells us about the birds and their ways; the wind and its uses; the wild flowers and other shy folk of wood and field. His description of the flight of the blue heron and of the beauty of the flowering dogwood lingers in the memory as sweetly as a strain of gentle music. The author is wise about butterflies, too, and all the winged flocks that feed upon spring flower pastures flutter around him as he walks the woodpath with wide-open eyes.

Literary Notes

....The library of books on golf still increases with every season's output of the publishers. The most recent volume is by Marshall Whitlatch, who first considered golf only a pastime for mollycoddles, but was later won over by the charms of the game. The book gives general advice to the beginner, and also deals with the more technical features of golf. Illustrated with many photographs and diagrams. (Outing Pub. Co. $2.)

....Tourists who wish to explore the lesser known parts of the Mediterranean coasts will find Bruce Millard's *The Mediterranean Cruise* (Putnam, $2.25) a convenient handbook. It is half a guide and half a narrative of personal experiences in Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece and the islands, illustrated with numerous small half-tones and profusely and capriciously besprinkled with black letter.

....*The Scientific American Hand-Book of Travel*, which appears just in time to catch the attention of the transatlantic tourist, is a heavy volume, quite too heavy to be taken literally as a "hand-book," but packed full of miscellaneous information, much of it not to be found in the usual guides to Europe. A large part of it is devoted to the sea voyage, giving descriptions of ships, methods of navigation, cable codes, signals with color plates of flags, etc. Another novel feature is the advice to automobilists, with maps of tours and the regulations of the different countries. London and Paris are the two cities described. In fact, it would take a good deal of space merely to mention all the topics included, but the material has been picked up here and there and thrown together without any apparent order. The volume is profusely illustrated with half-tones and maps. (Munn & Co., New York, $2).

Pebbles

SOME are born good, some make good, and others are caught with the goods.—*Life.*

AFTER all, a woman who is devoted to church work doesn't neglect her affairs as much as the man who is devoted to politics.—*Atchison Globe.*

HICKORY, dickory, dock!
The mouse ran up the clock
To the top he did climb,
So he worked overtime,
Hickory, dickory, dock!
—*Our Dumb Animals.*

A HINT TO WRITERS.

"AT last," said the ambitious young novelist, "I have written something that I think will be accepted by the first magazine it is sent to."

"What is it?" his friend asked.

"A check for a year's subscription."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

ANGRY GUEST.—I shall certainly call the proprietor.

Waitress.—Please don't.

A. G. (triumphantly).—Oh; then you don't want me to?

Waitress.—It is nothing to me, but I'm afraid his wife wouldn't like it.

A. G.—Why not?

Waitress.—He's dead.—*The Hibbert Journal.*

MRS. MONEY BAGS.—"I hear you have spent a great deal of your time in Italy?"

Mrs. Parvenu.—"Oh, yes, my dear; we're quite italicized."—*Princeton Tiger.*

BILL.—I see by the thermometer that there is going to be a frost.

Dill.—In that case we must do as they do in Alaska.

Bill.—What is that?

Dill.—Let it freeze.—*Chaparral.*

DISCREET.

"MAY I—may I kiss you, dear?"
Said he.
"First I want one thing made clear,"
Said she.

"Have you e'er kissed maid before,
Or tried?"
"No," he answered—she was sure
He lied.

Then, with willing lips, she whis-
Pered, "Well,
Yes, you may, since you don't kiss
And tell."—*Boston Transcript.*

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Bravest of the Brave

"NEW occasions teach new duties" and modern inventions demand new forms of heroism. Those who soar in the air on canvas pinions and those who go down under the sea in ships must have the cool-headedness to cope with unprecedented emergencies and the courage to meet death in strange guises. We believe that we cannot put this page to better use than to print in full the official report of Lieutenant-Commander Sakuma to his Government in regard to the sinking of the submarine boat under his command in Hiroshima Bay on April 15. Fourteen men were submerged in the steel trap; the water rising about their feet; the pumps useless; the electric lights out; the air exhausted by their breathing and vitiated by the gasoline vapors and the electrolytic gases; no hope of escape; nothing to do but wait for death. They had not to wait long, for two hours and forty minutes after the vessel sank the last words of his report are traced by the failing hand of Lieutenant Sakuma. In the conning tower he sat, after it was seen that death was inevitable, and calmly noted the progress of events as a physician dying of an incurable disease may describe his symptoms up to the last moment for the benefit of science. Sakuma's only worry appears to have been lest the disaster should interfere with further experimentation with submarines. We may be sure that it will not so long as Japan breeds men of his temper.

But it should be, as he wished, an incentive to the improvement of submarines so that such accidents may be avoided in the future. Extra valves and pumps might be provided to take the place of those broken or disabled as in this case. The air might be renewed by chemicals that absorb carbonic acid gas and give off oxygen. And methods of escape might be arranged, say thru the torpedo tubes, by which the crew might get a chance of life by rising to the surface.

The Japanese Government gives out the report with the assurance that no alterations have been made in it. The commander begins with an apology for the accident, taking upon himself all responsibility. With true military punctilio he expresses the fear lest he may not get the names of his superior officers in the order of their rank. The list is not completed, for as he writes the name of "Captain Nakano" and notes the time he succumbs to suffocation.

"Altho there is, indeed, no excuse to make for the sinking of His Imperial Majesty's Submarine No. 6, and for the doing away of subordinates thru my heedlessness, all on the boat have discharged their duties well and in everything acted calmly until death. Altho we are departing in pursuance of our duty to the State, the only regret we have is due to anxiety lest the men of the world may misunderstand the matter and that thereby a blow may be given to the future development of submarines. Gentlemen, we hope you will be increasingly diligent without misunderstanding [the cause of this accident] and that you will devote your full strength to investigate everything and so ensure the future development of submarines. If this is done we shall have nothing to regret.

"While going thru gasoline submarine exercise, we submerged too far and, when we attempted to shut the sluice valve, the chain gave way. Then we tried to close the sluice valve by hand, but it was then too late, the rear part filled with water and the boat sank at an angle of about 25 degrees. The boat rested on the bottom at an incline of about 13 degrees. The switchboard being under water, the electric lights gave out. Offensive gas developed and respiration became difficult. At

about 10 a. m. on the 15th the boat sank and in this offensive gas we endeavored to expel the water with a hand pump.

"As the vessel was being submerged, we expelled the water from the main tank. The light having gone out the gauge cannot be seen, but we know that the water has been expelled from the main tank. We cannot use the electric current entirely. The electric liquid is overflowing but no salt water has entered, and chlorine gas has not developed. We only rely upon the hand pump now.

"The above has been written under the light of the conning tower, when it was 11.45 o'clock. We are now soaked by the water that has made its way in. Our clothes are pretty wet and we feel cold.

"I had always been used to warn my shipmates that their behavior should always be calm and cautious while brave, otherwise we could not hope for development and progress, and that, at the same time, one should not cultivate excessive caution lest the work should be retarded. People may be tempted to ridicule this after this failure, but I am perfectly confident that my previous words have not been mistaken.

"The depth gauge of the conning tower indicates 52, and despite the endeavor to expel the water, the pump stopped and did not work after 12 o'clock. The depth in this neighborhood being 10 fathoms, the reading may be correct.

"The officers and men of submarines must be appointed from the bravest of the brave, or there will be annoyance in cases like this. Happily all the members of this crew have discharged their duties well, and I feel satisfied.

"I have always expected death whenever I left my home, and therefore my will is already in the drawer at Karasaki. (This remark refers only to my private affairs, and it is not necessary. Messrs Taguchi and Asami please inform my father of this.)

'I respectfully beg to say to His Majesty, that I respectfully request that none of the families left by my subordinates shall suffer. The only thing I am anxious about now is this.

"Please convey my compliments to the following gentlemen. (The order may not be proper.) Minister Saito, Vice-Admiral Shimamura, Vice-Admiral Fujii, Rear-Admiral Nawa, Vice-Admiral Yamashita, Rear-Admiral Narita. (Atmospheric pressure is increasing and I feel as if my tympanum were breaking.) Captain Oguri, Captain Ide, Commander Matsumura (Junichi), Captain Matsumura (Riu), Commander Matsumura (Kiku)—my elder brother. Captain Funakoshi, Instructor Narita Kotaro, Instructor Ikuta Kokinji.

"12.30 o'clock, respiration is extraordinarily difficult.

"I mean I am breathing gasoline. I am intoxicated with gasoline.

"Captain Nakano.

"It is 12.40 o'clock."

So died Lieutenant-Commander Sakuma and his thirteen unnamed companions. It was not in the passion of battle, when it seemed glorious to die for one's country, but in time of peace, in the full flush of health, caught in the inevitable remorselessness of fate, lingering unseen, unsupported, uncomforted, unpraised, till suffocation should extinguish life. And yet no man flinched; all sank as Samurais, holding to the bushido of duty, as filling to the end their service to their country. And Commander Sakuma thought not of himself, scarcely even of his father, only of the honor and glory of Nippon. So, with the last gasping breath he made his dutiful report, and gave his word of courage, and his farewells. It is a rare and glorious record, but we have had other such of men dying imprisoned in mines, when rescue came too late; for human nature has in it something divine, and the nobly trained soul will show its divinity in extreme stress. Commander Sakuma's plain record, how he and his men did their duty and died, goes round the world to hearten tested souls, and to prove that "simpleness and gentleness and honor" are everywhere latent or patent in humanity, ready to appear in him, in war or peace,

"Who had done his work and held his peace,
and had no fear to die."

The Ballinger Inquiry

In the latter part of the Ballinger investigation the original issues were laid aside, or obscured by a mass of testimony relating to the motives of various persons and to certain errors of procedure on the part of what may be called the defense. The purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain by an examination of the record and of witnesses whether Mr. Ballinger, as Secretary of the Interior, had been a competent and honest officer, serving faithfully the public interest. A strong man of unquestioned integrity is needed at the head of the Interior Department, a man committed to the policy of a just and reasonable conservation of those natural resources which are still under the control of the national Government. The investigation is finished and the arguments have been made. Secretary Ballinger has not been convicted, nor has he been vindicated. There was no evi-

dence that he had been corrupt, no proof that he had wrongfully diverted public land, or power sites, or coal deposits into private hands. On the other hand, there was no proof that he was properly qualified for the office he holds or for any place in the Cabinet.

It is clear, we think, that he was not in sympathy with the earnest advocates of that policy of conservation which had been defined and supported by Mr. Taft's predecessor and certain officers who worked with him. There was much in the record of Mr. Ballinger's associations and conduct that tended to excite suspicion that he was inclined to favor private interests rather than those of the public. There are some who think that he was restrained from favoring private interests only by the protests, complaints and charges which caused the dismissal of Glavis and Pinchot and led to this investigation. But the record, as it stands, does not show that he served private interests by official action. The Secretary of the Interior should not be a man whose conduct at any time affords ground for suspicion that he is at heart inclined to sacrifice the interests of the people in any case in which those interests are at variance with the claims or desires or projects of speculators or powerful corporations.

The verdict of a great many careful observers will probably be that Mr. Ballinger's conduct and associations afforded some ground for distrust, and that the investigation, while it has disclosed no actual wrongdoing on his part in his official capacity, has shown that he is not the right man for the place. If he had been the right man there would have been no controversy with Glavis or with Pinchot, both of whom, we are convinced, were faithful servants of the people, altho they may not always have acted wisely. If he had been properly qualified for his high office, Mr. Taft's Administration would have escaped the somewhat disagreeable consequences of this investigation. For everybody knows that the Administration has suffered some discredit by reason of it, while all just and intelligent men also are confident that the President is surely faithful to the policies which the accusers of Mr. Ballinger earnestly defend.

It is said that the Secretary will resign after the committee reports shall have been made known. We hope this is true. In all probability, those reports will say that he has been guilty of no corrupt or otherwise wrongful act, altho some members of the committee will criticise his course. With such findings before the public he can afford to withdraw, and the Administration will be relieved by his retirement. Great care should be used in filling the vacancy, if one is to be made in this way. In appointing a new Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Taft should strive very earnestly to find the right man and to strengthen his Cabinet. Both the Cabinet and the Interior Department need a larger and better man than Mr. Ballinger. This investigation proves that the President has been poorly served by some of his official advisers.

The investigation should lead Congress to pass the Administration's land reform bills. In various ways it has shown the need of them. Not one of these bills has become a law. Our statutes relating to the public lands have long been out of date. Their character has suggested and promoted fraud. For the curious neglect by Congress of the reform bills at the present session there can be no satisfactory excuse.

The Heresy Charge in the General Assembly

THE times change and we with them. The Presbyterian Church and all the other Churches have learned much since the great heresy trial which drove Professor Briggs to the Episcopal Church and Prof. Henry P. Smith to the Congregationalists. The charges brought against young Mr. Black, or, rather, against the presbytery which ordained him and the synod which approved, were more serious than those for which Professor Briggs was sacrificed. The young man was not ready to assert his belief in the virgin birth, nor in the miracle of Lazarus, nor in the physical resurrection of Jesus Christ; and yet the General Assembly was not willing to have a trial, and the Judicial Commission to whom the case was referred unanimously reported—and the Assembly accepted it—that no case had been made out, and allowed it to go that the young man

simply had a less degree of confidence in the virgin birth than in other essential doctrines. It is to be presumed that it was the same with the two other points, altho they were passed over in silence; but the Assembly warned presbyteries to be careful in examinations in future. But they will not in future feel obliged to exercise more stringency than did the General Assembly.

This refusal to enter into a trial is not to be taken as a proof that any large number of Presbyterians doubt on these matters, as to which doubt is very nearly as serious as denial; but rather as evidence that they look on statements of doctrine as much less important than did their fathers. This is no day for dogmatic theology. We no longer repeat: "Which if a man do not believe, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly." They are interested in duty much more than in belief. They generally believe in the virgin birth, but they do not care so much about it.

And why should they? What is its importance? Let us come down to the radical, essential, basic essence of religion. What is it? Is it anything whatever that a man believes which will make him acceptable to God? Is it anything that a man believes *about* God, or about Jesus Christ, or about the atonement, or about heaven or hell? That is, is it any intellectual conclusion, based on good or bad reasons, taught by parents or books or preachers, or worked out for one's self; or is it the attitude of the heart, the will, the character, the life? Is a man religious and saved because he believes just right, or approximately right, as to the triunity of the Godhead or the miraculous birth of our Lord; or is it because he tries to live the life of God and of His Son Jesus Christ, or even tries to live a life of the character which we assign to God? The latter is the teaching of nine-tenths of the Bible, and is consistent with the other tenth.

Now let us take the charge which the three accusers of their brethren brought against the Presbytery and the Synod of New York. They wept—or one of them did—because the young minister was not certain of the virgin birth! But how does anybody know? Because the Bible says so. But how did Matthew and Luke know? Why, because they had a special revelation on that point from the Holy Spirit. But how do you know they had any such special revelation? That is a question under discussion. We are believing nowadays that the authorship and credibility of the sixty-six books of the Bible must be tested just as much as any other good books, and by that test they must stand or fall. Matthew and Luke nowhere claim such a revelation. For aught we know they took it from the belief of the Church of their day, whether fact or not. They do not say that Mary ever told them the story. Joseph was dead, Zacharias was dead, Elizabeth was dead, Anna was dead, probably Mary died as much as fifty years before, and the brethren of Jesus did not believe on him. It is a perfectly fair thing for a Christian man to raise the question, and he may honestly remain in doubt. He is very liable to remain in doubt unless he has acquired a very stiff doctrine of inspiration.

Now what will happen to him as a religious man, or a Christian man, if he lacks assurance as to the virgin birth? Certainly it need not make him love the less the character of Jesus Christ or the less follow his teachings. To us, as bearing on our character and life, it is perfectly indifferent whether Jesus had or had not a human father. Paul did not think enough of it to allude to it in his recorded teachings. Whether he knew of it or not we don't know; his letters were written before the Gospels; and Mark and John and Peter and James and Jude say nothing about it. What they talked about was religion, about life and character. They would have us seek the mind that was in Jesus, that is, the character. That is what makes one a Christian. To be sure, we have all been taught the story of the miraculous conception, and the miracle does not seem incredible; but its evidence hangs on a doctrine of inspiration which may be doubted or denied; and no Church has the Christian right to reject a man who is not convinced of its truth.

But that is not exactly the point here. The question is, Has one the *Presbyterian* right to expel a member or minister who doubts the virgin birth? Mr.

Black is a Presbyterian minister, was ordained by authority of a presbytery and synod. Are they to be rebuked? Is Mr. Black to be unfrocked for this uncertainty of mind?

The answer depends on whether we hold the Presbyterian Church to represent, where it exists, the Church of the living God, or a superior, selective section in that Church, which chooses to add conditions which would shut out many Christians. That is a view which many take of their denominations. They purposely exclude many whom they know Christ would accept. That principle appears to us flagrantly arrogant, if not profane. But the rules of the Presbyterian Church do not require one to adopt it. No member is required to believe in the virgin birth; no elder and no minister. He is asked only to say that he receives the Confession of Faith of the Church "as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures." That is generous and broad. The Presbyterian Confession of Faith, the old one or the new one, "contains" the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, and more, too. It tells us what authority to put on its own conclusions when it says:

"All synods or councils since the Apostles' times, whether general or particular, may err, and many have erred; therefore they are not to be made the rule of faith or practice, but to be used as a help in both."

That is very wise. This Westminster Confession of Faith was drawn up by such a particular council, and is "not to be made the rule of faith or practice," but is to be used under the enlightened wisdom of the Church. It is now an ancient and obsolescent document, and any one has the right to wrap it up reverently, and label it and pack it away in the ecclesiastical deposit vault, like the Thirty-nine Articles of the Anglican Church.

Yet there is a deeper principle involved than that of the documentary interpretation of this outworn Confession. In a Church, in an ecclesiastical court, has any man a right to set up a barrier between a Christian man and his Christ? We cannot believe it. Is he trying to live the life of Christ, and is he teaching others to live that same life? that is the question. If so, if he is casting out devils, then forbid him not. To forbid him is presumption, is arrogance, is blasphemy. The curse of God will be on any Church which refuses to allow new light to come from the Word of God, from the Holy Spirit, aiding all the honest investigations of earnest scholars. The accusers before the General Assembly attacked the higher criticism as the source of all this prevailing heresy. Then they attacked study, investigation, reason. They fear light, they would shut it out. Even within the Church it is best to let Truth and Error grapple. "Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter? Her confuting is the best and sanest suppressing." Those who seek for wisdom as for hid treasures will find it; but it is stark blindness to be gazing everlastingly at the beacon light of Zwingli and Calvin. They are the troublers and dividers of Israel, who forbid the comprehensive unity of various views, and would shut us up to "the forced and outward union of cold and neutral, but inwardly divided minds."

Princeton's Opportunity

For a "quiet country college" Princeton is an exciting place. Life there is as full of dramatic surprises as the plots of a Triangle Club librettist. A few weeks ago the outside world felt itself called upon to condole with the university over the withdrawal of the half million that Mr. Procter offered for a graduate college. Today it is moved to congratulate the university on a bequest from the late Mr. Wyman of many times that amount for the same purpose. Then it looked as tho Dean West would never have a chance to carry out his long cherished plans for a residential graduate school of a unique type. Now he is one of the two trustees who have control of a fortune given to the university for that express purpose.

Whatever may be surmised about what sort of a graduate school Mr. Procter intended to promote by his gift, it seems clear that Mr. Wyman was inspired by Dean West's ideal and wished his money to go toward carrying it out. The will provides that the estate shall be devoted to

"the Graduate College or the proposed Graduate College . . . which the trustees of said university have devised and sanctioned and are now carrying into effect," in such ways *as the trustees of the estate* "may deem best and expedient."

The peculiar wording of this and other clauses of the will brings up again in an intensified form all of the questions which have been threshed out, or over, in the controversial literature of the past few months, the questions of how far Dean West's plan has been officially sanctioned by the university authorities, of how far the present Meyrick residence for graduates is to be regarded as carrying that plan into effect, and how far it is proper for a university to accept gifts "which takes the educational policy of the university out of the hands of the trustees and faculty and permit it to be determined by those who give money," to quote President Wilson's words.

But the discussion has been too much befogged by verbal quibbles and appeals to abstract principles on both sides, so it is greatly to be hoped that this bequest will be administered and received in a liberal spirit, tolerant of apparently conflicting ideals. To be sure, the Wyman gift cannot be withdrawn, like the Procter gift, because of offense at the questioning of its terms, but if ever the lawyers should be called upon to interpret the wording of the will there would not be enough left of the estate to quarrel about. As it is there is enough of it to provide, not only for the luxuries, but also for the necessities of a graduate college. In his idyllic picture of "The Proposed Graduate College of Princeton University," Dean West estimated the cost of the project at three million dollars, distributed as follows: I, Endowment for professorships, (fifteen professors at $5,000), $1,775,000; II, endowment for fellowships (forty fellows at $500), $500,000; III, buildings, $600,000; IV, reserve fund, $125,000. The Wyman estate will probably be sufficient to enable Dean West to carry out his plan even more lavishly than he dared to dream, and also to provide the things that other members of the faculty believe should come before ivied walls and carved oak paneling.

Dean West's ideal of a selected and secluded group of scholars, devoting themselves exclusively to non-utilitarian studies, does not seem to us as the best of all possible graduate colleges, but we do not see in it so much danger as some do. Gothic architecture does not *per se* interfere with investigation even in the most modern fields. Cambridge's leadership in radio-active research is proof of this. The location of the buildings is as unimportant as their style of architecture. The right kind of students will walk as far to their laboratories as they will to play golf, and the right kind of professors will draw them to Princeton even if they have to live together and dine in full academic dress every night in front of the High Table. These favored fellows may indeed become habituated to a too luxurious style of living, but they will have a chance to get over it when they get appointed to such positions as the Chair of French and Natural Science in the Masonic University of Smith Center, Va.

Dean West would limit the number of students in the graduate college to one hundred, which is less than a tenth the number Columbia now has. This might be desirable if as he assumes the Master and Council of the College were wise enough to select the fittest. But he is not at all clear on how they are to be selected and we doubt the competency of any men to determine which students will make the best use of such training in the course of their lives. Consequently we believe that the open-door policy of the State universities is likely to do the greatest good to the community.

But there is need in America for many different kinds of colleges, and at any rate such details are not to be decided in advance. They must be worked out gradually by the faculty as the institution develops. Hitherto the alumni have had too much and the faculty too little to say about how the university should be run. If the graduate school has any vitality in itself it will burst any restrictions that bind it too straightly. But that Dean West was wise in putting his aspirations into concrete form is shown by the outcome. A project for a graduate school, which, however, did not include the residential feature, was drawn up and

approved in 1896 during the administration of President Patton, but the committee in charge of it was not able to secure an endowment. But the handsome volume in which Dean West described and illustrated his ideal of a residential graduate college caught the fancy of the rich alumni and since 1903 the money has come rolling in. Princeton has now the opportunity to become a full grown university in every sense of the word. Soon we shall see, whether upon the golf links or elsewhere it matters little, a group of buildings that will rival those of the old campus; a Cleveland tower, a John R. Thomson dormitory, a Wyman quadrangle, and, let us hope, a Procter refectory.

A Thriftless Generation

One of the dominant traits of the American people before the Civil War was thrift. A majority of all families practised economy, and studied it as an art. Children were brought up to think about it. The sayings of Poor Richard were dinned into their ears. Thrift was not only everywhere in evidence, it was obtrusive and obtruded.

With thrift in money matters went a controlling sense of the value of time and of the importance of self-improvement. Idleness and loafing, even frivolous employments, were looked upon as serious vices which no respectable family could tolerate. Children were expected when not at work to read for information rather than for amusement. Books were relatively few; but the few were usually of a serious sort, and were read thru many times. Novel reading was not encouraged, and often was firmly discouraged. The theater was rather generally thought objectionable.

This serious view of life was itself the product of a hard struggle for existence. One of these days the economic interpretation of history will enable us to understand better than we have comprehended hitherto how the Puritan creed was shaped by the circumstances of the six days of toil, as well as by the seventh day of church going. Probably, in many instances, its precepts were pushed too far in practical application. Life was often more hard and barren than economic necessity or moral well-being demanded.

But reaction has gone too far. The American people of today are thriftless and extravagant in their economic affairs and, what is far worse, they are wasteful of time and energy. We have become amusement mad, and, as an entirely natural consequence, our amusements have to an increasing extent become senseless and vulgar. Our reading matter in larger and larger proportion has become a pandering to sensation. It appeals to appetites that get more and more jaded. The publishers hesitate to accept books of intellectual value. The theaters are afraid of plays that appeal to critical tastes and call for serious artistic effort. But vaudeville programs, "shows" and moving pictures multiply prodigiously and attract their tens of thousands. Multitudes of boys and men not only watch ball games day after day, but stand idly about the newspaper bulletins watching the "score." These are but examples, among hundreds, of the ways in which the people get rid of time that if devoted, even in some small part, to self-improvement would make us a nation of mental and moral power.

Combined with this waste of time and resources is a tendency that enormously impairs our effectiveness as a democratic community. "Education" is a national fad. Never has educational machinery been so elaborate, and never has the "plant" been worked at such a high pressure. Yet every teacher, from the primary to the university grades, complains of the amazing intellectual poverty of his pupils. They have no fund of general information. Their mental efforts have been concentrated upon prescribed tasks with examinations in view. They have not read widely and consecutively. Selections and fragments constitute their acquaintance with literature and science.

To a great extent this tendency may be accounted for by the intensity of the struggle to win a place in the world where income may be earned by some kind of "brain work." To become a salaried teacher or public employee, to get on the staff of a newspaper, to write for the magazines, or to obtain a foothold in a profession, is the ambition of most of the hundreds of thousands of young peo-

ple who are "getting an education." So they concentrate their efforts upon the studies that "count." They are not in school or college because they have a thirst for knowledge. It is safe to say that 75 per cent. of them are not even interested in knowledge except as a means to a practical end.

The net result of these two tendencies in combination, the tendency, namely, to seek only specialized knowledge, and the tendency to waste in idleness and upon inane amusements the time and strength that might be employed in self-improvement, is that astonishing superficiality of view and that ineffectiveness in public co-operation which are disclosed by all investigations of misdemeanor in business and political life. Astonishing ignorance of what human experience has over and over demonstrated, inability to distinguish between imposture and achievement—as in the case of Cook and Peary—readiness to believe in the "supernormal" powers of any vulgar pretender, faith in the most barefaced swindles offered by promoters, and inability to "get together" in public co-operation for the conservation of the people's resources, or for the carrying on of efficient and economical government, are some of the consequences we stupidly accept of our badly directed educational efforts and our disgraceful waste of time.

It is idle to expect that we shall radically improve our polity and our public policy until we once more take up seriously the art of training children and youth in mental, moral and economic thrift.

Relief for the Dumb Consumer

A bill has just been passed by the Canadian Parliament which is destined to be carefully studied thruout the world. It is entitled "An Act to Provide for the Investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers," and is the first practical recognition, as far as we know, of the fact that the consumer has some rights in the production and distribution of wealth. The bill was introduced as a Government measure by the Minister of Labor, Mr. Mackenzie King. The idea was suggested to him by the Industrial Arbitration Act, which has already proved such a success in settling Canadian labor disputes, and which President Eliot has characterized as one of the most important laws ever enacted in the New World. The present act provides, in brief, that any six or more British subjects who believe that a monopoly or combine exists to the detriment of the consumers can apply to a judge, who thereupon calls a hearing of the plaintiffs and defendants, and if it appears to him that an investigation ought to be held, he calls upon the Minister of Labor to draft a board of three members, one elected by the plaintiffs, one by the defendants, and the third by the two thus chosen, unless they fail to agree, when the Minister of Labor appoints him. This board has the usual powers of a court of law to summon witnesses, administer oaths, etc. After hearing the case, the board submits its report in writing, which is published in the official *Canada Gazette* and given to any other paper that wants it. Whenever the award shows that the trust or combine has been extorting monopoly prices or taking advantage of competing manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumer, the Governor in Council has the power to remove the tariff from the trust's goods or revoke its patents; and if the trust or monopoly continues to offend after a judgment against it, a fine of $1,000 a day is imposed. We commend this bill to the attention of the American people, and advise them to look more frequently than they have in the past to Canada, South Africa and Australasia, in order to learn the latest experiments in these thriving British colonies, which are now the most important political and sociological laboratories of the world.

President Taft's Indiscreet Defenders

Again and again the President has been obliged to correct the blunders of his friends. It was a most ill-advised attack which Mr. Tawney made on the Southern Congressmen who had voted against an increase in the appropriation for the President's traveling expenses. It was a charge of inhospitality and ingratitude and was properly resented. Then the President was obliged to express his deep pain at such a charge and to deny its justice and to declare that he could not regard any courtesies to him or from him as binding

any Representative to support him. Equally the President had to disavow the statements made for him by his own private secretary in the matter of the Lawler memorandum. He admitted fully and with frank detail what his secretary had denied, and it was not an agreeable thing to have to do. Then follows the resignation of the private secretary, for reasons of "health," and his appointment as Minister to Morocco. It would not be difficult to show that the President has found in his own Cabinet quite as unwise advisers. When he breaks away from them he is surer to be right.

Census Troubles

The difficulties of taking a census are innumerable. Any one who has seen the inside working of the basic recording might be excused for doubting the value of the final summation. Only the most intelligent farmers are able to more than approximate the facts about crops. When a farmer goes into bankruptcy, it is almost always owing to the fact that he has not known his financial standing. A mortgage trips him up on account of two bad years in wheat or corn, or in strawberries or small fruits. What answer can be given as to the number of improved acres, where three-fourths of the farm is in pine, which is more valuable than any tilled crop? How many farmers or others can tell the value of their own buildings? In the vegetable garden it is almost absurd to ask the number of acres given to sweet corn or beans or peas; or the quantity of each produced, altho enough has been gathered abundantly to feed the family. In the family enumeration, the first question demands a reply as to who is the head of the family. Does a man always know positively that he is the head of the establishment? One of the most difficult duties of life is to remember the ages and names of a good-sized family of children, where each one was born, and more of this family lore. One enumerator tells of a Pike family which reported twenty-two children; but neither the father or his spouse could give all their names or their ages. Another enumerator recounts a list of replies that were surely puzzling; one woman, "fifty years old, came to this country in 1842." However, a census we must have, and with all the figures before us we must guess as shrewdly as we can as to the facts. We shall get the average of wheat within a few thousand, and can have a good guess as to the exact population; minor detail must be taken *cum grano salis*.

College Character

The Higher Education Association, that was formed in 1909, under advice of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has made its first report. It points out that until less than a hundred years ago—in fact till about 1848 or 1850, our colleges were conducted with special reference to a combined moral and mental growth. The laws of Yale as well as most of the other colleges bore upon moral conduct instead of class-room marking. Moral character was demanded everywhere, and steps were taken to secure it. At Yale every candidate signed this agreement, "On condition of being admitted as a student of Yale College, I promise on my faith and honor that I will avoid using profane language, and all indecent, disorderly behavior," and there was something more of the same nature. The modern catalog differs from the old catalog in being a treatise on marks and the marking system. Each student is allowed a certain number of cuts and flunks, but if he oversteps the number generously allowed him, he is in danger of expulsion. The committee complains in its report that the college of today, in arriving at diploma values, neglects entirely the community and home planes of education, and the fact that the young man is being trained for citizenship:

> "The American colleges have needlessly abandoned organic connection with the home and community, and concentrated their official notice upon classroom work."

The college might and should officially use a clean and stimulating home life, in the creation of high ideals in the college home, and afterward in the family. The institution has, however, allowed the pendulum to swing clear away from this to class-room work and grade examinations. We have recently heard one of the ablest and best of American educators assert directly that the college faculty has "no concern whatever with the behavior of the students or their character"; its purpose being purely scholastic. This might

be well enough, if it were not true that substitutes are surely found. Athletics, which now constitute a very large part of college work, and a very influential part in character making, are entirely cut from the curriculum. The Higher Education Association believes that, without affecting at all the scholarly efficiency of a college course, at least to its detriment, official value could be placed on personal worth, and less official notice taken of diploma values and marks. The purpose of the association will be to improve higher education thruout the United States; especially in the department of the student life—to do everything necessary to place our colleges on a basis that recognizes moral and civic purpose in education.

Principal Forsyth and Mr. Campbell

There is a disagreeable theological trouble brewing among the British Congregationalists. The Rev. R. J. Campbell is pastor of the City Temple in London and successor of Dr. Joseph Parker. He is one of the ablest London preachers and his people are devoted to him. But he has peculiar liberal views as to the philosophy of the atonement, and he has a special doctrine of divine immanence which gives vent at times to startling expressions. At the same time he is a devout preacher of Christian duty. But Principal Forsyth and Dr. Jowett and Dr. Campbell Morgan have criticised him as heretical, and Professor Forsyth has particularly devoted himself of late to emphasizing the points of difference against him. At last Mr. Campbell has got provoked, and he has written a letter to the secretary of the Congregational Union. He wants to know what it means that for some years, while at its meetings the Union constantly uses his church, it excludes him from its platform. Further, Principal Forsyth and Dr. Campbell Morgan had accused him of "making use of the name, the credit and the funds of the denomination while denying its faith," and reproached him for not withdrawing from it of his own accord. He now asks if the Congregational Union wishes him to withdraw from its membership. He asks the privilege before the Union, in his own pulpit, to ask that question, and he says that if either the committee or the assembly shall say frankly and definitely that his withdrawal is desired he will withdraw without demur, but not from his pastorate, where his people wish him to remain. This is a challenge, but the Union very properly declines to accept it. We have noticed for a long while that Principal Forsyth has been active in this attack.

The political views of the King are carefully guarded from publication, even when known; but the London *Church Times* has the temerity to make this statement about King Edward :

> "It is no secret that King Edward did his utmost to secure the passing of the Education Bill of 1906. He failed, and we are glad that he failed, but we do not the less respect his efforts. Failing, he showed no trace of soreness. He had the kingly quality of yielding gracefully—the quality which alone makes kingship possible."

This public statement greatly pleases the Nonconformists, in whose favor was the Education Bill, whose rejection by the Lords was the beginning of the serious attack on their prerogative. And now the *British Weekly*, the Nonconformist organ, encouraged by this avowal, tells us that it is well known that "the King did his very best to secure the passing of the budget by the House of Lords."

On the English precedent Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, would resign. A member of Parliament's seat is declared vacant because his brother spent more money for carriages to take voters to the polls than the law allows, altho the candidate himself was not aware of it. In Senator Lorimer's case it is proved by confession that members of the legislature were bribed to vote for him. It is to be presumed that he gave considerable of his own money to agents, and very likely his money went for the bribing, altho he was not informed at the time of the purchase of votes. He will have to be held responsible for the acts of his agents. We are assuming that one who confesses that he was bribed tells the truth.

Some beggar must have died on the night of the 18th. For Shakespeare says, "When beggars die there are no comets seen."

Insurance

New Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation

At a recent meeting of the Actuarial Society of America, held at the Hotel Astor, steps were taken to inaugurate a new system of judging whether or not a prospect is a good or bad risk. When the results of the New Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation are adopted, as they probably will be by all the big companies in the United States and Canada, people who seek policies will not all be judged alike. In the past this has been more or less the case. Under the new system a man seeking to obtain a policy will be judged according to his method of livelihood and its hazards, or the peculiarity of his family history, and the hazards of heredity, will be classified in a special way. It is proposed to create about 145 special classes, for each of which there will be a different premium. The healthy editor, for example, will pay a different premium from the healthy saloon keeper. The policy seeker who has had two deaths among his near ancestors from tuberculosis will have to pay a different premium from the policy seeker whose family tree contains a similar record with regard to cancer or Bright's disease. Statistics for these special risks have been in preparation during the past year by a committee of the chief actuaries of the leading life insurance companies. These investigations will be basic in the statistical investigations which the committee proposes to continue. Before its labors are finished every profession and every common medical history will have been studied and rated. The investigation to which reference is here made is the greatest step toward still further reducing life insurance to an exact science that has been taken in a generation. At the meeting of the Actuarial Society at the Hotel Astor, Arthur Hunter, the secretary of the joint committee, reported progress and gave an explanation of the extent of the investigation so far made. Questions raised by actuaries in regard to controversial points were answered by him. In this connection it is also intended to investigate the mortality among women; four groups having been selected, namely: One, spinsters; two, widows; three, married women with husband beneficiaries; four, married women with beneficiaries other than husbands. One of the most important results of the investigation, according to expectation, will be the department of a new standard table of hights and weights; a special point will be made of obtaining the mortality among those who are more than 25 per cent. over weight or more than 15 per cent. under weight. It is now expected that the desired data will be in hand by June, 1911. Those in immediate charge of this investigation are: Dr. H. Willard, Dr. O. H. Rogers, Dr. B. Symones, Dr. E. W. Dwight, John K. Gore, of the Prudential; A. A. Welch, of the Phœnix Mutual; E. E. Rhodes, of the Mutual Benefit, and Arthur Hunter, of the New York Life, secretary.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

When an insurance company celebrates the 100th anniversary of its birth it shows conservative management and makes it most fitting to extend congratulations. We therefore congratulate the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., whose original charter was granted at the May session of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1810. The company began doing business in August of the same year, and is consequently now 100 years old. The first president was Nathaniel Terry and Walter Mitchell was its first secretary. The company's charter authorized a capital of $150,000; in 1853 the company was authorized to increase its capital to

a sum not exceeding $300,000. By later amendments the authorized capital was increased to $3,000,000, and in 1906 the paid up capital was increased to $2,000,000. Since the Chicago fire of 1871, at which time the losses of the Hartford reached approximately $2,000,000, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company has ranked as the oldest stock insurance company in the State of Connecticut. The first policy issued by the company covered a builder's risk of $4,000 for three months at 12½ cents. Nathaniel is interesting to note that not a single loss occurred during the first year of the company's life, and for the next three they amounted all told to only $421.84. From April, 1820, to November, 1823, the total losses were $66.25. Altho one or two agents had been appointed at other places several years earlier, it may be stated that the first agent of the Hartford in New York was appointed in 1821, and his name was Anson G. Phelps, afterward well known as a philanthropist, and as the head of the



BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

Terry was succeeded as president by Eliphalet Terry, who served until 1849; Hezekiah Huntington was then elected and held the office until 1864, when T. C. Allyn became the president and continued in that position until 1867, when he was succeeded by George L. Chase, the father of Charles E. Chase, who now occupies the office. During the years of his presidency the late George L. Chase worked early and late, and the reputation of the Hartford Fire in the United States is largely due to his efforts. It house of Phelps, Dodge & Co. The Ansonia, one of the largest hotels in New York City, is named after Mr. Phelps, and is owned by his grandson. In the company's statement as of January 1, 1910, the total assets were shown to be $23,035,700, with a net surplus of $6,713,748. The present board of officers includes Charles E. Chase, president; Richard M. Bissell, vice-president and underwriting manager; J. W. G. Cofran, vice-president, and Thomas Turnbull, secretary.

FINANCIAL

The Loan to China

At last the controversy about the projected railway loan to China is ended, and an agreement admitting bankers of the United States has been signed. The loan as originally planned was to be $27,500,000, and the money was to be supplied by syndicates of English, German and French bankers. Our Government asked that American bankers should be allowed to participate. China was willing, but the European syndicates, probably with the support of their Governments, objected. The loan carried with it the construction of the projected roads and supplies of material. Owing to the continued pressure of our Government, the American bankers (understood to be J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank) are to have one-fourth of a loan of $30,000,000, together with a share in the construction and in the furnishing of material. Our Government has been criticised for using the force of national diplomacy in support of the claims of bankers. But this is not merely a financial transaction. The purely financial profits will not be large. The trade of this country with China, and the influence of the United States in China, are involved. Altho there is local opposition there to the use of any foreign capital, the Chinese Government welcomes American participation in the railway project, knowing that the United States has no territorial claims or designs to promote. It is fortunate that the syndicate of American bankers is one whose power and resources are exceptionally great. No other group could be found that would so clearly represent both at home and abroad the extent and force of American capital.

Rising Wages

The president of the telegraphers' union said last week that the increase of wages recently granted to railway telegraphers amounted to $1,000,000 a year. This part of the upward movement of wages has been overlooked by many. By the end of June substantially all of the increases for the year will have been made, and the amount per annum can then be estimated. The total will surprise those who have not followed carefully the current reports of wage changes. Probably the average addition will be about 6 per cent. Changes reported last week are mentioned below:

International Paper Company, 25 mills, 5,700 men, increase of 5 per cent., 8 hours, no Sunday work; St. Louis Terminal Company, 6,000 men, voluntary increase of 5 per cent.; Washburn-Crosby Flour Company, 2,000 men, voluntary addition of 8 per cent.; Kansas miners, 3,500, 5½ per cent.; Illinois miners, 4,000, about 5½ per cent.; brick companies, Fishkill, N. Y., 1,400 men, by strike, about 5 per cent.

In many instances the gains of employees are not fully measured by the increase of pay. Hours have been reduced. The Steel Corporation, employing 220,000 men, has undertaken to eliminate Sunday work so far as possible. A committee was appointed by the Iron and Steel Institute last week to work for a six-day week thruout the iron and steel industry. The tendency of such commendable reforms and of the increase of wages is to add something to the cost of production and the price of products.

....Chicago offered bonds at 4½ per cent. last week, but all the bids were below par, and no award was made.

....The rate of interest realized last year on Harvard University's investments ($22,716,759) was 4⅕ per cent.

....Since the beginning of last year the Attorney-General of New York has collected $40,000,000 of overdue special franchise taxes. The amount not yet collected is $6,000,000.

....The United States Radiator Company is a new combination of several manufacturing companies. R. J. Gross, of Dunkirk, N. Y., is president. The capital is $4,000,000 common stock and $4,000,000 preferred.

....A long and searching inquiry has been made by the Department of Justice concerning conditions in the lumber trade, to ascertain whether they call for proceedings under the Anti-Trust law. The results have not been made known.

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Survey of the World

Mr. Taft on the Education of Women

The President, on the 2d, attended the commencement exercises at Bryn Mawr College, where his daughter, Helen, is a student. The subject of his address to the graduating class was the higher education of women. Actual experiment had shown, he said, that the claim that there was any difference in favor of men in quickness of learning or in the thoroness of acquisition of knowledge was entirely unfounded:

"I dissent from the view that an academic education unfits man or woman for business. It may be that the tastes that lead one to an academic education are not those which insure business success; but that the mental discipline, the power of reasoning, the cultivation and comparison of ideas, are not of assistance in business transactions in which the highest qualities of the mind are acutely in action, can hardly be true. But it is said that women are not all going into the professions, and so that the education necessary as a basis for a professional career is not needed by those women who have a competency, or who look forward to marriage and motherhood as the chief end of woman. It is even suggested that the higher education of women rather unfits them to discharge the duties of a wife and mother; that in some way or other it robs them of a charm and gives them an intellectual independence that is inconsistent with their being the best wives and mothers. I utterly dissent from this view. The companionship of married life is the chief charm and reason for its being, so far as it relates to the two persons concerned. The enjoyment of the home, with children, and the training of them are, of course, among the most important duties and pleasures of married life; and it certainly does not detract from the power of a woman to make a good companion, or to teach and train her children up to high ideals, that she should have the advantage of the higher education. It is not essential that a woman who knows much must conform to the unattractive manner and ways of the conventional blue-stocking; that she should make the extent of her knowledge a source of discomfort to those with whom she associates, or that she should lose her interest in the sentiment and emotions of life, or fail to have an appreciation of beauty and romance."

He was ready to concede that marriage and motherhood were a normal status for woman, but this was far from saying that a woman's life was a failure if she had not married, or that it might not be a failure if she had married. One of the great advantages of the higher education for a woman was that it gave her independence in choosing the kind of life she was to lead. We could not estimate the enormous advantage enjoyed by the present generation, and to be enjoyed by generations to come, on account of the increasing sound and thoro education of mothers of families. Nor could we estimate the increased happiness experienced by men and women who, as husbands and wives, have enjoyed the higher sense of companionship which is made possible by the intellectual sympathy and association of ideas between two thoroly educated persons. The higher education of women should be sought wholly without regard to either a professional or a matrimonial future.

On Muckrakers and Socialism

In an address on the following day to the graduating class of Ohio Northern University at Ada, after considering the opportunities offered by the several professions and occupations, the President exprest his disapproval of muckraking in journalism. Certainly journalism was a profession, he said, in which men of discriminating intelligence, high courage and accurate judgment, lovers of truth and real patriotism, could find a sphere of usefulness unexcelled elsewhere, and such men were needed;

for, if the standards set by some of the most successful newspapers in lack of truth, in coarseness and in unfairness of criticism should not improve in the next generation, it would vindicate the pessimists of today:

"I refer to a class of newspapers and of magazines that are properly criticised as 'muckrakers,' that rely for their circulation on the vicious and unfounded attacks upon the honesty and upright character and patriotic motives of men in public life, and upon those conspicuous and prominent generally. This muckraking is an outgrowth, and probably the unavoidable aftermath, of a laudable and necessary attack upon abuses which had shown themselves in a form of corporate greed and control of politics. It was necessary to have a housecleaning in this regard, and Mr. Roosevelt led the movement and much has been accomplished in clarifying business and political methods. In the doing of it, he was himself the foremost to denounce those who took advantage of the general condition of popular suspicion and filled their purses by unfounded attacks upon men in public office, struggling conscientiously to do their duty. But this muckraking episode will pass. Indeed, I hope it is passing, and for the best of reasons, because the people are beginning to see what it really is, are refusing to be influenced by it, and thus are not making the contributions to the pockets of the muckrakers which is their only motive for conducting their business."

Speaking at a banquet of the Board of Commerce, in Detroit, the President took conservation for his subject. We should have to offer a fair profit, he said, to private capital if development was to come. In Alaska "they are paying $10 and $12 a ton for coal, with an abundance to be mined right at their doors." In dealing with national wealth we should not entirely shut out the present generation.——In Monroe, Mich., he made a brief address at the unveiling of a statue of General Custer.——At Ada he had spoken of the importance of preserving our institution of private property, which had done more than any other of our institutions, that of personal liberty excepted, to promote modern progress and civilization. At Jackson, on the 4th, attending the unveiling of a tablet commemorating the organization of the Republican party, he reviewed that party's work and then returned to this subject, with its relation to Socialism:

"The issue that is being framed, as it seems to me, is the issue with respect to the institution of private property. There are those who charge to that institution the corporate abuses, the greed and the corruption that grew out of these abuses, the unequal distribution of property, the poverty of some and the undue wealth of others, and therefore say, 'We will have none of it, and we must have a new rule of distribution, that, for want of a better name, we shall call Socialism.' On the other hand, it is contended that it is not the institution of private property that should be abolished, but only that the time has come in which it is necessary to lay down certain rules restricting and regulating the use of that private property which shall not deprive the world of individual effort, but which shall still keep the law and the opportunity to use private property under such control that the boon of individual effort will still be left to us. Now, my friends, that presents a great and difficult problem that I am quite willing to admit we have not yet solved, and the question which the country will have to determine after all is which party it is that heretofore has shown sufficient skill and effectiveness in dealing with great issues, which party can be trusted to solve that problem, than which we have had no greater in the history of the country."

Bribery and Fraud

Sentences were pronounced last week in two of the Pittsburg bribery cases. E. H. Jennings, president of the Columbia National Bank, the Colonial Trust Company and the Manufacturers' Heat and Light Company, whose private fortune is said to be $20,000,000, was sent to jail for two months and required to pay a fine of $500. Frank A. Griffin, formerly cashier of the Columbia Bank, must remain in jail four months and pay $500. Both had given evidence to assist the prosecution.——The investigation concerning bribery at the election of United States Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, has led to discoveries relating to corruption that affected legislation. It is said that a bill requiring fish dealers to pay license fees was killed by a contribution of $3,500 to the "jackpot" fund of which the confessing members have spoken. Henry Lemm, a wealthy fish dealer, testifies that his contribution was $300, and that he has paid something at every session for twenty years. Governor Deneen says it is manifest that a very extensive organization of corrupt members would have been required to carry out such a conspiracy against the public interests as has been revealed by the confessions already made. He urges all good citizens to assist the authorities engaged in the inquiry. State Senator Holstslaw, a wealthy man who controls

four banks, and who admits that he sold his vote for $2,500, says he confessed because he "would rather be known as a boodler than as a liar." All he wants now is "to sink out of sight." His children say he could not have been in his right mind.——In Schenectady, N. Y., at an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, convened by Governor Hughes, fifty indictments, against twenty-seven persons, have been found, and sixteen of those accused have been arrested. It is alleged that they defrauded the county by false bills and in other ways. The list of those arrested is as follows:

Dr. C. N. Van Denberge, formerly superintendent of construction and repairs; George A. Pepper, formerly superintendent of roads and bridges; Irving S. Vedder, merchant and commissioner of deeds; Ex-Supervisors J. G. Hilderbrandt, William Dunleavy, Aaron Huffmire, Thomas W. Wynne, Isaac L. Whitmyre, William W. Davis, John W. Hudson, Edward H. Robinson, Anson H. Cary, and Myron W. Jacobson; John H. Peters, clerk of the board; Frederick Rolfe, clerk for coal merchants; Philip Mulderick, plumber.

The offenses named are larceny, forgery, perjury and misdemeanors. It is alleged that the county was systematically defrauded in payments for labor and supplies. One of those indicted is said to be a fugitive in South America.

The Railroad Bill

In the Senate, on the 3d, the railroad bill was passed by a vote of 50 to 12. All of those in the negative were Democrats. All of the Republicans, insurgents included, were counted for the bill, and with them six Democrats, Senators Chamberlain, of Oregon; Clay, of Georgia; Gore, of Oklahoma; Paynter, of Kentucky; Simmons, of North Carolina; and Stone, of Missouri. As passed, the bill differs widely from the measure prepared by the Administration. Among the original provisions which were rejected were those which permitted traffic agreements under the supervision of the Commission, authorized mergers by purchase under certain conditions, and empowered the Commission to regulate issues of bonds and stocks. The most important parts of the bill which the Senate sends to conference are those which create a Court of Commerce; place telegraph and telephone lines under the jurisdiction of the Commission; empower the Commission on its own initiative to inquire concerning the reasonableness of rates and to prescribe a proper rate; authorize the Commission to suspend a new rate for ten months pending an investigation and a hearing; amend the long and short haul section of the present law so as to permit a greater charge for a short haul than for a long one only with the Commission's consent; give shippers the right to designate a thru route for their goods, and authorize the Commission to establish thru routes and joint classifications.

Sugar Trust Cases

Reports from Washington say that the Government has decided to prosecute the Sugar Trust (the American Sugar Refining Company) under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and to ask for a dissolution of the combination. It is said that for nearly six months the Department of Justice has been procuring evidence for such a suit, and that it will not wait for the Supreme Court's decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases.——At the trial of Sugar Trust employees in New York, last week, two of the defendants, Secretary Heike and Cashier Gerbracht, testified in their own behalf, asserting their innocence. They had had no knowledge, they said, of the fraudulent weighing. Gerbracht admitted that wages had been paid to the employees convicted some months ago, up to the time of their conviction. He had believed they were innocent, he said. After conviction he thought they were guilty, but he continued to pay the wages because their families needed the money. The testimony, with remarks by counsel, tended to show a purpose to place responsibility for all that had been done upon President H. O. Havemeyer and Directors Donner and Matthiesen, all of whom are dead.

Nicaragua's Revolutionists

The forces of President Madriz, which had been attacking the defenses of Bluefields, were routed on the 1st, but the revolutionists were unable to regain possession of the Bluff on the coast. In his assaults upon the revolutionists'

trenches, Lara, the Government's commander, lost about 300 men, and 300 more were captured. Mines had been laid in front of the revolutionists' trenches by William P. Pittman, a young American from Boston, and many of the Madriz soldiers were killed by the explosion of them. Pittman was captured, and it was said that he would be tried by court-martial. Our Government, having in mind the fate of Groce and Cannon, sent word that his treatment must be humane and in accord with the rules of civilized warfare. After the retreat of Lara, Estrada sent reinforcements to Rama, where the revolutionists were defending themselves against General Chavarria. On the 3d Chavarria's army was routed, and he was captured. Some time ago the revolutionists failed when they approached the west coast, and now the Government has been whipped on the east coast. During the attack upon Bluefields, when the Madriz steamship "Venus" prepared to throw shells over the city to the trenches, the "Paducah" cleared for action and notice was given that the United States gunboat would sink the "Venus" if she should begin to use her guns. Madriz sought to collect duties at the Bluff from merchant vessels. Whereupon our Government decided that Estrada was entitled to collect duties at his new custom house, and the commander of the "Paducah" was instructed to enforce this decision. Two days later, the commander of the "Venus" published a decree warning incoming ships that he would insist upon collecting duties. But the decision will be enforced. Our Government says it does not now intend to establish a protectorate, or to intervene, or to recognize either party, until one of them shall have gained control of all Nicaragua. It is said that the "Venus" was bought with money contributed, under pressure, by ex-President Zelaya, who has much property in Nicaragua. Pittman, who was captured, is twenty-seven years old and a nephew of the late Judge Robert Pittman, of the Massachusetts Superior Court. For four years he was employed on the Panama Canal. On the 5th, President Madriz assured our Government that no court-martial for Pittman had been thought of, and that the prisoner would be treated fairly. He also asserted that neither Lara nor Chavarria had been defeated. They had retired, he said, in obedience to orders and "for military reasons."

The Islands

Some changes are to be made by the House Committee on Insular Affairs, at Washington, in the pending bill concerning Porto Rico. Instead of granting United States citizenship only to those who apply to a court for it, the bill will declare that all citizens of the island are citizens of the United States. The delegation from Porto Rico asked for this. At present the island's Senate (or Executive Council) is composed of thirteen members, all appointed by the President. The people would like to have all of them elected. In the amended bill the election of five will be authorized until four years hence, when the number of members so chosen will be increased to six, with provision for the election of seven after the lapse of eight years more.——Dispatches from Madrid say that if the wreck of the "Maine" is raised the Spanish Government will ask for a joint inquiry as to the cause of the destruction of the battleship, desiring to submit evidence in support of its theory that the explosion was of internal origin. In 1898, Spain demanded such an inquiry, but our Government preferred to make an investigation without aid from abroad.

Ecuador and Peru

When there were indications that Ecuador, in accepting mediation, had imposed conditions which Peru was inclined to reject, the three Powers which had undertaken to mediate sent word recommending that June 4 should be the day for the withdrawal of troops from the frontier. Peru promptly began, on the 3d, to move her troops, and it became known a few hours later that orders for withdrawal had been given by Ecuador. Our Government, announcing the acceptance of the proposed date by both Ecuador and Peru, said it was very gratifying to know that Chile had exprest a desire to co-operate with the United States in securing peace. At an extraordinary session of Ecuador's

Congress, on the 4th, President Alfaro said the offer of the three Powers had been most cordially accepted, and he congratulated them. The King of Spain will withhold his decision in the boundary dispute, and it is said that no decision will ever be made by him. If this be true, the three Powers—the United States, Brazil and Argentina—will devise a plan for a settlement of the controversy.

Growth of Western Canada

The immigration into Western Canada continues to be enormous. During the last fiscal year 96,000 persons came over from the United States, and it is estimated that the number this year will reach 125,000. Mr. William Whyte, second vice president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, reports that the class of immigrants this year both from the United States and the mother country is the best ever received. He believes that in five years' time Saskatchewan will be producing more wheat than Texas, and that in fifteen years this single Canadian Province will be growing more wheat than the whole of the United States. To the south the corn belt is steadily encroaching upon the wheat belt, which, as a result, is being forced further north. He is convinced that in a few years the United States must import wheat from Canada if the big mills of Minneapolis are to be kept running. According to the Bureau of Immigration at Washington, in the period from March 31, 1909, to March 1, 1910, the sum of $95,371,000 was taken into Canada by the 95,371 Americans who crossed the border. It is further estimated that between March 31, 1897, and March 1, 1909, 425,460 persons left the United States permanently to live in Canada, and that they carried at least $425,461,000. Of the 95,371 persons who left the United States last year for the Canadian West, 57,576 were American born and 37,795 aliens who had contemplated permanent residence in the United States. The movement into Canada has been chiefly from the Middle West. During last year North Dakota lost 3,464 heads of families, Minnesota 1,741, South Dakota 522, Michigan 514, Washington 510, Wisconsin 477, Iowa 430, Illinois 296, and Montana 184. Last year Saskatchewan grew 90,255,000 bushels of wheat, 105,465,000 bushels of oats, 7,833,000 bushels of barley, and 4,448,700 bushels of flax. The total area in grain crops was 6,898,559 acres, and the average acreage of grain crops per farm was 84.9 acres. Saskatchewan now holds the third place among the Provinces of the Dominion and States of the Union as a producer of wheat and oats. The only States which show a greater wheat production are Minnesota, with 94,000,000 bushels, and North Dakota, with 90,700,000 bushels. Minnesota's average yield per acre was 16.8, North Dakota's 13.7, that of Kansas 14.1, and that of Saskatchewan 22.1. Illinois and Iowa were the only American States to produce more oats than Saskatchewan in 1909. These States yielded 159,000,000 bushels and 116,000,000 bushels respectively, as against 105,465,000 in the Canadian Province.

Roosevelt's Lecture to England

Mr. Roosevelt has been hitherto so careful in his Continental addresses to avoid offending the sensibility of his hearers by discussing their national politics that it startled Englishmen to hear from him, on the occasion of his receiving the freedom of London, a discussion of the duty of England to Egypt. The address so positively approved strong measures in repressing disorder that it greatly pleased the Conservatives, but called forth sharp criticism from some of the radical journals. After opening remarks about the admirable way in which government was administered in the Sudan and two other of the African dependencies, Uganda and East Africa, which he had visited, he turned to the conditions in Egypt, and said, among other things:

"Yet recent events, especially with what happened in connection with and following the assassination of Boutros Pasha [the Egyptian Premier who was killed by a Nationalist], have shown that in certain vital points you have erred and it is for you to make good your error. It has been an error proceeding from an effort to do too much, and not too little, in the interests of the Egyptians themselves.

"But unfortunately it is necessary for all of us who have to do with uncivilized peoples, especially fanatical peoples, to remember that in such a situation as yours in Egypt weakness, timidity and sentimentality may cause even more far reaching harm than violence and injustice. Of all the broken reeds senti-

mentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean. . . .

"The attitude of the so-called Egyptian Nationalist party in connection with this murder has shown that they are neither desirous nor capable of guaranteeing even primary justice, the failure to supply which makes self-government not merely an empty but a noxious farce. . . .

"It was with the primary object of establishing order that you went into Egypt twenty-eight years ago. . . . Now, either you have a right to be in Egypt or you have not. Either it is or it is not your duty to establish and keep order.

"If you feel that you have the right to be in Egypt, if you do not wish to establish and keep order there, then by all means get out of Egypt. If, as I hope, you feel that your duty to civilized mankind and your fealty to your own great traditions alike bid you to stay, then make the fact and the name agree and show that you are ready to meet the responsibility which is yours.

"It is the thing, not the form, which is vital. If the present forms of government in Egypt established by you in the hope that they would help the Egyptians upward merely serve to provoke and permit disorder, then it is for you to alter the forms, for if you stay in Egypt it is your first duty to keep order—above all, to punish murder and bring to justice all who incite others to commit murder or condone crime when it is committed.

"When a people treat assassination as the cornerstone of government they forfeit all right to be treated as worthy of self-government. . . .

"Some nation must govern Egypt. I hope and believe that you will decide that it is your duty to be that nation."

While the English papers differ in their comments on Mr. Roosevelt's address on the Egyptian situation, two Americans abroad have issued very strong attacks on the ex-President for his utterances. Mr. William R. Hearst telegraphed from Paris to the London *Daily Mail:*

"Every true American abroad ardently wishes that Mr. Roosevelt would cease claiming to represent American ideas in foreign countries and that he would go home and attend to his own business. Self-respecting Americans are tired of seeing this self-advertising individual parading Europe claiming to represent a democratic nation while seeking to ingratiate himself in undemocratic ways with the representatives of monarchies and empires. Americans who love their country and believe in republican institutions are shocked and outraged to hear this supposed representative of republicanism preaching the oppression of subject States. . . .

"Since when has it been necessary to urge England to govern with a rod of iron and sword of blood? India, Ireland, Egypt and South Africa are broken with the former and wet with the latter. . . . Why should Mr. Roosevelt deny the accepted American idea that a just government is based upon the consent of the governed? If Mr. Roosevelt is right Washington and Jefferson were wrong and Patrick Henry's patriotic words ought to be torn from children's readers and Mr. Roosevelt's truckling twaddle substituted.

"The United States is being misrepresented abroad by a tin soldier, a toy Colonel, who, although unwilling to submit to discipline for the few days he served in the army, has been forever since trying to inflict military methods and arbitrary rule on his own people and others."

In an address before a Y. M. C. A. association at Bradford, England, Mr. W. J. Bryan referred to Mr. Roosevelt without mentioning him and said that when he was himself traveling in a foreign country he did not discuss that country's politics, because as an outsider he did not regard himself as sufficiently informed to enable him to do so with intelligence. Moreover, he said, as a guest of a foreign people he would account it a poor repayment for their hospitality to descant on controversial subjects which his entertainers understood better than himself. Mr. Roosevelt has been bitterly attacked by G. Bernard Shaw, while the Irish contingent, under Mr. Redmond, has courteously entertained him.

British Affairs

The British Parliament resumes its session on Wednesday of this week, and up to this date the country is kept in ignorance of the intentions of the Government as to the resumption of the campaign against the House of Lords. A very great attempt has been made, particularly on the Conservative side, to impress the people with the wisdom of putting off the crisis until next year, or, if possible, of coming to some compromise. It is said that neither side wants the expense of another Parliamentary election at present, and that neither is confident of success. Just now a great deal of ill feeling has been started by the assertion, previously whispered, but now plainly uttered in a journal of no prominence called *The Bystander,* that Mr. Asquith's violent policy was, according to the doctors, one of the causes of the late King's death. The accusers declare that it was the bringing the Crown into the discussion that worried the King to death, and they are immensely indignant at such cruel profanation, while the Liberal journals are equally indignant that the royal family

should be outraged by such infamous falsehoods. The impression seems to be that there will be no election in July, and none before January next. But it is believed that an election cannot be further delayed, as the veto of the Lords will force an appeal when the bill reducing the power of the second chamber is presented to them.——Once more an aviator has crossed the Channel between Calais and Dover. The Hon. Charles Stewart Roll, well known as automobilist and aviator, started from near Dover for France with an aeroplane of the Wright pattern, with a rear plane invented by himself. He soared to a hight of 1,000 feet and, under clear weather and perfect conditions reached the French coast at high speed, quite outstripping the two tugs that were supposed to follow him. Over the village of Sangette, near Calais, where M. Bleriot started for the first successful flight across the Channel, he descended to a level of 800 feet and dropped a message of greeting. Without alighting he returned to Dover, in a thick air, which required him to guide his course by the sun; and he reached his starting point ninety minutes after he had begun the trip, with petrol to spare and with the engine in excellent condition.

Northern Europe Items

Emperor William, of Germany, has asked an increase of $800,000 for his civil list, which already amounts to $3,250,000, out of which he pays the incomes of his married sons, the salaries of court officers and the expenses of the royal castles. Action on a previous request of his was deferred owing to the excitement which grew out of the famous interview with the late Lord Tweedmouth. It is likely that the various parties will agree to grant this request in view of the greater expense of living. It costs a good deal to keep up so many palaces. The Emperor's sore hand caused some anxiety from fear of poisoning, but he is now able to use it for writing.——The arbitration tribunal of The Hague opened its session June 1 to hear the argument on the Newfoundland fisheries question between the United States and Great Britain. Professor Lammasch, president of the tribunal, in his opening address, said:

"By submitting this century old conflict to an arbitration court America and Great Britain have demonstrated their complete confidence in this peaceful method of settling conflicts. They have given an example to all nations and won fresh credit in the cause of international justice and peace, for which they perhaps have done more than other nations, especially during the reign of the great monarch whose premature and sudden death was so recently lamented by his vast empire and under the presidency of the illustrious statesman who inaugurated procedure by the arbitration tribunal."

The members of the court are Prof. Lammasch, Messrs. Gray and Fitzpatrick, Dr. de Drago, of Argentina, and Dr. Lohman, of the Netherlands.

——The results of the Belgian elections have not quite pleased either of the two great parties. In the previous Chamber of Representatives the Catholics had a majority of 8, and the "Cartel," composed of Liberals and Socialists, had hoped to gain in this election at least 4 seats, and thus wipe out the majority. In fact, they gained but 1 seat, reducing the Catholic majority to 6, the Catholics having 86 members against 44 Liberals, 35 Socialists, and 1 Christian Democrat. Each party gained in the total vote, the Catholics gaining 14,000 votes, the Liberals 6,000 and the Socialists 7,000.——Dr. Kuyper, the former Conservative head of the Netherlands Government, has been sharply attacked in the Chamber of Deputies on a charge of having secured from a merchant large sums of money for the expenses of his party, with the promise of giving him a decoration. It was not finally given before Dr. Kuyper's fall from power, but the merchant's name was placed in reserve as one who was recommended for the honor. This charge had already been bruited abroad, and Dr. Kuyper seemed unwilling to have a "jury of honor" appointed, as his friends desired, to investigate the case; but when an investigation was threatened in the Chamber of Deputies, he consented to the jury. Still, the jury delayed action, apparently on Dr. Kuyper's desire, and a Socialist deputy brought the matter to a vote, but as the party of Dr. Kuyper is in the majority, the bill for investigation was defeated by a vote of 40 to 31. Dr. Kuyper a few years ago visited this country and was honored as a distinguished churchman and statesman.



The New Secretary to the President

BY WILLARD FRENCH

The office of Secretary to the President has become one of grave importance to the country. Cortelyou and Loeb lifted it out of the estate where the Secretary sat at the President's elbow as stenographer, messenger and general catch-all. They made the Secretary the President's *alter ego*, one upon whom he must often rely for quick judgment, with an inherent instinct for saying and doing the right thing on short notice, and with an unlimited capacity for bearing, successfully, a large portion of the burdens, constantly increasing, which otherwise would overwhelm the President. The Secretary to the President, today, is the safety vault for all secrets of the Administration which must not escape, the mouthpiece for all information given to the public, and responsible for all shades of intention emanating from the White House. The office requires the delicacy of the diplomat, the strategy of the statesman, the facility of the politician, the courage, keenness, and common sense of all successful men, and the patience of Job, besides herculean ability for work.

It is no small compliment today for a man to be appointed Secretary to the President, and with such men as Cortelyou and Loeb to follow it is no small triumph if he succeeds. Charles Dyer Norton, who has received promotion to the vacancy from his position as First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has made good in a most remarkable way in his rapid climb up the ladder of Fame, and those who know him best are most enthusiastic in indorsing the selection of the President, notwithstanding the fact that his life thus far has not been along lines of national politics or in fields which would particularly fit him for the new duties he assumes. Overwhelming commendations emanated from the Lake City when Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh brought Norton from Chicago to be his first assistant. Everything indicated that a man of unusual qualities held the important post. For a little more than a year he has been the ranking Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the fiscal bureaus. He did valuable work in collecting data for the postal savings bank bill and directed the reorganization of the methods of handling work in the subtreasuries. At the Treasury Department they say of him that he has "a steam-engine capacity for disposing of business." When he began in the Treasury he told me that he should make his watchword "efficiency and economy," and in that he has certainly succeeded—the estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year are approximately $2,000,000 less than for the previous year.

Mr. Norton was born in Wisconsin in 1871. He was only sixteen when he entered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, but four years later he went to Amherst College and graduated in 1893. For a year or more he was on the staff of *Scribner's Magazine*, but ill health forced him to abandon the work and take a year abroad. Returning he went to Chicago, where he again became connected with the Northwestern Insurance Company as general manager for Illinois, the position which he resigned to come to Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

His unusual executive and administrative ability in building up the business of the insurance company was but a small part of his success in Chicago. As president of the Merchants' Club, he was the chief inspiration and vital energy of the important reforms inaugurated by that organization; and when the club was consolidated with the Commercial Club he became chairman of the committee which worked out the plans for the beautification of the city and suburbs which are the pride of Chicago today. He was the soul of several other important measures of practical reform and Chicago finds words of praise for him wholly inadequate.

Mr. Norton is only thirty-nine, which gives him a good running start. He is tall, slender, active, full of energy, democratically cordial, quick, clean, well poised, self-reliant. His face is smooth-shaven, with an appearance younger than his years. He has a fine forehead, topped with thick brown hair. In good looks he runs a close second to Bacon, whom he rather resembles, but, like the late Apollo of the State Department now Ambassador to Paris, he evidently considers personality subservient to business qualities. He gave up a $50,000-a-year position for $4,500 in the Treasury, and he does not much increase his salary as Secretary to the President, but the indications are that he brought his full fifty-thousand-dollar ability with him and an old fashioned patriotism.

Mr. Norton is the son of a frontier Congregational missionary. His wife was Miss Katherine McKim Garrison, of New York. They have three children, and hosts of friends wishing him success in the new field, for which he is exceptionally fitted in everything but experience.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Theodore Roosevelt

BY ELMER J. BURKETT, LL.B.

United States Senator from Nebraska.

WHEN I was at Montreal last summer I saw some young men with tripod and transit and chain and notebook performing the always strange but familiar antics that go with surveying. Inasmuch as the particular place where they were seemed to me to have passed the frontier stage, my curiosity was aroused, and upon inquiry I learned that they were university students surveying the campus as a practice "stunt." The old driver who was showing us about did not seem to understand it at all, and in a manner that almost savored of superstition, imparted to us the information that men had been measuring and remeasuring that same hill for over twenty years, and for some reason or other they never seemed to be satisfied with the results.

The people of the entire world are out now with their measuring apparatus trying to get the real size of Theodore Roosevelt. In fact, like the boys of Montreal University, they have been measuring him and remeasuring him for the last dozen or fifteen years, and like those boys again nobody is just exactly satisfied with anybody's else's measurements and not entirely certain of his own. Mr. Roosevelt has defenders and defamers; those who swear by him, and those who swear at him, but all agree that he is the most remarkable man in the world today. "The most startling figure in the world since Napoleon Bonaparte," is the way one writer gives the result of his survey. Others have had to go back to Julius Cæsar for a prototype. "More nearly like Jackson than any man in American history," is a very common way of expressing it, and, to say the least, a very conservative measure of his greatness as the measuring is going on in these times.

That Theodore Roosevelt is a most extraordinary man is conceded alike by friend and foe, but just how great as the world estimates greatness is, of course, not universally agreed upon. This is not surprising, because the measurement of men intellectually and morally, is not an exact science. Greatness of character and mental worth cannot be measured by metes and bounds, for it is an operation of judgment in which figures and inches and bushels are not employed in the calculation; and judgment, like discretion, varies with the one who is exercising it. No two men by the sight alone will agree exactly on color or on the hight of a balloon, or on the distance of a ship at sea. The judgment of any single individual is affected by the relative position he occupies to the thing to be judged, the angle of his vision or his proximity. Men are generally underestimated at close range and are perhaps likely to be overestimated at long range. The man who has felt the whack of the "big stick" will naturally view Roosevelt at a different angle from one who nurses no such unpleasant recollection. Members of the "Ananias Club" will have some difficulty in distinguishing heroism from "bluff."

Nevertheless, with all proper allowance for personal pride and political pique, everybody must agree that Theodore Roosevelt is stronger in the minds and hearts of the people today than any living man, and, in fact, stronger than he ever was before. Criticize his methods or his doctrines as they may, he has obtained results, and results are what count with the people. The people are seldom exacting as to methods and not always as to motives, but they do like results. They may never have inquired intricately and specifically into the real offenses of the malefactors of great wealth, nor into the motives of those persons who would stay their filching hand, but it was enough for the people to know that the verdict was against those outlaws to society, and that Theodore Roosevelt proposed to enforce the verdict. The people only knew that there had been high financing of the instrumentalities of their commerce at their expense; they knew that there had been rottenness in Wall Street; that there had been violation of plighted faith and juggling with the people's laws, and it was enough to know that Roosevelt was out with all his strength in the people's interest.

So, whether men like him or other-

wise, they must admit and do admit that he is a great man in the estimation and affections of the people, and that is the crucial test of a man. The whole world has got by its doubts upon that question, for, impossible as it may seem now, there was a time when there were doubts. The time was when the people themselves were inquiring whether he was a great man or a mere pretender, an opportunist or a propagandist. The question is now settled beyond cavil at least that if he was an opportunist, he created his own opportunities and grasped them with all the zeal and success of one who had his principles thoroly at heart and his plans well laid.

The question now uppermost is, what is the secret of his power and his influence among men? If he is a great man, why is he great? What are his particular attributes? What is it that attracts to him the attention of the entire world? Why is he so extravagantly glorified everywhere? Royalty and nobility do him honor, while the soft, sweet strains of Europe's national airs and the weird tomtoms of Africa sound the same genuineness of his popular welcome. Surely no other man has ever been so acclaimed in so many different tongues, under so many different skies and in so many different ways. What is there in him that distinguishes him from all other men? These are the questions that all men are asking everywhere. Why is it that he can be lost to the public eye neither in political retirement nor in the nomadic seclusion of an African wilderness? Why is it that in spite of political mistakes,—for he has made them, and notwithstanding diplomatic tangles, he is still the lion of the hour to all nations and to all the people thereof? Or, to be more colloquial, why can he wear a silk hat and be "our Teddy," and in spite of an aristocratic birth and aristocratic environments remain the idol of the common people?

We saw him nominated for Vice-President as the political expedient of a corrupt machine for the idealistic purpose of practical elimination, and then we saw him, an exile, break the machine, destroy the manipulators and replace them with men and methods of his own creation. We saw him come to the White House under very trying circumstances, and handicapped by an unfortunate popular opinion of him, charitably exprest perhaps in the words of Lowell in his fable for critics, "Three-fifths genius and two-fifths sheer fudge." Nevertheless, we saw him retire from that exalted position at the end of seven years rehabilitated in the judgment of men and so enshrined in the hearts and confidence of the people that he could dictate his own successor. We saw him enter a self-imposed banishment to the most inaccessible and impenetrable spot on the globe, only to return to civilization with greater applause than ever before. He left with the American people as escort, and returns with the whole world at his chariot wheels.

What is it all about, the people are asking. What qualities does he possess that others do not have? What are the magic words that open all hearts to him, and what the magic spell that draws all men unto him? It is a psychological question with which psychologists are helpless, and a political attribute by which the most astute politician is amazed. It is more than a fleeting fancy of the hour, for it has sustained him in the confidence and esteem of the people in official position and out of it. It does not answer the question to call it a mere appeal to the prejudice and the passions of men, for others have tried that without success. Nor will it answer to say that he is radical and that radicalism appeals to the American people, for there have been others more radical than he. It is not sufficient to say that he has been honest and able, for there have been other honest and able men during his public career. It takes more than an able and honest man to win public confidence as he has done it. These qualities are necessary, but he who would win it must also be energetic and courageous, fearless, and determined, and above all in complete sympathy with human rights and human welfare, and alive to present day conditions. In the great struggle of life, he must be prepared to take the side of the man rather than of the dollar. Old time methods in politics, old time ideals of governmental duty and prerogative are relegated to the junkshops of political antiquities, and the man who has become irrevocably imbued with

them is eliminated as a possible competitor for popular esteem. No man who apologizes in his soul for the economic and industrial legislation of the last decade in this country is acceptable to the American people as a political leader. No man who is skeptical in his own mind of the righteousness of the advanced ground that the American people have taken socially and morally can hold their confidence. No man who is fearful of popular rule or is more afraid of the people's oppression of predatory wealth with law than of its oppression of the people without law, is eligible to popular esteem.

Roosevelt has been measured by every one of these tests; he has fought the battles of the people against the combined hosts of greed and avarice. He has done it fearlessly and courageously and by it has endeared himself to all mankind. This is why he is popular in the minds of the people. It counts for naught that he has made mistakes, for they are of judgment, while his motives are of the heart. Critics will look in vain for any unusual ability or faculty that he possesses beyond the one faculty of serving the people and making them to understand and believe that he is serving them. There is no alchemy for winning and holding men unto him of which he alone holds the secret. It is old as the world itself, a soul fired with human sympathy, a heart that beats in unison with the people in their trials and struggles, and a courage that goes to their relief. It is not a pandering to the passions and prejudices of the extremist, for the people have not wanted for their idol an extremist who jumps without looking and denounces without investigation, and condemns without rhyme or reason. Mr. Roosevelt's success has perhaps been very largely due to his conservatism in handling questions that make most men radicals, or perhaps better in dealing with questions and to an extent that only radicals usually approach, and all the while maintaining an attitude of fairness and honesty and conservatism. He never advocated a law that would do any more injury to legitimate business than the law against bank robbery would interfere with legitimate banking. That is why he has the confidence and the esteem of the strong minded and successful but honest business men of the country. The people have asked only for a man wise enough to know, courageous enough to do, and practical enough to accomplish. Roosevelt measured up to this test. Like Lincoln, he was denounced by some because he went too far, and criticised by others because he did not go far enough, but between these two extremes, between the rotten manipulator who wants no regulation and the fanatical agitator who would stop everything, Theodore Roosevelt has steered a middle course, and the great mass of the people have followed him in the past and are following him still.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Memorial

BY JESSIE RICHMOND DENNEY

WRAPPED in the flag he loved
My father lies
Deep in an unmarked grave
'Neath southern skies:
Robbed of his love and care
My lone heart cries:—
"'Twas for my flag!"

When o'er his grave the grass
Had not yet grown,
Low on her bed she sank
Without a moan:
Their spirits met, and I
Was left alone
'Neath my strong flag.

All that a life may lose,
It is to me;
All that a life may gain,
In it I see:
Tear-dimmed I gaze,
While there exultantly
Sways my loved flag.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Chang-sha Riots of 1910

BY WILLIAM J. HAIL

[Mr. Hail is a member of the Yale Mis ion in Chang-sha and the following article was written on shipboard where the missionaries sought refuge after the destruction of their buildings by the mob. Since this outbreak is apparently a manifestation of a widespread anti-foreign movement, this narrative by an eye witness is of historic interest.—EDITOR.]

THE city of Chang-sha has always been one of the most conservative of the most conservative provinces in the Chinese Empire. It was with great difficulty that foreigners were admitted, and ever since the port was opened to foreign trade the local authorities have been unwilling to carry out the provisions of the treaty by which it was open. There has been a constant struggle between the officials and the foreign consuls as to whether the city or only the part that lies outside the walls along the Siang River was the treaty port. The consuls have maintained that the foreign merchants were allowed to buy land and open up offices inside the walls, while the officials have contended that the port was only the river front, and no firms have been able to secure land in the city itself.

Besides this natural conservativeness of the people and officials, the general currents of progress have made themselves felt among the younger element, and the death of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor hastened the feeling that in the new order of things they were able to take full charge of all local affairs, and this has produced a feverish radicalism which is held along with the conservatism that has always prevailed. The provincial assemblies organized last winter proved to be both radical and conservative-radical so far as the introduction of self-government is concerned, and conservative in regard to all foreign and outside enterprises. Among the things that they forbade was the opening of the city to foreign trade, treaty provisions notwithstanding. Another matter that engrossed their attention was that of the proposed trunk line from Hankow to Canton, in which matter there was sympathy and co-operation with the fight of the Hupeh people against a foreign loan. There is a well-known and indomitable pride about the people that includes a profound contempt for the foreigner. The foreigner may be from another country or from another province. The feeling against him is nearly the same.

The influential people of the city are the members of some of the highest families in the empire, and they are Hunanese to the core. In their individual relations with the foreigners they are courteous, but there is always the same manifestation of pride and conservatism in all their dealings with foreign affairs, and they have, thru the Provincial Parliament, been a source of embarrassment to the officials as well as to the foreigners.

It is for this reason always uncertain in cases of trouble what the effect of that trouble will be on the foreigners who live in their midst. So it was in this instance. There was a threatened rice famine due to the unrestricted exportation of rice from the province. When the matter became acute by reason of the advancing price of the rice and there were rumors that the price was bound to advance still more, with the prospect that none at all could be had after a fortnight, we had apprehensions for our safety in case the situation should become acute. On the morning of the 11th of April, word came that the people were becoming uneasy and alarmed at the situation, and that they were bitter in their feelings toward the Governor of the province because he had not taken any measures to restrict the exportation of rice.

On the same afternoon there was a most unfortunate occurrence outside the city, where a number of the officials had gathered to consider the situation. In this section of the city a great many poor people live, many of them refugees from other parts of the province, where the floods of last summer had left them destitute. Among them were some people

who were hungry and they set up the cry for food. The same day and about the same time the police magistrate spoke to some of the people and is reported to have told them that the price of rice was lower here than in some other places in China, and that there was to be no disorder of any kind, for in that event the people would be punished.

These two things led to the organization of a mob to go to the official residence of the Governor and express their feelings toward him for the mismanagement of their affairs. From what evidence we are able to collect these people started to the yamen about half-past seven in the evening and remained there until after midnight, being kept out of the place by soldiers, who were furnished with bamboo sticks and bayonets, but, so far as I am able to learn, with little or no ammunition. They appear to have confined their rioting to that one place till the time mentioned above, when either they went elsewhere or else different mobs were organized, for about one o'clock there were attacks made on the Wesleyan Mission in the western part of the city and on the two missions near the South Gate. In each of these cases it seems rather clear that no anti-foreign outbreak was meditated, because they were battering at the gates of the post office and of the Imperial Bank just before going to the Wesleyan Mission. The watchmen of the city had gone out a little before this time, proclaiming that there was a riot and commanding the people of all the places on the streets to open their doors and hang out lights, and it seems that in none of these cases was there a prompt compliance.

The foreigners of the three missions above mentioned fled thru back doors and either hid themselves in the city or on the city walls, or managed to have the West Gate opened and escaped to the steamer that was lying at anchor just off the shore. Other missionaries hid themselves in the residences of friends, slipping out thru their back doors lest they be seen by the rioters. Some remained, but were prepared to flee on a moment's notice, and it was amusing to see the figures that emerged from the hands of those who fitted them out with Chinese garments. About four o'clock word was brought in that there was a truce, perhaps due to the coming of the troops from outside the city. We breathed freely and the ladies made preparations for flight by the steamer which



CHANG-SHA WATERFRONT.

Customs House slightly to left of center with high flag pole. Steamship company's warehouse and hulk to right of center all burned on April 18. American Missionary and his wife in small boat escaping to steamer in foreground.

was to leave for Hankow. After breakfast these removed to the steamer, and all the women of nearly all the missions had gathered on the steamer before ten o'clock.

About half-past ten in the morning there was heard a sound of firing in the direction of the Governor's yamen. In a little while the streets were filled with the excited populace. Those foreigners who were still in the city were advised to leave at once because the excitement and crowds were increasing, and certain danger threatened any who should remain in the city. The soldiers had, it was said, begun to fire on the crowd, and that was sure to stir up the people to desperation. Some of them left the city at once and others with a little more deliberation remained till later in the day, hoping that there might be a chance of staying. By five in the afternoon all were reported safe on the steamers, with three or four exceptions. These came that night or the next day.

During the afternoon the poor little river boat was a scene of confusion. The cabin and deck of the first saloon, fitted out for eight or at the most twelve people, were occupied by a throng of men, women and children of various nationalities, perhaps seventy-five in all, together with such of their belongings as they had had time to secure when they ran. None of the foreigners dared to return to the city, but their faithful servants and friends went in and brought out parcel after parcel while they could. The natives also were coming out from the shore in crowds to escape from the fate that might be in store for them as natives of other places or as representatives or followers of foreigners. In the late afternoon it was deemed necessary to move down the river to a point 2 or 3 miles below the city, in order to keep out of danger on the one hand, and to prevent so many people from taking refuge on the steamers.

But there was enough excitement to make these matters pale into insignificance. Toward noon a smoke was seen to the northwest and the word rapidly spread that the mob had at last succeeded in setting fire to the Governor's *yamen*, an action that I understand never occurred before. It was about an hour after this when rumors reached us that the mob had returned to the missions and that they were about to set fire to the Norwegian mission, a rumor that soon proved correct. There was some grief on the faces of those who had worked in the city with patience and sacrifice, for several years building a chapel, only to see it and their houses going up in flames and destroyed in an hour. Before long a similar rumor concerning the China Inland Mission proved equally true. A carnival of firing houses was threatened,



BURNING OF CHINA ISLAND MISSION.

but there were only one or two more actually fired during the afternoon, for a stiff breeze sprung up, and various places which were to be fired were saved by the action of the neighbors, who prostrated themselves before the rioters and begged that innocent people should not be injured or their property endangered. In some cases they were successful.

But in the evening the work of destruction was resumed. The foreign refugees had been divided into two parties, the most of the women and children going to the second steamer due to sail the following day, and the rest remaining near the city to await the coming of gunboats. To insure against trouble the steamers were moved a little lower down, and from there enough could be seen to infer that there was a great deal of disorder in the city and suburbs. Nearest the steamer in the north suburb the Catholic Mission blazed, and beyond, indistinct in the mists of evening, were clearly to be distinguished other fires that seemed to be new. Late at night word was brought that some of the schools had been set on fire. During the night the refugees on the steamer kept regular watches and some of them discovered a burning junk floating down the river. It burned with a fierce blaze, which looked as if the boat had been covered with kerosene. It is suspected that this was an attempt to set some of the steamers on fire.

The following morning the launch that had been put at the service of the British Consul took some of the men up to the city to see what had happened during the night. The first place that we reached and passed was the warehouse of the Standard Oil Company. There we beheld a scene of animation. Men were coming out of the door like bees out of a hive, each one carrying a case or a tin of oil. Some of these people were carrying their plunder to the small houses of the vicinity, but the most of them appeared to be loading the boats that floated at the water's edge.

Nearer the West Gate we saw that the custom house and the jetties of the two British steamer companies had been burned, while the warehouses had been broken into and looted. Strangely enough, the Japanese jetty and the warehouses were untouched. On approaching the custom house, as tho about to go ashore, we saw a crowd of people standing about and viewing the work of the incendiaries. Some of them were inside the building looting. When word was given that we were approaching, they issued from the building and began to scatter at full speed. When the launch stopped they gathered at a respectful distance; but when the launch began to move across the river they gathered at the edge of the bank and started to cry out: "Foreign devils! Kill them!"

In the afternoon all the men attached to the Imperial Maritime Customs went up to the same place with the intention of staying there to defend the property that yet remained uninjured. But in the late afternoon the Consul decided that he must take the precaution of moving the steamers down the river and sent to tell these men that they must return and not imperil their lives by remaining where they were. About five o'clock the two steamers of the British companies and a Japanese steamer moved down the stream to a point 12 miles from the city, where the passengers were, the next day, again divided into two portions, one of which went down the river to Hankow, while the other waited for the gunboats which were expected. The Japanese community with their consul went down to Hankow on the same steamer.

From the morning of the 16th till the afternoon of the 17th those who remained behind were engaged in watching for news from the city and for gunboats from Hankow. Whenever a steam vessel of any kind appeared it was stopped and inquiries were made, but no important information could be gathered. The previous afternoon the Japanese shops were looted; but from this time the authorities first began to take control and several men were beheaded for looting, with the result that the trouble ceased, and the reflecting and the timid began to count the cost. A terror began to seize upon the people as to what might happen when the foreign gunboats came. While we remained at anchor we could see groups of people hastening in chairs and afoot along the highway, escaping from the city. Rumors reached us from various sources that in many of

the country villages there were instances of poor people breaking into the shops to take the rice that was in stock. In the city the Governor had handed over his seals of office to the Provincial Treasurer, who had promptly issued a proclamation fixing the price of rice at a reasonable figure, and at the same time opening some of the Government granaries to the people. Late on the evening of the 16th the foreign community of Siangtan, ordered by the British Consul to leave, came down, but continued the flight early the next day.

On Sunday morning, the 18th, there came a launch from the Viceroy announcing that there were a thousand soldiers coming up from his capital, Wuchang. He informed us that the British gunboat that had started to Chang-sha was aground in the Tungting Lake. It was a long morning. Then, about a quarter past two in the afternoon, we discerned a smoke at a distance down the river, which those who had glasses told us proceeded from a gunboat that was rather large and fitted out with two masts, evidently one of the larger boats in the upper Yangtsze River service. When she approached with her fighting tops and her decks all cleared for action we all gathered on the deck of our steamer and watched her with great pride. It was the emblem of a responsible and powerful government in the midst of vacillation and irresponsibility, and the feelings of those who had escaped from the terror of the unprotected city, and their emotions, can only be felt and shared by those who have passed thru the uncertainties of danger to secure the protection of a strong and certain refuge. Our cheers arose from British, American, German, Russian, Italian, Swiss, Norwegian and Swedish throats; for the flag that flew at the masthead was the flag of our champion, and we made the Chinese hills resound with our cheers as H. M. S. "Thistle" passed us and anchored.

While the officers of the gunboat were holding a consultation with the consul another smoke appeared in the distance. Again the glasses made out the form of an approaching gunboat; but the men who knew the various war vessels in the rivers said that none of the foreign ships looked like the large black cruiser that was approaching. They made it out to be a Chinese gunboat coming to represent the Viceroy of Wuchang. The gunboat "Thistle" saw her, too, and decided to push on to the city. They well knew that the Chinese boat was the more speedy, but they determined that the British ship should not come in behind her if they could prevent it. While the newcomer was still a mile or so below the "Thistle" hauled in her anchor and got under way a half mile in front of her rival. We also weighed anchor, but with each passing moment we were falling behind. The Chinese cruiser tried to catch up with the "Thistle," and passed our steamer with the coal smoke pouring in thick black columns from her two funnels. She was filled with soldiers, five hundred or more, packed together on her decks like sardines. On each side of her bows were field guns. But the British captain gave orders to the engineer not to let the ship fall behind. Those engines, perhaps, never suffered such a strain before. It was whispered among us that she exceeded her trial speed. We followed in the rear and watched them racing each other. At first it seemed to us that the Chinese cruiser was bound to pass her rival, but when they went around the bend in the river we saw that the British were ahead. They reached their destination ten minutes before the Chinese.

Our feelings as we followed the gunboat up were far different to those we had when we went down two days before. The flag that had been nailed to the mast of the Consulate was lying limp when we left, but was flying in the strong breeze on our return. One of the men on deck called our attention to it and suggested that it was an index of our own feelings on the two occasions. We thought that our troubles were now at an end; that there was nothing more to do but to await the coming of the Governor on the morrow, receive his assurances of safety, and then go ashore. We had already passed resolutions of thanks to the Consul and the ships, and had raised a subscription for the servants of the vessel we were on. There were discussions as to the manner in which the settlement would be made.

We had assurances from the people of the city that all was peaceful and that it could never happen again. With light hearts we went to rest that night. But the next day no Governor came to see the Consul. He was busy consulting with the local gentry about ways and means of getting a supply of rice for the people lest there be a renewal of the same trouble in the future. This, together with the fact that there were disquieting rumors of difficulties in the country districts, that there were troops actually marching out across the country to neighboring towns, that at the moment the officials were punishing the rioters and incendiaries by decapitation and had failed to find all the ringleaders, many of whom are still at large and willing to risk for a second time their already doomed lives in an attempt to embarrass the officials by killing foreigners on the streets of the city, the Consul posted a notification forbidding all British and Norwegian subjects from entering the city till further notice and requesting that the people of other nations observe the same care, lest by running into danger themselves they endanger people in other places thruout the province, where the residents are almost ripe for some form of trouble.

From the decks of the steamer nothing that would indicate danger was to be seen. But there lay the ruins of the destroyed buildings and jetties on the foreshore. It was a sad thing to contemplate. What was even more sad was the thought that these things might have been prevented altogether had the authorities taken proper measures of precaution as soon as the trouble commenced. From the testimony of trustworthy witnesses it seems clear that the most of the destruction and looting could easily have been stopped had any of the officials been willing to take the responsibility into his hands. But there were the remains of costly buildings and valuable merchandise for the loss of which no insurance company will be responsible, but which will be repaid from the poverty of some of the very persons who have been crying for bread, who followed the rioters solely for that reason, and who in their ignorance were stirred up against the foreigners; or, in other instances, from the shops and small merchants, whose small profits will be swallowed up in this settlement.



BURNING OF GOVERNOR'S YAMEN.

On the morning of the 19th the Governor's flag appeared on the shore. It is a blue flag with a golden dragon. Many of those who have been for years in the country had never before seen it. The Governor was soon to come off from the shore to interview the Consul. But for hours he delayed. It was noon before his boat put out from the shore. We could see him board the gunboat and not one of us but would have given a great deal to be present to witness the meeting between him and the Consul. It was something after half-past twelve before the interview ended, and we inferred from the eleven guns that were fired in

salute that it had been satisfactory. This surmise soon proved correct, the Consul himself coming over to the steamer with the news that all foreigners were permitted to enter and reside in the city; that the officials would furnish the most complete possible protection; and that for those whose houses had been destroyed they would undertake to rent other quarters.

We went ashore in the afternoon and some of us were led by curiosity to go to some of the places where property had been destroyed. But on the streets all was quiet. The people were all at their ordinary occupations. Nothing seemed to remain as a testimony of their two days' fury except charred wood and fallen bricks and stones.

When we returned to the steamer we found that disquieting rumors were once more afloat. The masons of the city had been especially active during the riots and they had been the chief instigators of the destruction of houses. The greater portion of the houses destroyed were built by masons from other places, for which the local guild had borne a grudge. They are suffering the most from the decapitations that are going on at present. Because of this the streets were placarded yesterday with notices stating that the Imperial Government had seen fit to retain the former Governor, who was hateful to the Hunan people; and that in view of that fact they should continue their attempt to assassinate him and should smite the foreigner. The Consul immediately sent word to the officials and learned from them privately that they had no real power to guarantee protection. It was necessary for them to give the assurances they gave in the morning, but those were idle words on their part. Our shore leave was recalled and we were warned on no account to enter the city again. The men on the steamer who were willing to act as volunteers were shown how to handle the rifles that had been brought from the consulate, watches were set, and the foreign people who were in the city were summoned. The "Thistle" had moved a few miles down the river, but returned in the morning, preceded by a Chinese launch that had been converted into an auxiliary cruiser carrying two Maxim guns and a number of bluejackets from the "Thistle."

It is too soon to predict what will be the result. Is it safe to think of entering the city soon, or should we remain on houseboats, or escape to some other place? Will the masons succeed in stirring up the people to desperate actions which may lead even to revolution? Will the supplies of rice suffice for the demands of the people? Will the presence of the troops from Hupeh disaffect the populace of this proud Hunan and goad them to fury? Will the present deadlock and hesitation, whereby the Peking Government refuses to change the Governor and the people refuse to recognize him end in compromise or in rebellion? These are the greater questions that we are trying to answer and we cannot now find any clew to the answer.

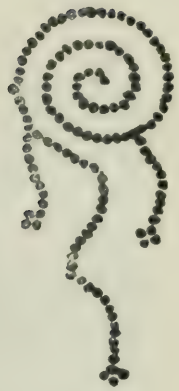
CHANG-SHA, CHINA.





Traveler and Peasant

BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOY



[The interior of a peasant hut. An old traveler is sitting on a bench, reading a book. A peasant, the master of the hut, just home from his work, sits down to supper and asks the traveler to share it. The traveler declines. The peasant eats, and when he has finished, rises, says grace, and sits down beside the old man.]

PEASANT—What brings you . . .

TRAVELER (taking off his spectacles and putting down his book)—There is no train till tomorrow. The station is crowded, so I asked your wife to let me stay the night with you, and she allowed it.

PEASANT—That's all right; you can stay.

TRAVELER—Thank you! . . . Well, and how are you getting on nowadays?

PEASANT—What's our life like? . . . As bad as can be!

TRAVELER—How's that?

PEASANT—Why, because we've nothing to live on! Our life is so hard that if we wanted a worse one we couldn't get it. . . . You see, there are nine of us in the family; all want to eat, and I have only got in four bushels of corn. Try and live on that! Whether one likes it or not, one has to go and work for wages . . . and when you look for a job, wages are down! . . . The rich do what they like with us. The people increase, but the land doesn't, and taxes keep piling up! There's rent, and the district tax, and the land tax, and the tax for bridges, and insurance, and police, and for the corn store . . . too many to count! And there are the priests and the landlords. . . . They all ride on our backs, except those who are too lazy!

TRAVELER—I thought the peasants were doing well nowadays.

PEASANT—So well that we go hungry for days at a time!

TRAVELER—The reason I thought so was that they have taken to squandering so much money.

PEASANT—Squandering what money? How strange you talk! . . . Here are people starving to death, and you talk of squandering money!

TRAVELER—But how is it? The papers say that 700 million rubles (and a million is a thousand thousands) — 700 millions were spent by the peasants on vódka last year.

PEASANT—Are we the only ones that drink? Just look at the priests. . . . Don't they swill first rate? And the gentlefolk aren't behindhand!

TRAVELER—Still, that's only a small part. The greater part still falls to the peasants.

PEASANT—What of that? Are we not to drink at all?

TRAVELER—No; what I mean is, that if 700 millions were squandered on vódka in one year, it shows that life can't be so very hard . . . 700 millions! It's no joke . . . one can hardly imagine it!

PEASANT—But how can one do without it? We didn't start the custom, and it's not for us to stop it. . . . There are the Church feasts, and weddings, and memorial feasts, and bargains to be wetted with a drink. . . . Whether one likes it or not, one can't get on without it. It's the custom!

TRAVELER—But there are people who never drink, and yet they manage to live! After all, there's not much good in it.

PEASANT—No good at all! Only evil!

TRAVELER—Then one ought not to drink.

PEASANT—Well, anyhow, drink or no drink, we've nothing to live on! We've not enough land. If we had land, we could at least live . . . but there's none to be had.

TRAVELER—No land to be had? Why, isn't there plenty of land? Wherever one looks one sees land!

PEASANT—There's land, right enough, but it's not ours. Your elbow's not far from your mouth, but just you try to bite it!

TRAVELER—Not yours! Whose is it, then?

PEASANT—Whose? . . . Whose, indeed! There's that fat-bellied devil lives

over there . . . he's seized 5,000 acres. He has no family, but he's never satisfied, while we've had to give up keeping fowls—there's nowhere for them to run about! It's nearly time for us to stop keeping cattle, too . . . we've no fodder for them; and if a calf, or maybe a horse, happens to stray into his field, we have to pay fines and give him our last penny.

TRAVELER—What does he want all that land for?

PEASANT—What he wants the land for? Why, of course, he sows, and reaps, and sells, and puts the money in the bank.

TRAVELER—How can he plow a stretch like that, and get his harvest in?

PEASANT—You talk as if you were a kiddie! . . . What's he got money for, if not to hire laborers? . . . It's they that do the plowing and reaping.

TRAVELER—These laborers are some of you peasants, I expect?

PEASANT—Some are from these parts and some from elsewhere.

TRAVELER—Anyway, they are peasants?

PEASANT—Of course they are! . . . the same as ourselves. Who but a peasant ever works? Of course they are peasants.

TRAVELER—And if the peasants did not go and work for him . . .

PEASANT—Go or stay, he wouldn't let us have it. If the land were to lie idle he'd not part with it! Like the dog in the manger, that doesn't eat the hay himself and won't let others eat it!

TRAVELER—But how can he keep his land? I suppose it stretches over some three or four miles. How can he watch it all?

PEASANT—How queer you talk! He himself lies on his back, and fattens his paunch; but he keeps watchmen!

TRAVELER—And those watchmen, I daresay, are also peasants?

PEASANT—What else could they be? Of course they are!

TRAVELER—So that the peasants work the rich man's land for him, and guard it for him from themselves?

PEASANT—But how can one help it?

TRAVELER—Simply by not going to work for him, and not being his watchmen! Then the land would be free. The land is God's, and the people are God's; let him who needs it plow and sow and gather in the harvest!

PEASANT—That is to say, you think we ought to strike? To meet that, my friend, they have the soldiers. They'd send their soldiers . . . one, two, fire! . . . some would get shot, and others taken up. Soldiers give short shrift!

TRAVELER—But is it not also the likes of you that are soldiers? Why should they shoot at their fellows?

PEASANT—How can they help it? That's what the oath is for.

TRAVELER—The oath? What oath?

PEASANT—Aren't you a Russian? . . . The oath is—well, it's the oath!

TRAVELER — It means swearing, doesn't it?

PEASANT—Well, of course! They swear by the Cross and by the Gospels, to lay down their life for their country.

TRAVELER—Well, I think that should not be done.

PEASANT—What should not be done?

TRAVELER—Taking the oath.

PEASANT—Not done? Why the law demands it!

TRAVELER—No, it is not in the Law. In the Law of Christ, it is plainly forbidden. He said: "Swear not at all."

PEASANT—Come now! What about the priests?

TRAVELER (takes a book, looks for the place, and reads)—"It was said to them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, *but I say unto you, Swear not at all* . . . But let your speech be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: and whatsoever is more than these is of the evil one." (Matt. v, 33, 38.) So, according to Christ's law, you must not swear.

PEASANT—If there were no oath, there would be no soldiers.

TRAVELER—Well, and what good are the soldiers?

PEASANT—What good? . . . But supposing other Tsars were to come and attack our Tsar . . . what then?

TRAVELER—If the Tsars quarrel, let them fight it out themselves.

PEASANT—Come! How could that be possible?

TRAVELER—It's very simple. He that believes in God, whatever you may tell him, will never kill a man.

PEASANT—Then why did the priest

read out in church that war was declared, and the Reserves were to be ready?

TRAVELER—I know nothing about that; but I know that in the Commandments, in the Sixth, it says quite plainly: "Thou shalt do no murder." You see, it is forbidden for a man to kill a man.

PEASANT—That means, at home! At the wars, how could you help it? They're enemies!

TRAVELER—According to Christ's Gospel, there is no such thing as an enemy. You are told to love everybody. (Opens the Bible and looks for place.)

PEASANT—Well, read it!

TRAVELER—"Ye have heard that it was said to them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment . . . Ye have heard that it was said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy: but I say unto you, Love your enemies, and pray for them that persecute you." (Matt. v, 21, 43, 44.)

(A long pause.)

PEASANT — Well, but what about taxes? Ought we to refuse to pay them too?

TRAVELER—That's as you think best. If your own children are hungry, naturally you should first feed them.

PEASANT—So you think soldiers are not wanted at all?

TRAVELER—What good do they do? Millions and millions are collected from you and your folk for them—It's no joke to clothe and feed such a host! There are nearly a million of these idlers, and they're only useful to keep the land from you; and it is you on whom they will fire.

(The Peasant sighs, and shakes his head.)

PEASANT—That's true enough! If everybody were to do it at once . . . but if one or two make a stand, they'll be shot or sent to Siberia, and that will be the end of the matter.

TRAVELER—And yet there are men, even now—young fellows—who by themselves stand up for the Law of God, and refuse to serve. They say: "According to Christ's Law, I dare not be a murderer! Do as you please, but I won't

PEASANT—Well, and what happens?

TRAVELER—They are put in prison; they remain there, poor fellows, three years, or four . . . But I've heard that it's not so bad for them, for the Authorities themselves respect them. And some are even let out as unfit for service—bad health! Though he is sometimes, a strapping, broad-shouldered fellow, he's "not fit," because they're afraid of taking a man of that kind, for fear he should tell others that soldiering is against God's Law. So they let him go.

PEASANT—Really?

TRAVELER—Yes, sometimes it happens that they are let off; but it also happens that they die there. Still, soldiers die too, and even get maimed in service—lose a leg, or an arm . . .

PEASANT—Oh, you're a smart fellow! It would be a good thing, only it won't come out like that.

TAVELER—Why not?

PEASANT—*That's* why.

TRAVELER—What's *that?*

PEASANT—That the Authorities have power given them.

TRAVELER—They only have power, because you obey them. Do not obey the Authorities, and they won't have any power!

PEASANT (shakes his head)—You do talk queer! How can one do without the Authorities? It is quite impossible to do without some Authority.

TRAVELER—Of course, it is! Only whom will you take for Authority—the policeman, or God? Whom will you obey—the policeman, or God?

PEASANT—That goes without saying! No one is greater than God. To live for God, is the chief thing.

TRAVELER—Well, if you mean to live for God, you must obey God, and not man. And if you live according to God, you will not drive people off other people's land: you will not be a policeman, a village Elder, a tax-collector, a watchman, or, above all, a soldier . . . You will not promise to kill men.

PEASANT—And how about those long-maned fellows—the priests? They must see that things are done not according to God's Law. Then why don't they teach how it ought to be?

TRAVELER—I don't know anything about that. Let them go their way, and you go yours.

PEASANT — They are long-maned devils!

TRAVELER—It's not right to judge others like that! We must each remember our own faults.

PEASANT—Yes, that's right enough. (Long pause. The Peasant shakes his head and smiles.) What it comes to, is this, that if we all were to tackle it at once, with one push the land would be ours, and there would be no more taxes.

TRAVELER—No, friend, that's not what I mean. I don't mean that if we live according to God's will, the land will be ours, and there will be no more taxes. I mean that our life is evil, only because we ourselves do evil. If one lived according to God's will, life would not be evil. What our life would be like if we lived according to God's will, God alone knows; but certainly life would not be evil. We drink, scold, fight, go to law, envy, and hate men; we do not accept God's Law; we judge others; call one fat-paunched and another, long-maned; but if any one offers us money, we are ready to do anything for it: go as watchmen, policemen or soldiers, to help ruin others, and to kill our own brothers. We ourselves live like devils, and yet we complain of others!

PEASANT—That's so! But it is hard, oh, how hard! Sometimes it's more than one can bear.

TRAVELER—But for our souls' sakes, we must bear it.

PEASANT—That's quite right . . . We live badly, because we forget God.

TRAVELER—Yes, that's it! That's why life is evil. Take the Revolutionaries—they say: "Let's kill this or that Squire, or these fat-paunched rich folk (it's all because of them), and then our life will be happy." So they kill, and go on killing, and it profits them nothing. It's the same with the Authorities: "Give us time!" they say, "and we'll hang, and do to death in the prisons, a thousand or a couple of thousand people, and then life will become good." . . . But it only gets worse and worse!

PEASANT—Yes, that's just it! How can judging and punishing do any good? It must be done according to God's Law.

TRAVELER—Yes, that is just it. You must serve either God or the devil. If it's to be the devil, go and drink, scold, fight, hate, covet, don't obey God's Law, but man's laws, and life will be evil. If it is God, obey Him alone: Don't rob, or kill, and don't even condemn, and do not hate any one. Do not plunge into evil actions, and then there will be no evil life.

PEASANT (sighs)—You speak well, daddy, very well—only we are told so little! Oh, if we were taught more like that, things would be quite different! But people come from the town, and chatter about their way of bettering things: they chatter fine, but there's nothing in it . . . Thank you, daddy, your words are good! . . . Well, where will you sleep? On the oven, yes . . . The Missis will make up a bed for you.

YASNAYA POLYANA, RUSSIA.

A Tropic Day in Town

BY G. S. BRYAN

IN Egypt exiled, oft, methinks, when he
Grew weary of the Pharaoh's stately show,
Forth to the shore Theocritus would go
And list the murmurs of the shifting sea.
Each affluent wave a messenger would be
As, floating lazily, it whispered low:
"The springlet and the tamarisk thou dost know
Bade me to summon thee to Sicily."

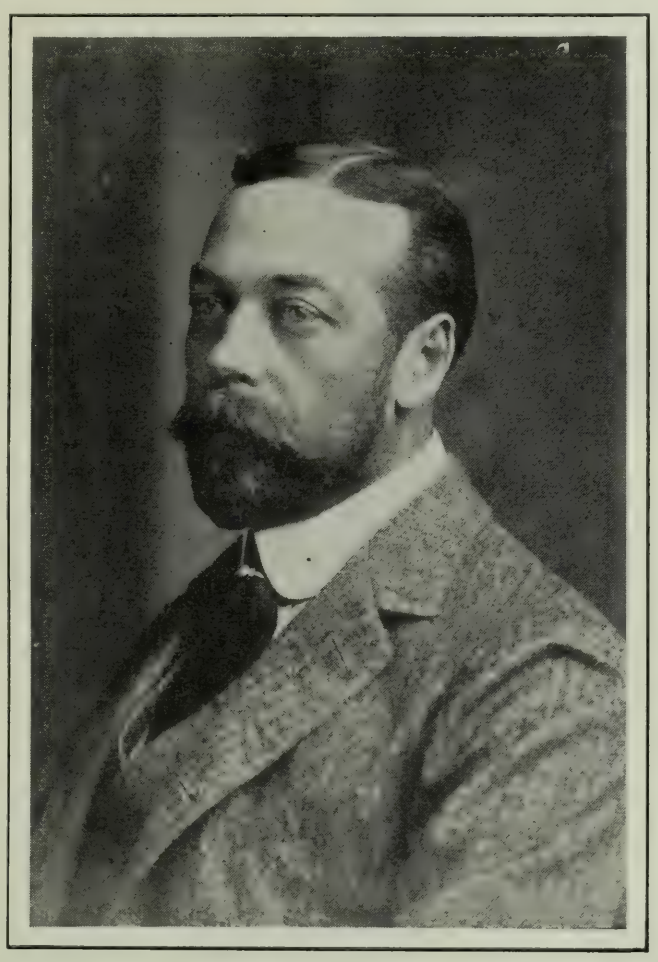
E'en so at times, 'blown 'twixt these frowning walls,
A wind comes to me through the heat and press,
Laden with forest fragrances, and calls
Me back again to range the wilderness.
"An isle awaits thee in the northland mere—
What dost thou here," it cries, "what dost thou here?"

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

England's Dead and Living King

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE unexpected, almost sudden death of King Edward VII has changed the melodramatic passions of the political crisis into tragic emotion. We all knew that the Sovereign had been for some time in a weakly condition of health and was under medical care and that he had sought in a visit to certain continental health resorts a restoration of health and strength to enable him to continue his almost incessant labor in the duties of his position as a ruler. But the public in general had no idea that the life of King Edward was in any manner in serious danger. Therefore, when on Saturday morning the news was flashed over England and over the world in general that King Edward VII had passed away the effect in London and thruout this kingdom generally was one of utter consternation.

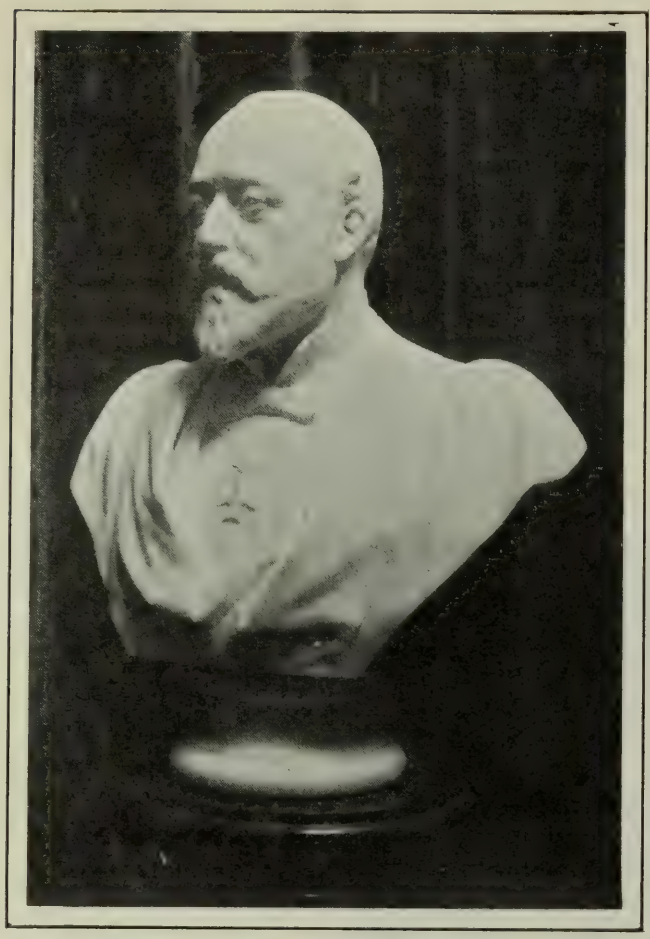


KING GEORGE V.

I may add that the moment the shock of that first consternation was over it was succeeded by a national feeling of sorrow. The late King had ever since he succeeded to the throne made himself the devoted, consistent, unchanging advocate of international peace and of national advancement and happiness. He had given himself up from first to last to the policy which would substitute in every possible case international mediation and arbitration for the policy of war. To him we owe the creation of some of the most important and most promising international councils of peace which the modern world has known. In connection with these institutions his name must have an eternal memory and eternal honor in the history of his reign, even if that reign had not as it has other claims to unfading historical record.

He took a deep interest in every movement which concerned the welfare of his subjects, whether educational or charitable or artistic, and I think my countrymen in the United States have probably already come to know that he was sincerely well disposed toward the national claims of the Irish people. I am not myself much given to the worship of monarchy, or to the assumption that the monarchs of this world are habitually endowed with moral attributes much superior to those of their average subjects, but I think there is every practical reason to believe that King Edward VII did from the moment when he succeeded to the throne devote himself to the best of all his intelligence and his power to the promotion of peace upon earth and good will among men.

The public of the United States will have learned long before this that the new Sovereign of Great Britain has been already proclaimed as King George V in the person of the late King's surviving son. It must have occurred to the



BUST OF KING EDWARD VII.
Made last year by Albert Pierce-Joy, who made the bust of Chauncey M. Depew for the Lotos Club, New York.

minds of many here in England and abroad as well that the name of George is not one of the most felicitous augury for a new English Sovereign in our days, but of course it would have been hardly possible for the new King to contemplate any effort at evading the inauspicious auguries even of such a name by adopting some other of those bestowed upon him at his birth—Frederick Ernest Albert.

There seems, however, so far as one can judge from the articles in all the newspapers of whatever political denomination, to be a general impression that the present Sovereign has learned much from his father during the latter's reign, and that we may hope he is destined to win some happy associations for the title of King George than that name of sovereignty has yet won in the history of England.

The death of King Edward and the succession of King George have suddenly turned away the attention of the whole public in all parts of these islands from any thought for the hour of the great political and parliamentary struggle which had just been going on and which had absorbed the attention and indeed excited the passions of the whole public to a degree such as had hardly been effected by any other political crisis of our recent times. The majority of the public in these islands had only just given the clearest and most practical evidence that they held advanced Liberal or Radical opinions and had been enabled and even invited to express their opinion whatever it might be by the House of Lords itself. The greatest battle of our modern days between the British public and the House of Lords had just come to its end and that end was the most complete defeat possible for the occupants of the hereditary chamber.

The great financial scheme which the House of Lords rejected and on the rejection of which an appeal had to be made to the country at large by means of a general election, at which the Government and the Commons majority won a full victory, has now been accepted without the slightest serious alteration by the Peers themselves. Both Houses of Parliament seeing that there is nothing else to be done, adjourned for the spring holidays, and there was at the time of the late King's death no Parliament sitting at Westminster. This does not, however, by any means signify that the whole campaign is over. The majority of voters in these islands do not intend to give the House of Lords ever again any possible opportunity of attempting to assert the claim of the Upper Chamber to seize any right of control over the financial policy of the Commons or even to maintain in the future the same constitutional privileges which they had been authorized to exercise during the whole of the past.

The House of Commons and indeed the vast majority of the public in these British islands have made up their minds that they will not allow this struggle to come to an end merely with the complete surrender of the Lords on the question as to their claim to the right of interfering with the control of the elective chamber over the finances of the kingdom. The national determination is that the present constitutional campaign must

include the complete reconstruction of the second chamber on principles distinctly consistent with the theory of a genuine and a constitutional senate in a kingdom like that of Great Britain and Ireland.

Therefore, as soon as Parliament resumes its regular business sittings the Government may be expected to undertake at once a series of measures intended to provide the kingdom with an entirely new form of legislative second chamber in which we may feel well assured that the hereditary principle will not be the one and only theory of membership, if indeed it be allowed to have any place whatever as a condition of senatorial position. Romantic admirers of the House of Lords, and I believe there are such to be found even still among the outer public, may, I think, be allowed to feel grateful to the House of Lords for having compelled the Commons and the rational public in general to insist on making the crisis thus brought about an occasion for settling the whole dispute once for all and supplying Britain with a second chamber such as other civilized countries have—such as, for instance, is existing in the Senate of the United States.

In the meantime and before the late King's death a sudden reaction seemed to come over the tone and temper of the British public—indeed over the very appearance of that British public. With the adjournment of the Lords and Commons a positive flight of legislators took place from these shores. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd-George, and numbers of their colleagues rushed at once to some inviting places on the European continent; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I may say, enlivened in his holiday by the pleasant companionship of my dear old friend, T. P. O'Connor, while the Prime Minister had for his fellow traveler the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Reginald McKenna. A very fervor for continental travel seems to have seized every one possessed with the means to gratify himself and his family with a visit to some continental capital or bathing place, and it so happened that the interval of the parliamentary recess was also the period when



SCENE AT CHARING CROSS STATION.
Crowd waiting for the Proclamation of King George V. All who could do so climbed to the tops of cabs and wagons.

it became necessary for Lord Gladstone to start for South Africa, the scene of his future administration as Colonial Governor. Those of us who were left behind felt as if we did not exactly know what we had to talk about in the meantime and until the parliamentary recess should be over. We were at the same time, or at least many of us, thoroly convinced that we had said quite all that we had to say, and said it over and over again, on the questions now disposed of and that we had better keep to merely unparliamentary topics until the reassembling of Lords and Commons compels us to give our full attention to the new and most important measures and debates which that not very distant event is certain to force on our attention.

The very sudden death of Mr. Edward H. Cooper at Newmarket on the 26th of last month removes one of the cleverest of our younger novelists, for Edward Cooper was very little over forty and one who was equally well known as a writer of racing novels and of children's stories and stories about children. His novels of horse racing appealed naturally to the lovers of that sport, but also even to those who, like myself, must confess to taking no interest in it. But they appealed to me for the character drawing and the writing, which apart from the charm of his style had the charm of his personality—the personality of a man of the world—of wide human sympathy and intellect. His first novel, "Geoffrey Hamilton," is not so well known as his later ones. It contains a delightful description of Oxford and Oxford life. Mr. Cooper made his first full success with "Mr. Blake of Newmarket," and his last novel, also a great success, was "A Newmarket Squire." It is strange that his death should have occurred at Newmarket—the scene of two of his most successful stories. Another very clever story of his with a very original idea is "A Fool's Year." But to me the best of all of his



PROCLAIMING THE NEW KING.
Scene at Charing Cross when the heralds announced the Accession of King George V.



ROYAL CHILDREN SALUTING AT PROCLAMATION OF GEORGE V.

works is the one in which he seemed to me to aim highest, "The Eternal Choice." I do not know if it was as popular as some of his others, but it is a novel that should last. My first acquaintanceship personally, which soon deepened into a friendship, with Edward Cooper was made some twelve or thirteen years ago. It began during some visits which I then used to pay to Westgate, a Kentish seacoast town and health resort which he and I were both visiting with the same object, that of seeking restoration to a life of literary work interrupted by a breakdown caused probably by somewhat too much of that fascinating daily labor.

"The Romance of Mademoiselle Aïssé," the latest literary production by Mrs. Campbell Praed, the distinguished novelist, has just been brought out by Mr. John Long, the popular publisher of Norris Street, Haymarket, London. In a short introductory note the authoress tells her readers that those who are acquainted with certain memoirs of the early part of the eighteenth century will know already that in this volume she has had to draw but very slightly upon her imagination. "The actual story," Mrs. Praed further says, "of this pathetic, though, as regards history, comparatively unimportant life is so dramatic that even for purposes of fiction it would need no alteration." I shall not tell my readers of THE INDEPENDENT any of Mademoiselle Aïssé's story, of which a good deal may be found narrated in the letters of Bolingbroke and of Horace Walpole. I much prefer to leave them for the present to make their study of this thrilling life thru the pages of Mrs. Praed's volume. I do not hesitate to say that I think this book is, on the whole, the most artistic addition to literature its authoress has given to the world, even although she had the subject of her novel already provided for her by history itself. It is not after all a very rare faculty to be able to evolve from one's imagination a telling romantic story. But to create from a few historical memoirs and letters such a brilliant and thrilling life-portraiture as we have in this "Romance of Mademoiselle Aïssé" is indeed a distinct artistic suc-

cess. The book is all the more likely to be enduring in the impression it makes upon its readers because of the apparent ease with which the story is told. We feel as if we were listening to the narrative of some one who is pouring out to us her memories of the life of a dear friend of whose life she had been the close companion and is well qualified now that the friend has passed away to be the authentic interpreter. I shall be much surprised indeed if this volume does not find a welcome beyond that of the ordinary readers of the season's novels.

I need hardly tell my American readers that the past month or two have not found here in Great Britain a community much at leisure to give encouraging attention to literature. Public life presented them with subjects more real and realistic and at the same time more thrilling and startling than the most romantic and inventive of story tellers could have offered from his fancy with the object of capturing their full attention. The sudden death of one king and the immediate proclamation of his only living son as his successor and all the various ceremonials, some sad and some splendid, belonging to these events naturally occupied for their time the attention of the British public in a manner unfavorable to the appeals of mere romance. Some of the ceremonials belonging to the accession of the new Sovereign were accomplished in every considerable town thruout the three kingdoms, and therefore the most unobservant or self-absorbed or indifferent member of our community found his attention compelled to the fact that he had seen the last of the reign of King Edward VII and had become a subject of King George V.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Another Step Toward International Peace

BY JOHN W. FOSTER, LL.D.

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE readers of THE INDEPENDENT who are familiar with the history of the First Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899 will recall the fact that the chief object for which the conference was called—the limitation of armaments—failed of adoption, and that the most important action of the conference was the treaty of voluntary arbitration. It will also be recalled that the adhesion of some of the most powerful nations was secured very reluctantly, and the belief was prevalent in Europe that the measure in its imperfect form would prove of very little benefit in actual practice.

It is a matter of pride for America that the two greatest republics of this hemisphere were the first to recognize the efficacy of this treaty, and, by invoking the services of the Hague Court, gave life and usefulness to what was believed by many to be an inanimate and impracticable instrument. The United States and Mexico united in submitting to a tribunal organized under the provisions of The Hague treaty the Pious Fund claim, and thus in a peaceful manner adjusted a controversy of long standing between the two nations. But, said the sceptics, the case of Mexico was one involving a money claim; the test will come when nations heated to the point of war are called upon to yield their pretensions to the decisions of a Hague court. Such a case soon arose, when Great Britain, Germany and Italy sent their fleets to blockade the ports of Venezuela and bombard its forts. When Venezuela, influenced by Minister Bowen, appealed to The Hague treaty for a determination of the question at issue, these powerful nations sought to evade it by asking the President of the United States

to act as sole arbitrator. President Roosevelt, actuated by the same motive as inspired him to submit the controversy with Mexico to The Hague, declined the invitation and referred them to the same tribunal. In making a report to Congress of his action he used this notable language:

"It seemed to me to offer an admirable opportunity to advance the practice of the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations, and to secure to the Hague Tribunal a memorable increase of its practical importance. The nations interested in the controversy were so numerous, and, in many instances, so powerful, as to make it evident that beneficial results would follow from their appearance at the same time before the bar of that august tribunal of peace."

In this way the Government of the United States has been the leading factor in giving efficacy to the arbitration feature of The Hague international peace treaty. And we are filled with patriotic pride to know that our Government has recently been an active instrument in giving life to another provision of that treaty of scarcely less importance.

The Peace Treaty of The Hague consists of four parts. The first pledges the signatory powers "to use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of international differences," and to this end three methods are provided: First, mediation and good offices; second, commissions of inquiry; and, third, international arbitration. Since 1899 the third method—arbitration—has been resorted to frequently and successfully; the second was utilized with marked success in the Dogger Bank Commission of Inquiry at Paris between Russia and Great Britain in 1905. But never since the signing of the treaty until quite recently has the first method—mediation—been brought into play to prevent the beginning of hostilities between two excited nations; and it was reserved to the American hemisphere again to become the means of giving life and energy to this most important method of preserving the peace of the world.

We have been informed in the public press of the preparations for war which have been going on between Peru and Ecuador over a boundary dispute, which was also likely to involve in hostilities Bolivia, Chili and Colombia. The declaration of President Taft at the late dedication of the Carnegie Palace of the American Republics in Washington, that the union thus cemented was to be a guarantee that no two unruly members of that union would be permitted to enter upon an unnecessary war, was received by the friends of peace with great gratification; but they read with much impatience the accounts of the march of the armies of the two quarreling nations to the disputed territory to settle the question by brute force.

Secretary Knox wisely concealed his measures in redemption of the President's pledge until the appropriate time to make them public. He displayed his intelligence of Latin-American politics by not approaching the threatening belligerents single-handed. He disarmed jealousy and resentment by associating with the United States the two most important of the South American republics, and the two which were the most disinterested — Brazil and Argentina. These three friendly states approached the belligerents with The Hague peace treaty in their hands, pointed them to the fact that they were all signatory parties to that convention, offered them their good offices as mediators in the dispute, asked that the march of the armies might be halted, and that steps be taken to adjust the dispute by peaceful means. Such a weighty appeal could not fail to be effective.

This event opens up a new era of enlarged usefulness for The Hague peace treaty. That treaty declares that it is expedient and desirable that any or all of the signatory parties, strangers to the dispute, should tender their good offices to states at variance, and that the exercise of this right can never be regarded by either of the parties in dispute as an unfriendly act. It is hardly too much to claim that this provision of The Hague treaty, if exercised by the European Powers as well as other nations of the world with the same wisdom and prudence as shown in the recent event by Secretary Knox, would in almost every instance prevent a threatened war. This South American case must be regarded as a new and important step toward general international peace, and it proves

that the advocates of universal peace are not mere dreamers or enthusiasts, but that they base their expectations upon practical methods. There will be no future wars if the parties to that international convention faithfully live up to its three provisions of mediation, commissions of inquiry and arbitration.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Back to the Farm

BY GOVERNOR HERBERT S. HADLEY

[The work of Governor Hadley, of Missouri, in colonizing unoccupied tracts of remote country thru the National Farm Homes Association, may go down in history as his best achievement, altho his seventeen months in the gubernatorial chair have not been without events of importance. The movement to country life is taking hold rapidly. This article was obtained as an interview.—EDITOR.]

SO quickly in this country has the transition come from the abundance of pioneer life on to the present phenomenally high cost of living that the crisis in food prices brings with it the desperation of the unprepared. Men are confused. We find them swearing to economize by doing without meat; workingmen's unions and all sorts of laborers who are in need of nourishing food have nevertheless taken these vows to become vegetarians; suicides are not infrequent, for which no cause can be found except the fact that conditions of life were too hard. Nor does any remedy seem to be in sight in the present order, if men and women continue to flock to the city, increasing the number of consumers and depleting the number of producers. Statistics of trustworthy investigators indicate that the food shortage is not a fictitious thing. There are dark prophecies that in ten years, or twenty years, there will not be enough milk or eggs or butter, and certainly not enough bacon and beef, for the ever growing appetites.



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GOV. HERBERT S. HADLEY.

A clear relief from the present disproportion between supply and demand is afforded by the plans of the National Farm Homes Association. It lies in the simple economic principle of either diminishing the demand or increasing the supply. Our Association proposes to increase the supply.

Now there are really resources of food production in the Southwest and the West, and even in some parts of the East, as lavish as the seven years stores of Pharaoh and Joseph, and there is no need

that Jacob's sons or any one else should go hungry. Missouri is a typical State. It is not farmed as it might be. The agricultural college men tell us that if the Missouri farmers would carry on their work scientifically, preparing the soil as needed, and following precisely the directions of the experiment stations, the income from agriculture for this one State would be increased $30,000,000 each year. Nor is that all. There is 15,000,000 acres of land in Missouri which is virgin soil,—land that the plow has never touched. A bit hilly or rough, you may say some of it is, but it is not nearly as broken as New England or West Virginia, where the soil was contentedly tilled through several generations.



JOHN H. CURRAN.

I am accused sometimes of having the hobby of advising everybody to "buy a cow." If I do so advise, there would be ample excuse for it in the results which have attended every effort toward dairy production in Missouri. Strangers have come in,—amateurs from Illinois, and Michigan and New York and the New England States,—and in just a little while the Ozark region has given back to them an annual yield of $2,000,000 in dairy products. Here Archbishop Glennon brought in his Italian emigrants, a few years ago, who are getting rich at making cheese at Knob View. Several other foreign colonies of his are having the same good fortune.

The best proof of dairy possibilities is the cow of cows, Princess Carlotta, at the University Experiment Station in Columbia,—a splendid Holstein who is beating the world's record. In one day she gives 111 pounds of milk,—thirteen gallons and one pint.

Land may be secured in Missouri at $10 per acre and even less. The same prices may be found in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, and various other States. The National Farm Homes Association will buy land in large quantities, and proposes to colonize its prospective farmers in communities of thirty-two families. Each member is to have forty acres, and in the center of the thirty-two forty-acre farms will be a central farm of 160 acres. The Association will own and direct the central farm, where there will be employed some of the larger machinery, such as ensilage and feed cutters, seed fans, manure spreaders and so on, which at intervals can be loaned to the small farms. The head of the central farm will be a trained agriculturist, who will assist the individual farmers to plan their farms, locating fields and buildings, advising as to crops and rotation of crops, and giving also the assistance of a creamery, cannery, saw-mill and other equipment to be located on the central farm. This head of the central farm will co-operate with the small farmers in marketing their crops, and will see that they get the advantage of all factors that may favor them. In raising stock and crops there should be a uniformity which will call for a certain standard, and thus create a demand for the products of the community.

It is planned that the farmer on his forty acres may become independent and own his own land, within a period of ten years. In the beginning he may be entirely without capital. The Association will provide everything for him. The estimated cost of each forty-acre farm runs at about $1,200,—say, $400 for the land; the same amount for buildings and fences; $300 to be paid

for stock and teams; and $100 for implements and other supplies. As a tentative estimate of what the forty-acre farmer may produce, the following schedule has been prepared. It is not too much to expect after the farm is fully established:

3 acres of tomatoes, net average, $50...	$150
1½ acres onions, net average, $100.....	150
2 acres potatoes, net average, $50.....	100
4 acres fruit, net average, $100.....	400
1 acre small fruits and berries.....	150
4 acres corn and cow-peas, net average, $40	160
4 acres ensilage and late rye.....	200
8 acres alfalfa	240
4 acres timber	25
3½ acres miscellaneous garden.....	200
4 acres clover	100
Cows, pigs, chickens, ducks, etc.....	500
Total	$2,375

Computing the extra cost of living, extra labor, annual payment and other expenses as totaling $1,375, this leaves a net annual balance of $1,000. To this may be added the rent of his dwelling, the fuel, which is on the ground, and also much material of different kinds, as fence-posts and the like.

Better results are here set forth than the average heedless farmer of the abundant past may have obtained, but these colonists will have constantly the benefit of first-hand suggestions from a trained instructor, and such guidance may make them better intensive farmers within two or three years than many are who have lived on the farm all their lives. These colonists will often meet to confer with one another and to receive instruction from the head agriculturalist and his assistants as to crops to be planted in the near future. Each of these small farms may be considered as experimental farms, and with National or State co-operation may be made very valuable in educational work in agriculture in general. Experiments may be carried on at little or no expense to the State, and may add much to the general knowledge of correct methods.

The Association is to be capitalized at $1,000,000. Colony units, consisting of thirty-two small farms and one central farm, can be planted at a cost of $50,000, and as the individual farmers pay off their indebtedness, new colony units can constantly be planted. It is proposed to place a general manager in charge of operations, and to have an examining board to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for the farms. We believe that prominent financiers, philanthropists, and public-spirited men and women can be enlisted in the enterprise and will serve as members of the board. The capital will be so employed as to return a fair interest to those who desire it, or persons may be willing to have their money employed continuously and may add their dividends to the surplus, thus allowing the trustees to assist more farmers.

The National Farm Homes Association effected organization early in May, electing me as its president, and John H. Curran, head of the Missouri Immigration Commission, as its secretary. To Mr. Curran is due the credit for much of the plan. He had hitherto so largely interested himself in bringing colonists to Missouri that when last year the Legislature passed the act providing for an Immigration Commission, he was by all means the logical appointee as Commissioner. Before the Association took form, we made up several expeditions into regions little traveled in Missouri, viewing the rich possibilities, which we had hardly realized before. One of our exploring parties went thru the very heart of the Ozark region, camping out and floating down the Current River, one of the swiftest streams in the country. Another trip was organized thru the drainage district of the State. One can easily see a reason for Missouri's vast unoccupied acres. The railroads in the early days, promoting colonization, threw out inducements for the people to settle near the termini of their lines. The longer distance the people went, the longer hauls had the railroads, taking them there and bringing back their produce to the markets. Missouri was on the way, the halfway place, and colonists were scarcely allowed to look out of the windows or get a sniff of Missouri's wild roses as they were hurried on to the Canaans beyond.

There is much land lying unused in all the States, and there are hundreds of owners anxious to dispose of it. These men, land-poor, can join with the capitalists, thru the medium of the National Farm Homes Association, and the outcome will be to the benefit of those

families who now can barely make both ends meet. When the grip of dire necessity loosens its hold, we may anticipate a higher order of social life. Schools of the best quality will be instituted in the colonies, and hygienic and sanitary measures will prevail. There will be no polluted water supply when thirty-two families co-operate for what is best. A good library can be maintained, and occasional high-class entertainments may be provided. The influence will even be felt by other farmers of the old sort, who will believe what they see in concrete form when mere talking of modern methods would never convince them.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Ireland Long Ago

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

THE smell of the wet earth after the blessed rain
Brings back to me Ireland long ago,
When the silver mists were rising from off an emerald plain
In darling Ireland long ago.
When the grass so full of richness was higher than your knee,
And the sap was running wildly in every bush and tree,
Ochone! and every blossom was full of the honey-bee
In darling Ireland long ago.

The smell of the wet things after the bitter drought
Brings back to me Ireland long ago;
When all the streams were running and the hawthorn was out
In darling Ireland long ago.
When the mountain peaks stood purple above the wisps of cloud,
And the honey thrush and blackbird sang their dewy songs aloud,
And the trees drip-dripped with silver till their shining heads were bowed
In darling Ireland long ago.

The thirsty mouths all drinking that were so parched and dry
Bring back to me Ireland long ago.
For the land ran all refreshment and was praising God thereby
In darling Ireland long ago.
When the corn-crake called the night-long in the fields all dewy wet.
It isn't the English nightingale could make my heart forget.
Tho long it is and far it is, I'm not forgetting yet
My darling Ireland long ago.

GREENHURST, CHIPPERFIELD, HERTS, ENGLAND.

Literature

The Old Order Changeth

BURNS's prayer,

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us,"

is not apposite for this people. Americans have only to open one of a hundred books to see themselves mirrored as variously as visitors to a palace of mirrors at an exposition. A difficulty with the foreign observations is that they are apt to be inexact by the time they are printed. For Democracy is a living body, not a stony statue. Today its features may be photographed; next year a new beard makes pictures obsolete. *The Old Order Changeth** contains the observations of a genial native examiner. From his newspaper eerie near the country's center, Mr. White has turned his telescope on all sides and reports picturesquely and accurately, with more than usual reportorial insight and fidelity, what he sees transpiring today. Democracy, he discerns, is experiencing a conversion, a re-birth. In the days of Mark Hanna, the "most picturesque national leader" of his time, the boss of the bosses, the ruler of, by and for capital, the force of democracy was dormant. Prosperity was the national god to whom all political parties bowed.

But now for ten years there has been a movement among the American people, a movement that is today "one of the big, self-evident things in our national life." "It is called variously Reform, the Moral Awakening, the New Idea, the Square Deal, the Uplift, Insurgency; but it is one current in the thought of the people." The people show a new determination to control their government. "Ever since the party as a functional part of government became established in our American system it has been undemocratic." The few party leaders and convention manipulators have ruled the many. But by substituting direct nominations by the people at primaries for slate-making at conventions—a method already prevailing, more or less, over half the country—by ballot reform, by laws to limit and expose campaign expenditures, by adopting the referendum and initiative—an ugly name for a petty device—the people are laying hold of the governmental machine. They have not yet captured the chief checks on democracy—the State and Federal courts—for "probably Americans are the most conservative people in the civilized world." "The veto power of the courts is purely an extra-constitutional power interpreted into the Constitution by Chief Justice Marshall." Not content with Marshall's usurpations, the Federal courts are beginning to restrain State executives in the enforcement of State laws.

But, determined to be cheerful, the author sees in this stultification of the people's will a fine discipline. He tries to believe that it does the democracy good, makes it patient and self-restrained, to be thwarted by the odd judge in a court with an arbitrariness which no Western European people endures. In due time the courts follow public opinion. That's the consolation. But, while the ultimate submission of political machines to public opinion is not considered a sufficient reason for enduring them, why should the slow, uncertain adjustment of court interpretations to the popular will be considered sufficient reason for allowing them to shackle democracy? Even Czar and Sultan yield ultimately to a universal public demand. But such concessions do not make their governments democratic. Democracy is feeling the pain of the legal red tape that tightly binds its limbs; and, if the strictures are irremovable, perhaps it is as well to administer the mental sedative that the bonds are for its own good and will be loosened in time if it only howls loud enough. As a moving picture of democracy in action the book is valuable for student, politician, statesman and historian.

*THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH. *By William Allen White.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The History of Religion

THE second volume of Dr. Hastings's great *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*[1] more than fulfils the promise of the first. The articles are written by more than one hundred and fifty specialists from various countries, including England, America, Germany, Japan, France and India. Too much praise cannot be accorded to such comprehensive and critical articles as that of Professor Schrader on "The Aryan Religion," that of Professor Browne on "Bab, Babis," and those of Professor Paton on "Ashtart" and "Baal." A large part of the information put into these and similar articles would otherwise be almost inaccessible to the average student of religion. As the work progresses it becomes evident that subjects connected with other religions and those in the Christian religion which are of interest in the study of comparative religion are being more thoroughly and extensively treated. For example, no word is given to Baruch, Baur, Beza or Bossuet, but Asoka and Berosus receive careful and scholarly treatment, and Professor Peake devotes twelve columns to a critical and historical discussion of "Basilides and Basilidians," a little more space than is given to Professor Warfield's fine article on St. Augustine.

One naturally compares this great English undertaking with the similar work that is progressing in Germany under the able editorship of Prof. F. M. Schiele, the first volume of which has recently appeared.[2] The scope of the German work does not include ethics as the other does, and its limitation of about half the number of volumes curtails the size of the corresponding articles somewhat, but it contains much in the historical and biographical line that is excluded from the English work. Again Professor Schiele gives greater space comparatively to articles dealing strictly with the Christian religion and its relation to Western civilization. According to these encyclopedias the value of Jacob Boehme's life and work for an understanding of the religions of the world, as compared with his influence in the development of Christianity, may be estimated by the fact that Hastings devotes to him ten columns against Schiele's one and a quarter, while their Augustine articles are of nearly the same length. The German volume contains good articles on Bosnia and Berlin; the English, of course, has nothing. On the other hand, the discussions about the African Berbers and Bantus run up to some sixty columns in the Hastings volume, but these races are not even mentioned under separate headings in the other work. Both undertakings are carried on in the same broadminded, scholarly way. The bibliographies of the English work are more exhaustive, and the articles are generally of a character that would appeal to the student of religion rather than to the general reader for whom the German work is particularly written. Each will add materially to the resources available for a true comprehension of Christianity in relation to the other religions of the world, past and present.

[1] ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS. Edited by *James Hastings, M.A., D.D.*, with the Assistance of *John A. Selbie, M.A., D.D.*, and Other Scholars. Vol. II., Arthur-Bunyan. Charles Scribner's Sons. $7 net. Cloth.

[2] DIE RELIGION IN GESCHICHTE UND GEGENWART. *Herausgegeben von Friedrich Michael Schiele.* Erster Band. Von A bis Deutschland. Tübingen: Mohr.

Great and Greater Britain. The Problems of Motherland and Empire, Political, Naval, Military, Industrial, Financial, Social. By J. Ellis Barker. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xi, 380. $3.00.

For Americans who like to think that there is such a country as England, and even more for Americans who have social ties with England, or any joy in the great traditions of England that belong to the entire Anglo-Saxon race, Mr. J. Ellis Barker's *Great and Greater Britain* is a melancholy book. It is a small but ambitious volume, for in less than four hundred pages Mr. Barker discourses of the problems of motherland and empire, and of political, naval, military, industrial, financial and social conditions in England. And all to one end—to prove that England is at the parting of the ways, and that terrible, almost unthinkable things are soon to happen to her. England, as Mr. Barker views her situation, may soon be of the "down and out" club, along with Phœnicia, Carthage, Athens, Rome, Constantinople, the Arab empire, Amalfi, Pisa, Genoa, Venice and the Dutch em-

pire. "The position of the empire," according to Mr. Barker, who dates his survey September, 1909, "is evidently a most critical, tho not a desperate one." The last half of this sentence comes as an amazing relief to the reader who hitherto has had some confidence in England's greatness. It is cheering to realize that at least up to September last the situation was not quite desperate; and as one travels further thru Mr. Barker's pages even greater relief comes gradually into sight. Mr. Barker was a German. He is now a British subject; and in his great zeal for the future of his adopted country he is eager to point a way out, and to show that England can get on safe and permanent footing on the far side of the bridge, and steer clear of the down and out club, if she will only act on his counsel, and lose no time in doing so. Mr. Barker's suggested means of salvation are quite numerous; but the most important are a navy as big as the combined navies of this country and Germany; protection, which will get rid of cheap labor and cheap men; universal military service; an imperial senate, with representatives of all the over-sea dominions willing and eager to help to manage from London the entire British empire, and a reform of the education system—primary, secondary and university—on a model which Mr. Barker sets out with much detail.

The New International Year Book. A Compendium of the World's Progress for the Year 1909. Edited by Frank Moore Colby and A. L. Churchill. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

This is recognized as an indispensable reference book for public and college libraries, but its sphere of usefulness is much wider. It affords the best methods by which the general reader can "keep up" with the course of events the wide world over. A few minutes will give him a sufficient idea of what discoveries have been made in chemistry or astronomy; what the philosophers and psychologists are puzzling their brains about; what has been done to the Panama Canal; what books are read in this country and Europe, and what is the political and commercial status of any nation. He would be a man of narrow range of ideas who did not find in casually turning over these 700 pages something of interest and importance to him. The style of this *Year Book* is similar to the "New International Encyclopedia," which it serves as a supplement. There are forty-two full page plates and ten new maps.

The Biography of a Boy. By Josephine Daskam Bacon. New York: Harper and Brothers. $1.50.

To an author who can produce in one year two books as unlike as the thoroly delightful novel "Margarita's Soul" and the piece of irresponsible fooling called *The Biography of a Boy* the palm for versatility must be awarded. The boy is Binks, the erstwhile hero of a former book, "The Memoirs of a Baby," and his biography is a continuation of the story of his pranks and pleasures, education, vocation of play and avocation of mischief. Binks and his small brother Thomas are healthy, happy youngsters and natural enough to be lovable, but as much cannot be said of their relatives who are supposed to be grown up. Binks is particularly unfortunate in his choice of parents, who are an irreverent cad and a pink-and-white idiot, to judge by their reported conversations, which are all we have to go by. There is always a touch of farcical exaggeration in Mrs. Bacon's sketches of children; but we can forgive much to the rollicking fun and good-nature of it; it is not so easy to pardon the lapses from good taste and credibility in her depiction of mature people. We make one exception to this criticism —Great-Aunt Emma is perennially delightful.

A Popular History of the Church of England. From the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By William Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xv, 517. $1.50.

A history of the English Church is necessarily a history of England; for ever since Christianity was embraced by King Ethelbert of Kent at the behest of St. Augustine, Church and State have been inextricably intertwined in English national life. The Bishop of Ripon has consequently presented to his readers a new history of England, written from a

point of view which belongs to his position as one of the dignitaries of the Established Church. But while the Episcopal standpoint is perceptible thruout and while many of the Bishop's pages constitute for the English Church an *apologia pro sua vita,* Bishop Carpenter shows much wide-minded tolerance and a ready recognition of the many faults and failings of the Church in its long struggle for dominance. It is well worth while, in these days of severe criticism of the Church—at a time when the connection of Church and State is being examined and judged—that the English nation, and all the great English-speaking over-sea peoples who look back to England as their ancestral home, should be reminded of the immense debt they owe to the English Church in the long fight of civilization against barbarism, and also of the stand that was taken by the national Church against the overweening claims of the Papacy, in the days when there were no Nonconformists nor free churches to fight the battle of liberty. Bishop Carpenter's volume is not put forward as a new contribution to historical knowledge. It includes the results of no individual research into first sources. It is only, as it professes itself to be, a popular version of the history of the English Church, written for young students, but giving to the general reader in easy form the connected story of what the Church of England has done and suffered from the third to the twentieth century.

Social and Industrial Conditions in the North during the Civil War. By Emerson David Fite. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Professor Fite's new book is so acute in its analysis and so important in its scholarship that we wish it could have been written in a style more likely to attract the attention of the lay reader. In topical chapters it presents exhaustive accounts of agriculture, mining, transportation, manufacturing, commerce, capital, labor, education, amusement and charities, based upon wide studies in unusual sorts of contemporary newspapers. Scholars and teachers will have to use it, and will find its materials spread before them clearly and suggestively. Their classes in the history of the Civil War period need the facts which the author has collected to prove that fighting was not the only interest in the United States while the war was in progress. But the laity needs this knowledge quite as much as the professed students. It is almost impossible to dispel the common notion that when war begins all else stops. Every one who has lived thru a war ought to know better, but does not. The fact is, as Professor Fite here proves it beyond contention, that the economic development of the North proceeded thru the years of war as if there had been a period of profound peace. It is perhaps too soon to write a history of the United States since 1850 with the Civil War relegated to the place of an episode. Yet this work clearly points thitherward. Slavery must have collapsed in the face of Northern industrialism anyway. National expansion must have occurred to meet the economic organization of society upon national lines. The nation of today rests upon an economic process in which the Civil War marks a transition which it did not control.

Autour d'un Prêtre marié. Histoire d'une Polémique. Par Albert Houtin. Paris: Albert Houtin, 18, rue Cavier. 3 fr. 50.

The reader will learn from this volume what a controversy arose in France over the volume *Un Prêtre marié,* Charles Perraud, by the Abbe Houtin, which showed that the distinguished Canon Perraud had lived for many years in marriage relations in which he privately gloried, but which he kept secret from the world out of concern for the career of his brother, the distinguished Archbishop and Academician. The present volume contains a mass of the polemic which grew out of the exposure of the Abbé Perraud's marriage. It is well worth reading for the light it throws on ecclesiastical questions. We quote only a single passage from a letter of the excommunicated Jesuit, George Tyrrell:

"Sabatier makes a curious criticism of your book. He does not know that the Church regards a secret consent, between baptized persons, as sufficient for *valid* marriage in certain circumstances. I have no doubt that Perraud regarded the prohibition of priests' marriage and the prescription of witnesses as

matters of positive law, not affecting validity; and that he intended marriage and not concubinage. I do not commend the practice, but I am satisfied that the marriage, tho illegitimate, was valid."

And again:

"A good handful of the priests in England are married—and they are better men than most who are not."

M. Sabatier, among Protestants, severely criticised the book, and joined with the Bishop of Nevers in condemning the publication of the Abbe Perraud's letters to M. Hyacinthe Loyson.

Literary Notes

....Rudolph Otto is one of the most promising of the younger Biblical scholars of Germany. His Hanover popular lectures on the "Life of Christ" are translated from the third German edition by Mr. H. J. Whitby under the title *Life and Ministry of Jesus* (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company). They summarize briefly the positions of advanced critical scholars on the historical character of the Gospels, the events of Jesus's life, and the religious value of his teachings.

....The increased attention now being paid to our criminal law and the general desire for its reform are manifested by the appearance of the first number of a bi-monthly devoted to this subject, the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.* It is edited by Prof. James W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, and published at 87 East Lake street, Chicago ($3). Besides half a dozen contributed articles it contains abstracts of judicial decisions and statutes, and current literature. The list of periodicals on criminology contains over sixty titles, but America is poorly represented, so there sems to be a free field for a journal like this devoted to the scientific study of this important subject.

....The psychological phenomenon of religion has of late attracted the attention of many students, but they have viewed it from an outside and unsympathetic standpoint. Therefore G. W. Henry's *History of the Jumpers,* or *Shouting, Genuine and Spurious* (Waukesha, Wis.: Metropolitan Church Association) has a unique interest for it is written by one who believes in such "outward demonstrations of the Spirit" and had taken part in them, as the following quotations shows: "When our turn came to bear witness to the joys of salvation, we arose with a cup brimful, and as we gave utterance to our feelings, the Angel of the Covenant plunged into the pool and so agitated the waters that eve--- nerve of our body vibrated like a Jews' harp; and as has often been the case on like occasions, before and since, we were raised on tip-toe and began to hop, unable to control our motions, tho perfectly conscious of our condition, and while trying to get back to our seat, hopped on the toes of the Doctor and other brethren, and finally fell back into their laps. This made no small stir in the camp. Some shouted, others wondered, and said they had never seen it after that fashion before. But the love feast went on until it blazed like the burning bush."

Pebbles

Bill.—Jake said he was going to break up the suffragette meeting the other night. Were his plans carried out?

Dill.—No; Jake was.—*Life.*

"Just think of it—a full table d'hote dinner for 30 cents; oysters, soup, fish, roast duck, salad, ice cream, fruit, demitasse!"

"Where? ! ! !"

"I don't know—but just think of it."

Teacher.—Who is the greatest inventor?

Shaggy Haired Pupil.—Pat Pending, I guess. I see his name on more inventions than I do on any other man's.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The stranger laid down four aces and scooped in the pot.

"This game ain't on the level," protested Sagebrush Sam, at the same time producing a gun to lend force to his accusation. "That ain't the hand I dealt ye."—*Everybody's.*

"You look blue and regretful."

"I am. I spoke hastily to my wife this morning."

"Is it possible?"

"Yes. She asked me if she could have two spring hats this year and without thinking I said 'Yes.'"—*Washington Star.*

For four successive nights the hotel man had watched his fair, timid guest fill her pitcher at the water cooler.

"Madam," he said on the fifth night, "if you would ring, this would be done for you."

"But where is my bell?" asked the lady.

"The bell is beside your bed," replied the proprietor.

"That the bell!" she exclaimed. "Why, the boy told me that was the fire alarm, and that I wasn't to touch it on any account."—*Success Magazine.*

THE SEED CATALOGUE.

I love the seedman's picture book;
  It is a treat.
With avaricious eyes I look
  Upon the beet.

For gardening I have the craze;
  I'll send my cash,
And buy the seeds from which to raise
  Some succotash.

I'd like to plant some pickles, too,
  In my back yard.
I think that I could grow a few;
  It isn't hard.

I simply yearn to scatter seed;
  I'm all agog.
It certainly is fun to read
  The catalog.

—*Kansas City Journal.*

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Mr. Roosevelt's Guildhall Address

We are not of those who will abuse ex-President Roosevelt for speaking his mind, with some risk of the charge of discourtesy, on the responsibility of Great Britain to maintain peace in Egypt. Mr. Bryan has hastened, in an address to an English audience, to tell the British that he would not have done so impolite an act; and Mr. Hearst has grandiosely informed the British people from Paris that Mr. Roosevelt was not only impudent but all wrong in his judgment of the Egyptian question. Neither of them is willing to be held responsible for the ex-President's utterances, but we imagine that their anxiety will not disturb him.

Egypt is not England's concern alone. Good order there concerns us also. Not a few American citizens live in Egypt, and thousands visit the country. More than this, Egypt does not belong to England, but to the great Powers, and has been committed to Great Britain with the injunction to keep order there. Great Britain is under international treaty their trustee, and has, on the whole, managed her trusteeship admirably. It was imposed upon her because Egypt could not maintain order, neither could Turkey. The great Powers had to take the responsibility, and they committed its direction to Great Britain. That makes a serious factor in the question raised as to the courtesy or discourtesy of Mr. Roosevelt in his frank expression of opinion and advice. It is of no use to laugh at him and say that he had been only ten days in Egypt; he was not ignorant of the facts, and all his knowledge was not gained on his return from the Sudan.

So much for the charges of discourtesy and ignorance. Something more needs to be said as to the justice of Mr. Roosevelt's judgment. Our readers know that of late there has grown up in Egypt a spirit of rebellion against British occupation, which had its culmination in the murder of the Egyptian Premier, Butros Pasha, by an Egyptian "patriot." They also know how frankly and impressively Mr. Roosevelt in Cairo warned the people against sympathizing with political assassination. But perhaps they do not know how wide that sympathy with the assassin was. He was tried and condemned to death, but the court that tried him allowed the native lawyer to defend the murderer on the ground that he was a hero resenting a tyrannical Government. The address was not meant as a defense, but to stir up the populace. At its close he turned from the court and addressed the prisoner directly:

> "If your great soul refuses to live enchained, if you do not wish to live in the bagnio with brigands and evildoers (for that is all the pity a merciful Judge can give you), arise, go to your death with a brave heart and a firm step. For death will come to you tomorrow if not today and will not be denied. Go, my child, go to your God, who holds the scales of sublime equity untrammelled by the necessities of time or circumstance. Go; our hearts go with you, our eyes will weep for you forever. Go; your death sentence, pronounced by human justice, may prove more than your life, a great lesson to your people and your country. Go. If man has no pity for you, Divine mercy is fathomless. Farewell, my child. Farewell, farewell!"

With such contempt of court allowed, such provocations, such incitements to crime, such bombastic glorification of

the murderer permitted by the court, is it strange that men should ask for a firmer control? Mr. Roosevelt said no more than has been said over and over again in England. For things have been growing worse the last twelve months, and the Government under Sir Eldon Gorst has been less efficient for order than was that of Lord Cromer. Mr. Roosevelt was praised when in Egypt he said of the assassin that such a man "stands on a pinnacle of evil and infamy, and those who apologize for or condone his act, directly or indirectly, whether before the deed or afterward, occupy the same bad eminence." The same Egyptian journals which only mildly condemned the murder because they had to, are now savage against Mr. Roosevelt for his address in London.

With all this said in support of the necessity of maintaining order in Egypt, and with all recognition of the success of the British administration which has given Egypt a better government and more prosperity than it has known for a thousand years, it yet remains true that the best way to secure order is to gain the good will of the people by giving them an increasing share in the government as they are fit for it. This is not inconsistent with the strict and even stern maintenance of order. It is complained of by conservative and financial interests that Sir Eldon Gorst's administration is too lenient, too subservient to native feeling. That may be true; but he is right in the desire to conciliate and to give to the Egyptians more and more influence in the government of Egypt. But they do have no small share already, even more than the natives have in the government of French Algeria. They have their Khedive, their Cabinet, their legislative assemblies, their courts, their municipal councils and their elections. Their action is overseen by a British adviser to the Khedive, whose advice is potent and who will not hesitate to prevent unwise action; but where there is no absolute final authority there is yet free counsel and advice. But it is the aim of the British control, under Mr. Asquith's Government, to enlarge native responsibility. This will not prevent sporadic violence or insurrection, which ought to be put down vigorously. In the end conciliation will win, as it has in South Africa. There General Botha, who seven years ago was at the head of the army fighting Great Britain, is now the Premier of the entire colony. That is a wonderful victory for conciliation and confidence; and the credit of it is due to Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal Prime Minister of Great Britain; and his policy was more bitterly attacked by the timid Conservatives than they are now attacking Mr. Asquith and Sir Eldon Gorst. We do not believe that Mr. Roosevelt's speech would discount the policy of developing self-government, such as he has supported in the Philippines. He simply wants order and peace. It is ridiculous to assert that his speech is "a blow to Ireland," or to any other application of the principles of home rule.

A Peace Commission

In our issue of May 12 we advocated the passage of the Bartholdt bill before Congress providing for a commission of five members to visit the chancelleries of the world and report back articles of a world federation limited to the maintenance of peace, so that the recommendations of our delegates to the Third Hague Conference might be well considered and far-reaching. We also remarked that Mr. Roosevelt's great peace speech at Christiania and its concluding sentence in which he said that the ruler or statesman who should bring about a world federation "would have earned his place in history for all time and the gratitude of all mankind," suggested him as the man to head the commission when appointed.

Last week it was announced in Washington that the bill will be amalgamated with a somewhat similar bill of Mr. Bennet's, and the new bill will be reported back favorably to the House by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is now expected to pass this session in both the House and the Senate. Mr. Taft has indorsed the idea, and it is stated he will invite Mr. Roosevelt to become chairman of the commission. This is most gratifying news. It means that the President and Congress are committed to the true philosophy of the peace

movement which requires world federation as a prerequisite for universal peace, and that the one American who is best known abroad is likely to lead in the movement.

There is little enough time before the Third Hague Conference meets in 1915 for this commission to study the history and philosophy of the peace movement and the work of the First and Second Hague Conferences. It will require the most patient study and the highest statesmanship to make a report at once practical enough to be acceptable to the nations and far reaching enough to end war. Still it can be done. The public sentiment of the world is ready. Let Congress authorize the commission. President Taft can be relied on to fill it with the five greatest peace statesmen in America. Emerson has said, "History is nothing but the record of the decline of war, the slow decline." Will not this commission seize the opportunity to become the greatest maker of history since the world began?

A National Bureau of Public Health

When there was some question a quarter of a century ago of organizing a National Department of Agriculture, all the city dwellers and most of those engaged in industries and manufacture, and, indeed, most of the dwellers in the East, were a little impatient in the matter. Why should agriculture have any advantage in this respect over manufactures or commerce? They could be managed in the departments of the Interior and the Treasury; why should not agriculture be satisfied with the same attention? We have had a Department of Agriculture for some twelve years now, and there is probably no one in the country who fails to see how much it has accomplished, but not only that, how much would have been left undone, very probably, only that agricultural affairs were in the hands of a great national department of government, under a broad-minded Secretary, as a consequence of whose influence there has been the most wonderful development of farming and of farm productivity that probably was ever witnessed in all the history of the world. Some of this might have come even tho there had been no national Department of Agriculture, but there is no one who thinks for a moment that anything like the great advance that has been made in agriculture in the United States would have come under the old conditions.

The results of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture were so satisfactory that the Department of Commerce and Labor naturally followed, and its organization met with nothing like the opposition nor the contemptuous questionings that were so common before the Department of Agriculture came into existence. Now the country is ready for further developments along this line of independent organization of national bureaus and departments for great national issues. President Taft, in a message some time ago referred to the advisability of the organization of a national bureau of health. He promised then to revert to this subject more in detail in a subsequent message. There seems no doubt at all that this organization would in ten years prove its worth quite as greatly as the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce and Labor. Any improvement in the health of the nation is, of course, worth pricelessly more than even prosperity or the lack of friction between capital and labor. It cannot be measured in terms of material values in any adequate way. Professor Pease Norton, of the department of political economy at Yale, read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science an article on the "Economic Advisability of Inaugurating a National Department of Health," in which he stated some of the pecuniary results that would surely flow from the organization in a national form of the care for the public health.

Perhaps the most interesting and important phase of his presentation of the subject is his setting forth of the problem of health and disease in the crowded populations of the present day. He said:

"There are four great wastes today, the more lamentable because they are unnecessary. They are preventable death, preventable sickness, preventable condi-

tions of low physical and mental efficiency, and preventable ignorance. The magnitude of these wastes is testified to by experts competent to judge. They fall like the shades of night over the whole human race, blotting out its fairest years of happiness.

"The facts are cold and bare—1,500,000 persons must die in the United States during the next twelve months, equivalent to 4,200,000 persons will be constantly sick; over 5,000,000 homes, consisting of 25,000,000 persons, will be made more or less wretched by mortality and morbidity."

Surely this suffices to show how extremely important is the material for the new bureau so eminently desirable.

There are many bureaus at the present time in connection with the Government which would at once be properly absorbed into a national bureau or department of health, and which are at the present time more or less out of place in other departments. These are the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, now in the Treasury Department, anomalously enough, but there because relations with the revenue service give it some standing there. There is the Bureau of Animal Industry, for the inspection of meat, now in the Department of Agriculture; the Bureau of the Census, which collects the vital statistics of the nation, and should, of course, be in the hands not alone of statistical but also of medical experts. Then there is the Bureau of Immigration, which has so much to do with health matters, and which we are coming to realize should have even more to do with them than it has at present. Finally, there is the Life Saving Service, now in the Treasury Department, but which needs medical supervision.

Professor Norton suggests that there should be in addition a National Bureau of Infant Hygiene, another of Education and Schools, a third of Sanitation, a fourth of Pure Food, and then that there should be a national Bureau of Registration for Physicians and Surgeans, of Drugs, Druggists and Drug Manufacturers, of Institutions of Public and Private Relief, Correction, Detention and Residence. Then there should be bureaus for the Prevention of Disease, one of Organic Diseases, another of Quarantine, a third of Health Information, and a fourth of Immigration. Finally, there should be as a co-ordinating bureau for all these a national Bureau of Research, with laboratories and equipment and with a staff for the gathering of statistics.

Of course, such a reorganization would be expensive, but it is from the economic side that most can be said in favor of the national Bureau or Department of Health. The outlook in agriculture was as nothing compared to the prospect of money advantage from improvement of the health of our people. Assuming Newholme's figures that there are nine days' average illness per annum for each person in the United States; this means that approximately 2,000,000 years of life are lost every year. Estimating the lost wages at a single dollar per day and the actual expenses of illness at another dollar, this item alone represents about $1,500,000,000. If this could be cut down one-third there would be a saving of $500,000,000. If it could be cut down one-tenth, and there is no doubt at all that this could be accomplished in the course of a few years by national organization of health interests, the saving would be $150,000,000 per year. It would be well worth spending one-fifth of this sum in producing such a saving.

There are many other phases of this economic benefit to be derived from a national Bureau of Health. Above all, by bringing about a lengthening of life it would lessen the burden of the unproductive years. The average span of life at the present time is under forty years. The unproductive years in all lives are about twenty. That is, one-half of life as at present lived is unproductive. Every year added to the average span of life would decrease this ratio of unproductivity. It would be rather easy to show that comparatively small decreases in this ratio would greatly increase the value of life even in mere monetary terms. Professor Norton shows that even more than a billion of dollars might thus be saved in a generation. Just the same sort of a reduction in the ratio of the expenses of death to the years of life is made by every lengthening of life.

Surely there is every reason in the world, then, why we should have a national Bureau or Department of Health, and the sooner the better for our health and strength and prosperity as a nation.

The Freight Rate Case

After the Eastern railroads had consented to make an increase of wages averaging about 6 per cent. and amounting to $45,000,000 a year, the Western roads gave notice to the Commission that they were about to increase rates on freight. In the West there has been no recent general increase of wages. The decision of an arbitration board last week gives higher pay to 27,000 engineers and firemen. It is asserted that the wage standard has been higher in the West than in the East. Western companies say that higher freight charges are needed because of the railroads' higher cost of living. There was a better warrant for this excuse in the East, owing to the recent general increase of wages, but there has been a higher cost of railway supplies thruout the country. Eastern roads permitted those of the West to take the initiative in raising freight rates, altho they have since given notice that their own charges are to be made higher. There was some evidence that the Western roads were acting in concert, by means of the Western Trunk Line Association. All their notices were filed at Washington by one and the same man. An association of shippers complained and urged Attorney-General Wickersham to intervene by asking for an injunction and by prosecuting the Western roads for violation of the Anti-Trust law. That is what he has done. The Eastern roads, each filing a notice for itself, have not yet been attacked in the courts.

The Government asks for a dissolution of the Western Trunk Line Association on the ground that it exists, and fixes uniform rates, in violation of the Sherman act. And yet President Taft has been saying that such use of an association by railroad companies, subject to the Commission's approval, should be distinctly authorized by law. In his message of January last he remarked that he saw no reason why freight rate agreements should not be permitted, subject to all the provisions of the railroad laws, if copies were promptly filed with the Commission. The Republican national platform says:

> "We believe that the Interstate Commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements, subject to the approval of the Commission."

Mr. Roosevelt, while he was President, repeatedly urged that such an exception to the requirements of the Sherman act should be made. The railroad bill recently introduced by Mr. Taft's Administration provided that freight agreements should not be unlawful under that statute. After this provision had been rejected by Congress, Mr. Taft said:

> "This was declared for in the platform, and recommended to Congress in two or three messages of President Roosevelt. The purpose was to legalize the practice which will prevail whether the law permits it or not. *No one suggests the wisdom of instituting prosecutions under the Anti-Trust law to prevent this practice.*"

By direction of Mr. Taft, however, such a prosecution has now been begun by the Attorney-General.

One explanation is that the President, seeing that Congress insists upon the enforcement of the Sherman act as it stands and as it has been interpreted by the courts, felt that it was his duty to bring this suit. It is not clear to us that the existence and operations of the Western Trunk Line Association have been unlawful under the Sherman act. Indeed, we understand this association has been regarded with favor by the Commission. But the roads, which must have been badly advised, even if they did not actually combine and conspire to make changes which the public would surely condemn, permitted their action to have all the outward signs of conspiracy.

It was not intended by those who framed the Sherman act that it should be applied to railroad traffic agreements. The law should be amended by the exclusion of them. They are needed for the proper transaction of railway business, and they should not be prohibited. But the terms of them should be made public, and the power to regulate and correct, in the interest of the people, should be given to a competent Commission. So far as they affect railroads, the

two laws, the Sherman act and the amended Interstate Commerce act, are virtually in conflict. Enforcement of the first against the association attacked in this case and others of the same kind must tend to cause confusion and that instability of rates which the authors of the railway laws desired to prevent.

The main question is whether the proposed increased rates are just and reasonable. There should be some way to reach promptly a decision on this point. We do not undertake to say that the railways have no fair warrant for increasing freight charges. It is true that, especially in the East, they have agreed to pay higher wages, and that the cost of their supplies has been rising. It is also true that several of them have recently increased their dividends. The needs of one road may not be like those of another. If we turn to increases of commuters' passenger rates in the vicinity of New York, we see them made by one company which in addition to large annual dividends has recently declared a special one of 50 per cent. in cash. In some cases there may be no more warrant for the proposed higher freight charges than there is for these higher rates which must be paid by New York business men whose homes are in suburban towns. In other cases, an addition to freight charges may be fairly required by the conditions. The question is one that should be considered apart from any alleged violation of the Sherman act and that should be settled in accordance with the facts as they are ascertained by a competent tribunal.

"Essential Doctrines"

At the late meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Presbytery of Baltimore asked for a renewed statement as to doubts and denials of certain doctrines; and the judicial commission to which the complaint against the Synod of New York was referred also asked for a similar doctrinal deliverance. Inasmuch as this judicial commission had let the synod off very easily, and had thereby offended the anxious discoverers of heresy, it seemed wise to relieve them by a fresh statement of the faith.

It was on the last day of the session, when two-thirds of the members had left for home, that the committee presented their report. There was no time for discussion; and without a word it was adopted by a rising vote, and it is said that only four members voted against it. It was sound, very sound; just such a report as Drs. Fox and Shearer wanted, and it pacified them.

The "deliverance" covered the following points: It was declared as an "essential doctrine" that the inspiration of the Scriptures was such as to keep the writers "free from error"; also that the virgin birth is an essential doctrine; further, that "Christ offered up himself a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice and reconcile us to God"; and again, that Christ rose from the dead and ascended into heaven "with the same body in which he suffered"; and, finally, that Christ worked real miracles, "not contrary to nature, but superior to it."

On this deliverance we may remark that if out of the General Assembly all but four men are ready to affirm all these as "essential doctrines," there must be an extraordinary unity of belief among them, or else they have the ability to accept and interpret terms in a sense not evident to those who follow the ordinary canons of interpretation. They say that inspiration kept the writers of Holy Scripture "free from error." That is a very large claim. Free from scientific error? from historical error? From old time even conservative theologians have allowed certain errors, because they had to.

Then passing the subject of the virgin birth, waiting only to ask the commissioners to the General Assembly—yes, and the Apostle Paul—what it is essential to, we come to that most discussed of all Christian doctrines, that of the atonement. "A sacrifice to satisfy divine justice," they say. Do all but four of the eight hundred commissioners accept that as their philosophy of the atonement? "Sacrifice" is one of a number of figures under which the New Testament represents Christ's death, but not as "to satisfy divine justice." There are many other views of the atonement that have been held in the Christian Church; but the Presbyterian Church would seem to have gone over to one

only. More than fifty years ago THE INDEPENDENT, then edited by Dr. Leonard Bacon, Dr. Joseph P. Thompson and Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, was defending the liberty of Dr. Bushnell against a charge of heresy for holding a quite different theory of the atonement, and one now much supported, outside of the Presbyterian Church.

But we do not consider this deliverance a very serious matter, not so serious as it sounds. It has no weight at the best. It would have no authority in a trial for heresy. It was a perfunctory utterance, gotten up to please and satisfy some souls who were trying to steady the ark; and it received, as we have said, no consideration. It binds nobody. It has about the authority of the frequent deliverances against tobacco, one of which, it is said, was adopted on a certain occasion while the Moderator and a distinguished Princeton professor were smoking in the anteroom.

The Delicate Task of College Discipline

WE fear that the New England college authorities that have undertaken to discipline those youths who took possession of railway trains, and tore up a graveyard or so, the other night, do not quite appreciate the delicacy of the position in which they have been placed.

Certainly it is not nice to see liberally educated young gentlemen turning their talents and accomplishments to trivial and somewhat annoying ends; but to breathe out threatenings against them, to withhold their diplomas, and to inform them that they can never again hold class suppers, is perhaps to permit irritation to get the better part of administrative discretion.

For who are these young offenders? Surely, college presidents do not mistake them for young persons consciously in need of enlightenment, or of moral upbringing. They are the younger representatives of our "better element." Their fathers and mothers had them to dispose of, and being themselves too busily employed in high finance or social activities to train their offspring at home, and undertsanding the value of the specialist in our modern social order, have sent an energetic progeny to college to form valuable acquaintances and to work off ebullient spirits where the "nerves" of the family will not be too directly strained in the process. Many of these patrons of our academic institutions are themselves alumni, and have been given to understand that their benefactions are always welcome to *Alma Mater*. The sons are not ignorant of these facts, and the leaders in such gayeties as those at Savin Rock and the Saybrook graveyard the other night are not infrequently young gentlemen who quite well know the esteem in which their fathers' bank accounts are held.

We do not wish to intimate that the presidents of our ever-to-be-respected universities are unaware of these elements in their problem. Apparently they have not in any instance made so crude a mistake as would have been the publication of the names of the students complained of, with details of their fathers' business and professional connections, or of their mothers' and sisters' social standing. Such a procedure might, of course, have been expected to have a deterrent effect upon graveyard rioting, but it could not be expected to promote good feeling all around or to loosen pursestrings that were strangely tangled with ambition and family respectability.

Colleges and universities have large and serious responsibilities to consider. They must make the academic life attractive to a philistine generation. They cannot afford to alienate well-meaning brokers, manufacturers, gentlemen of the bar, pulpit orators and bishops, just because these representative American citizens of solid worth in our communities have sons whose tastes run to the smashing of tombstones or the wrecking of all-night cafés, rather than to such elegant trifles as the reading of Aristotle or the writing of Latin verse. Allowance must be made, too, for the "strenuous" spirit of the present age. The modern American is not contemplative. He likes to "do" things—or persons—and to do them with a staccato effect. Surely it would be ill-natured and annoying to discriminate against the non-intellectual element in the American college population; and we are confident

that when our college presidents have viewed this affair in all lights, they will see that any unusual severity in dealing with the Savin Rock and Saybrook culprits would certainly be construed by the college-supporting public as such discrimination. Or, at least, it would not be understood in "the American home."

Naturally our sympathies go out to all college authorities that are endeavoring to keep student activities within decorous bounds while at the same time they are studying ways and means to enlarge endowments and beautify the campus. But they are, we think, equal to their task. We do not blame them for having in this one instance erred slightly on the side of severity, for we are sure that in the long run they will agree with us that the conservation of Connecticut tombstones and all-night resorts is not so important as the unfaltering extension of "the glad hand" of academic hospitality.

University Problems in Germany

The new university statistics in Germany emphasize as never before two problems that threaten to become chronic, namely, the phenomenal growth of Berlin, with its ambition of becoming a world-university, and to be for the higher education in Germany what Paris is for France; and, secondly, the dangers of a "learned proletariat," which Bismarck already feared. Berlin has now 9,242 matriculated students, an inrease in a single year of 1,201.

Particularly in South Germany, where the sentiment is voiced by the influential *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Munich, the sentiment against Berlin, with its liberal appropriations by the Government and its exceptionally high salaries, that attract the leading young academic lights from all other parts, is becoming strong, on the ground that Berlin intends to crowd the other twenty universities of the Fatherland down to the secondary rank of merely provincial institutions.

The total enrollment of regular and matriculated students is now 52,407, as compared with 48,780 only one year ago; with 32,800 ten years ago; with 28,000 twenty years ago, and 20,000 thirty years ago. The increase has accordingly been phenomenally greater in proportion than has been the growth of population, and the supply of technically educated university graduates is now much greater than the demand of State and Church. Recently the National Medical Association published an earnest warning for young men not to study medicine, as this profession was more than overcrowded, and in law and secondary schools similar conditions prevail, the only field where this is not the case being that of Protestant theology. The Iron Chancellor in his day insisted that the Social Democratic ranks received their best recruits from the ranks of these discontented university men, for whom there was no room.

A single discordant note has been struck by Professor Lampbrecht, of the University of Leipsic, *facile princeps* among the historians in the academic circles of the Fatherland, who declares that the German universities are not any longer the leaders among their kind, and are being fast outstripped, especially by the superior financial backing and equipment of American universities. His Cassandra cry is being re-echoed, particularly in South Germany, on the ground that Germany is not willing to lend its ear to real progress in university matters, as is the case elsewhere.

Another source of some anxiety is the crowding of the women contingent, who are now admitted to all universities without exception, and this term numbers 1,856 in all, while the number twelve months ago was 1,108, and three years ago was only 254, altho hundreds of others were "hearers." Naturally, Berlin leads in this field, too, with an enrollment of 633, while no other university has as many as 200.

A Burritt Brotherhood House

The recent celebration of the centennial of the birth of Elihu Burritt, at New Britain, Conn., his old home, during the week of the Hartford Peace Congress, was a significant event. For a busy New England town to close its factories, shops, stores, banks and schools, to devote a day to commemorating a man who in the last century

led there a simple life, but had the vision, in our day at last being realized, of the actual brotherhood of nations and the organization of the world—and devoted his life to making this come true, is itself noteworthy. The commemoration revealed the cosmopolitan character of this energetic Connecticut city. Out of a population of perhaps 50,000 about 40,000 are what we call "foreigners"—that is, people who, or their fathers, did not arrive on American soil as soon as the fathers of some of the rest of us. The population of New Britain is of many races, and all were enthusiastically united to do honor to New Britain's famous son, whose distinction was that he was a great citizen of the world. The most fitting memorial of the illustrious cosmopolitan man in the cosmopolitan city would seem to be a Burritt Brotherhood House, which should perpetuate and extend among his brother men of every tongue which that learned blacksmith spoke, and more which he did not speak, the influence of the great ideas of international justice and brotherhood for which he stood. Here would be a Cosmopolitan Club for Elihu Burritt's cosmopolitan city. New Britain, which has already begun raising money for a memorial of some character, can be trusted to carry out such a plan, if she adopts it, in a practical and beautiful way. In the memorial hall of such a building should be a marble medallion of Burritt, with some noble word of his beneath it; and rightly ranged upon the walls should be the portraits of the great prophets of peace—Dante, Erasmus, Grotius, Penn, Kant, Cobden, Hugo, Channing, Sumner, Hale, and all the goodly company—who thru the centuries have worked as Burritt worked to make men know that above all nations is humanity. It is an inspiring vision which the talk at New Britain about a Burritt Brotherhood House awakes; and visions nowadays come true.

The Louisiana Decision

There is something startling, not to say shocking, in the explanation given for the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court explaining that in the law against concubinage with negroes, the negro means a full-blooded African and not one of mixt blood. That decision may be right and it sounds reasonable that a distinction should be made between a negro and a person of color, but it is surprising to see that the law is no against concubinage generally, but against a certain sort. The court says:

> "That our legislation, which is the whole history of the State, has not deemed it expedient to impose the slightest inhibition or penalty upon concubinage, even with the pure blooded negro, and which continues to deem it inexpedient to impose the slightest restriction upon free illicit cohabitation with pure blooded negroes except in concubinage, should all of a sudden (conditions being unchanged) have awakened to the necessity of making concubinage even with persons barely exhibiting a trace of negro blood not only a crime and offense but a felony, is not a conclusion to be lightly jumped at."

So there may be allowed unlimited illicit relations with any negro or mulatto, but it is the more permanent relation of co cubinage that is objected to, and the Supreme Court thinks it strange that any law should forbid such a relation with light colored women, for it has been very common. And why, they doubtless consider, should any one object, inasmuch as the result is not to darken white blood, but only to whiten dark blood until the dark shall become quite eliminated. But what a moral condition is hereby exposed!

Whips and Scorpions

It almost takes one's breath away to observe the air of autocracy with which Archbishop William H. O'Connell rules the very important See of Boston. He has just issued a "decree," addressed to all Catholic societies in his diocese. First, every one of them must have a chaplain, and all these chaplains he himself will appoint. It is distinctly said that they cannot choose their own chaplains:

> "A chaplain will be named directly by the Archbishop. The election in any sense of a chaplain or spiritual director by the society itself will not hereafter be tolerated."

This chaplain must be a member of the governing board of officers, and he must be "in close touch with all the aims and purposes and methods of the society," and see that everything goes right. Again, no priest shall affiliate himself with any other than such a society without the written permission of the Arch-

bishop; and "no priest, whether of this diocese or any other, may hereafter attend meetings, deliver addresses or conferences or speeches to such organizations, without written permission from the Archbishop"; and any disobeying "render themselves liable to penalties." Even as to the Catholic societies no priest whatever is permitted to address them except by the invitation of the chaplain; and no money shall be raised by such societies for any ecclesiastical purpose without written approval by the Archbishop. We give this decree from its promulgation in the Archbishop's official journal. It is no fake document, gotten up to simulate absolute despotism, but is wholly genuine. Appointed, but uninvited, this William the Conqueror has come down from Portland to Boston, and takes the attitude of a dictator. If his subjects venture to recall the easy and very successful rule of his predecessor they at least cannot, like the frogs in the fable, blame themselves for having asked for the new king. One recalls the resentful remonstrance of an English barrister to an intolerant judge, that God Almighty would treat a black beetle with more courtesy.

The Egyptian Grand Mufti

A mufti is a Moslem lawyer. The Grand Mufti is the chief official exponent of Mohammedan law, the law of the Koran. The decision of the court which condemned to death the assassin of the Egyptian Premier, Butras Pasha, we have referred to elsewhere, but we did not there tell a fact which has a bearing on the fitness of Moslem Egypt for self-rule. The decision was referred to the Grand Mufti for his approval, merely as a matter of form, for it has no legal weight. He has been in the habit of withholding approval of capital sentences. In this case he pointed out, in the first place, that in the Koran the Prophet has nothing to say of revolvers; and therefore, apparently, one who kills another with a revolver is not guilty of an offense under Moslem law. Next, Butras Pasha was a Coptic Christian, and no true believer is to suffer capital punishment for killing a Christian. And, third, the relatives of Butras did not appear as prosecutors. Those who hold such views, and they prevail in Egypt, are hardly the people to be trusted to more than partial and tentative self-government where others than Moslems are to be protected. It is perfectly clear that the Young Turks hold no such views. They have lately put a number of Moslem Turks to death for murdering Christians about Adana.

Modernist Journals

There are no Modernist journals in this country. There are Modernists, but they do not think it worth while to talk. They leave the Church quietly, or they exercise their private liberty of thought and suffer nothing except as suspicion of them prevents their promotion. It is different in the Continent of Europe. There Modernism is a serious matter and is thought worth fighting for. In Naples, Italy, is published *Battaglie d'Oggi,* or *Today's Struggles.* It prints the formal act of suspension by the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples of every priest who subscribes or writes for it, and yet in three months only 5 out of 400 priests stopped the paper. In Geneva is just issued, at $2 a year, the *Revue Moderniste Internationale.* It demands freedom of theological research, the removal of economic questions from Church authority, and will attempt to show how the Churches may become spiritual guides of humanity. It declares that "thousands of priests would willingly leave the Church if only worthy labor were assured them." The first of its three papers is in French, and deals with conditions in Germany. It declares that Pius X dares not carry out his own orders because of the numbers of priests involved. In fact, only one bishop, Rothenberg, attempted to carry out the remedies to the letter. He argues that it is the aim of Modernism to make the Church democratic; while theology, he shows, must be wrested from priestly theologians, and the Church laicized, as Christ himself cleaned out the temples. The second paper is in Italian, and describes the "silent exodus" in Italy, and treats of innumerable priests, unknown to scientific work, and yet "saturated with the Christian ideal." The last article is in German, by Sicken-

berger, a leading Modernist, and treats of "Conscience and Authority." These articles are followed by four hitherto unpublished letters by Father Tyrrell.

It is well known that Alfred Austin is a Tory in politics. It will be suspected, we fear, that his short poem on the death of King Edward interjects a political purpose in its last line. When the King died the country was seeking to achieve a great constitutional reform making the rule of the people effective. The only way to make "factious clamors cease" is by yielding the reform, which is what the defenders of the Lords desire. The poem reads:

"THE TRUCE OF GOD.

"A KING'S BEQUEST.

"What darkness deep as Wintry gloom
O'ershadows joyous Spring?
In vain the vernal orchards bloom,
Vainly the woodlands sing.
Round Royal shroud
A mournful crowd
Is all now left of One, but yesterday a King.

"Thrones have there been of hateful fame,
Reared upon wanton war:
He we have lost still linked his name
With peace, at home, afar.
For peace He wrought,
His constant thought
Being how to shield his Realm against strife's baleful star.

"So let us now all seek to wrest
From fateful feuds release,
And, mindful of his wise bequest,
From factious clamors cease:
Treading the path He trod,
The sacred Truce of God,
The path that points and leads to patriotic Peace."

We are grateful to *The Engineering News* for a list of sixty-eight cities and seventeen different States which have adopted the Commission Plan, also called the Short Ballot Plan, of municipal government. Of these the first to adopt it was Galveston, after its memorable flood; but Des Moines, Ia., is quite as noted for having profited by its early acceptance. Among the principal of these cities are Chelsea, Gloucester and Haverhill, Mass., with Boston, which has adopted it in part; Charlotte, N. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; Cedar Rapids and Sioux City, Ia.; Kansas City, Leavenworth, Topeka and Wichita, Kan.; Sioux Falls, N. Dak.; Bismarck, S. Dak.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio, Tex.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Tacoma, Wash.; Berkeley and San Diego, Cal., and Boisé, Idaho. The plan drops all local councilmen or aldermen, and elects five men on a general ticket, who have all powers of government, but who are subject to "recall" and referendum. We hear no complaints of the system, which eliminates much pickings and stealings.

The British journals are finding time to be amused and amazed at the official admissions and omissions to the funeral ceremonies of the late King Edward. Can it be conceived that no invitation came to Prime Minister Asquith or to any other one of the members of the Cabinet? Equally the Lords were not invited as such, altho some got in on other claims. Thus Lord Rosebery was there as a Royal Archer, altho there are archers no longer; but the whole arrangement was after a precedent that has descended from a hoary past. Mr. Asquith was present, and so was ex-Premier Balfour, btu it was as private persons. It is also absurd that the King's body should have been borne on a gun carriage, the man whose life was devoted to peace. But precedent conquers good sense.

There is weeping and wailing over the new Budget in the British whisky and tobacco business, for under the increased taxation the returns for eleven months show a great reduction in the consumption. The editor of *The Cigar and Tobacco World* complains that the consumption of tobacco has been reduced by 6,237,743 pounds, and this he calls "irreparable injury." If tobacco is "to be taxed to the vanishing point national bankruptcy will become inevitable." We think the country can stand it, and that the people will be the richer, healthier and better for the abstention. The woes of the trade will evoke little sympathy.

An Italian priest in the diocese of Trenton, N. J., got so deeply in love with a girl with whom his duties brought him into ecclesiastical relations that he broke his vows and married her last week. That is not to his discredit. He has done nothing shameful. He has followed the white law of nature. He is not to be abused as unworthy, altho he has by the act excommunicated himself. To marry is honest; to break the vow of celibacy by marriage is not reprehensible. What would be reprehensible would be to break the vow of continence while remaining a celibate priest.

It was by no intention of the parents that the new King of England was a George. Their eldest son was an Edward, but he died some years ago, and the "Sailor Prince" became heir to the throne. Doubtless Thackeray's lectures on the Four Georges (1855) and the rhyme which lampoons them has had its influence:

"Vile King George the First was reckoned;
Viler still was George the Second;
And what mortal ever heard
Any good of George the Third?
When the Fourth to Hell descended,
Heaven be thanked the Georges ended."

There is every reason to believe that such a line of Georges is ended, and that, thru William IV, Victoria and Edward, a new heredity is assured.

It is a fact that yellow fever has ceased to be an endemic disease in Jamaica, and chiefly thru the introduction of water works, carrying water in pipes, and making open drains and stagnant waters unnecessary. With this has come a police system that makes it an offense to have stagnant pools, and the result is that yellow fever is no more feared than in New York. Now they are at work abolishing malaria, which is due to another kind of mosquito.

We do not understand why college ruffians, such as that crowd of sophomores of Wesleyan University whose robberies are reported in the papers, are usually let off so easily. They ought to be more severely dealt with by the courts than ordinary offenders. It was to please the silly fancies of such as they that the trustees closed the doors to young women. Really, it would have been better to shut out the young men who have no respect for the honor of their college nor for the laws of the Commonwealth, and given the institution over to the women, who have no college in the State, while the men have three.

The neglect of the committee in charge of the great Sunday School convention in Washington to provide for any part or place in it for the negro Sunday schools has left behind it no little indignation, not to say resentment. To be sure, when the feeling began to express itself the convention, at the motion of a Kentucky member, made Dr. Booker T. Washington a life member, and that was pleasant, but it did not atone for the wrong. It was simply a palliative. The first neglect was a most serious offense.

Jack Johnson, pugilist, who claims to be the world's champion heavyweight fighter, is a disgrace to the negro people. His profession is a disgrace, and he has been arrested time after time of late for speeding and for assault. We do not like to see negro journals boasting of him as if his brutality were an honor to the race.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has put in a glaring light the inconsistency of refusing women the right of suffrage. It has decided that a woman may hold any office in the gift of the people, but she cannot vote for a justice of the peace. Let Nebraska learn from Colorado.

It would please us very much to see the proposed professorship of philosophy to bear the name of Borden P. Bowne established in Boston University, where he was for over thirty years the teacher of a succession of Methodist preachers and teachers, and by his books of the country at large.

INSURANCE

What Kind of Policy Should Be Issued on My Life?

THE intelligent man who wishes to insure his life and has decided upon the company in which to take out a policy, and between participating and non-participating insurance (see THE INDEPENDENT, vol. lxiv, page 119), should ask himself the following questions:

(1) How long shall I pay premiums?

This depends so much upon the financial circumstances of the case that it is impossible to give a general answer, but in any case it is advisable to have the payments completed between the ages of sixty and sixty-five years. Twenty appears to be the most popular number of payments, but it would always be possible to obtain a rate which would be very little more than the whole life premium by increasing the number of payments subject to the above condition.

(2) Is the sum insured to be paid at my death only, or is it to be paid at my death if within a certain period, or at the end of the period if I am then alive?

This depends upon whether the policy is intended purely as protection for wife or family, or whether, by paying a larger premium, thus introducing an investment element, the insured wishes, in case of survival to the end of the endowment period, to have for his own use the sum resulting from these excess payments. If the policy matures as an endowment, protection ceases unless the sum assured is wisely invested, so that it remains intact at the death of the insured. The investment element increases with the shortening of the endowment period, and comparisons should be made with the probable result of investing the excess premiums in securities of the insured's own choice.

(3) In case of my death, to whom is the sum insured to be paid?

This depends upon whether there is any one dependent upon the person contemplating insurance, and whether, in case of death, the policy is intended to form part of the estate of the insured or not. If a beneficiary is named in the policy, and the insured reserves the right to change the beneficiary at will, there is the uncertainty as to whether the policy would not become the property of the creditors in case of bankruptcy, and this may be taken to outweigh the advantage of having the sum insured payable directly to the beneficiary on the death of the insured. This uncertainty does not apply to the case where the right to change the beneficiary is not reserved.

(4) Is the payment of the amount insured to be made in one sum, or in instalments, or as an annuity?

In answering this question, one must consider that the companies have to protect themselves against a possible fall in the rate of interest by calculating the amount of the instalments on a very conservative basis, while the beneficiary does not participate in any profit that arises from the rate of interest earned by the company being greater than that assumed in the calculations, nor in any loss consequent upon it being less. Furthermore, if the beneficiary is still alive when the last instalment has been paid, there is the hardship due to the sudden stoppage of what may have come to be considered a constant source of income. This latter is best avoided by means of what is called a continuous annuity certain, where a smaller payment is made, but the payments are continued beyond the end of the fixed period during the lifetime of the beneficiary. Instead of either of these methods of payment, the insured, during his lifetime, or the beneficiary, after the death of the insured, may generally elect to purchase with the sum insured an annuity for life. As the choice of any of these options can be delayed until the last moment, comparison can be made between the annual payment offered under the policy and what would be paid by the company offering the best terms to the beneficiary when the policy becomes a claim. It must always be remembered that where an annuity is purchased a portion of the capital is treated as income each year, but there is no objection to this course if the benefit is to cease with the death of the beneficiary.

We have attempted to show briefly some of the various questions that have to be met before deciding upon the form of policy to be issued on one's life, and shall be pleased to answer any special inquiries made by our subscribers.

FINANCIAL

A Declining Stock Market

FOLLOWING the announcement, on the 31st ult., of the Government's action with respect to the projected increase of freight rates in the West, and of the Supreme Court's decision in support of the Commission's reduction of rates between Mississippi and Missouri points, the stock market sharply declined. Thruout the remainder of the week the movement was, on the whole, downward. On Friday, nearly 1,500,000 shares were sold, and the week's total was 4,913,000, against only 2,033,000 in the week preceding. The lowest figures, closing prices and losses, of the most active securities are shown below:

	Low.	Close.	Loss.
Amalg. Copper	62⅜	64	— 5¾
Am. Smelting	72¼	73¾	— 5⅛
Atchison	101¼	102½	— 6⅞
Balt. & Ohio	109⅛	111	— 3
Bklyn R. T.	76	77	— 4
Canad. Pac.	192½	194¼	— 3¼
St. Paul	125	126¼	—12¾
Consol. Gas	130½	132¼	— 9
Gt. North. pref.	127	127¾	— 7
Lou. & Nash.	139½	141¾	— 6¼
Mo. Pac.	64½	65	— 6
N. Y. Central	111⅞	114¼	— 5½
North. Pac.	122	123	— 8⅜
Pennsylvania	129	129⅞	— 4½
Reading	148⅞	151¼	— 9⅞
South. Pac.	116¾	118¼	— 8¼
Union Pac.	165¾	168¼	—12⅝
U. S. Steel	75½	76⅝	— 6

Nearly one-fourth of the week's business was done in Steel common shares. Steel, Reading, Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper and Southern Pacific furnished two-thirds of the total. At the end of the week there were signs of buying for investment by persons who were not greatly moved by the gloomy predictions of certain railroad officers. Events of the week, except the Government's action concerning rates, were of a favorable character, but they had no effect upon the market, which, as the transactions showed, was controlled by powerful capitalist speculators.

The Corporation Tax Law

THE new tax upon the net earnings of corporations, amounting to about $27,000,000 and due this month, will be collected, but the Government will not know until November or December next whether the law is to be sustained or rejected by the Supreme Court. There are seven Justices on the bench. In all probability four are on one side of this case and three on the other. As the importance of the questions involved is not measured by the size of the tax, the decision should be made by at least five Justices, a majority of the full court. It may be that the scale will be turned one way or the other by the vote of Governor Hughes. Some think his exprest opinions concerning an income tax indicate that his vote will be cast against the tax law. Arguments are to be made once more at some date, not yet named, after October 10. It is unfortunate that final action concerning this statute and also the suits against the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts must be so long delayed, but no decision in any of these cases should be announced that is not supported by a clear majority of all the nine Justices.

....The Singer Manufacturing Company, which has recently been paying quarterly dividends of 10 per cent., will double its present capital of $30,000,000 and declare a stock dividend of 100 per cent.

....The Government's cotton crop report, first for this year, shows that the condition at the end of May was 82 (against a ten years average of 80.9) and the planted area exceeds that of last year by 904,000 acres, or nearly 3 per cent.

....The officers of the Fidelity Trust Company may justly regard with much satisfaction the growth of that institution since it began business, only three years ago, and its present strength. It is plain that they have enjoyed the confidence of the varied commercial interests which the company serves, and which have been glad to support their careful and conservative methods. The Fidelity's capital is $750,000, its surplus is $750,000, its undivided profits exceed $200,000, and its total resources are $8,815,000. The president is Samuel S. Conover.

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Survey of the World

Railroad Freight Rate Agreement

After the Government had obtained a temporary injunction restraining twenty-four Western railroad companies from increasing their freight rates, and had brought suit against the Western Trunk Line Committee for violation of the Anti-Trust law, arrangements were made for a conference at the White House between the President and representatives of the roads. There were indications in the remarks of several railroad officers that the companies would agree to submit the proposed higher rates to the judgment of the Commission. It was pointed out by Commissioner Lane that under existing law the Commission could not suspend the rates, altho in all probability the law soon to be enacted would empower it to do so. But the companies could suspend them and await the enactment of the pending bill. On the 6th the conference took place. The railroad officers present were President Ripley, of the Atchison; President Delano, of the Wabash; President Felton, of the Chicago Great Western, and Walter D. Hines, acting chairman of the Atchison's executive committee. These had been chosen to represent the twenty-four companies that were defendants in the Government's suit. With President Taft were Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary Knox, Secretary Nagel and Interstate Commerce Commissioners Knapp and Lane. The conference consumed five hours. At the end of it President Taft announced that an agreement had been reached. The rate increases were to be withdrawn or deferred for submission to the Commission under the new law, and the Government would withdraw its suit. The following accounts have been published:

"The President stated at the outset that the purpose of the suit was to prevent the proposed rate increases (which, under the existing law, could not be investigated at all until after they had become effective) so as to preserve the status until the new statute could be passed and the Commission should have the power to investigate rate advances as soon as announced and before becoming effective.

"He stated further that he thought the railroad companies must withdraw the tariffs enjoined and all other tariffs filed by them effective on or after June 1, 1910, and that none of them ought to file any new tariffs involving rate advances until the new law should be passed, assuming that it would be passed at the present session of Congress.

"After conference the railroad companies announced that they would adopt the view expressed by the President, and thereupon the President stated that if they did so his purpose in bringing the suit would be accomplished, and, such result being accomplished, he saw no occasion for pressing the suit and the same would be withdrawn."

On the following day there was another conference. President Taft had invited President Brown, of the New York Central; President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania; Judge Massey, general counsel, and President Finley, of the Southern, to discuss with him the rate increases proposed by Eastern roads, to take effect early in July. At the close of this conference he gave to the public the following statement:

"It was agreed that if the amendment recommended in the message of the President this morning to the pending Railroad bill was adopted, and if the bill became a law on or before July 1st, no agreement was necessary to bring the rates in question before the Interstate Commerce Commission for investigation and decision before they became effective. But it was further agreed that if the enactment of the Railroad law was deferred, or it should otherwise become necessary, the railroad companies would submit the proposed advance in rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission in accordance with the provisions of the new law. Mr. Finley, the President of the Southern Railway, stated that as to Southern territory, his company, while

recognizing the necessity for some increase in some of the rates, had taken no action as yet, so that there was no need of any stipulation by his company."

In the special message to which reference was made in this statement, the President, after speaking of the agreement reached at the first conference, recommended that Congress amend the pending bill by providing that the Commission be empowered to take up and investigate proposed new rates at once. In the bill, the Commission was not to have this power until sixty days after the enactment of the new law. On the 9th, the Eastern roads, at a conference with members of the Commission, decided that the advanced rates should be filed as effective on August 1, and that there should be a further postponement if the pending bill should not be a law on that date. It is said that the investigation will consume several months and that the Commission will not be able to begin it before September. Prominent railroad officers assert that the entire proposed increase will not be enough to compensate for the increase of wages. The latter increase in most cases in the East was made retroactive, to be effective on and since April 1. Some think the Commission will grant about half of the proposed addition to the rates. President Felton says he has faith in the Commission's wisdom and fairness, and is confident that the higher rates will be approved. Passenger rates were not considered at the White House conferences and are not affected by the agreement.

The Postal Savings Bank Bill

In the House, on the 9th, the Postal Savings Bank bill was passed by a vote of 195 to 101. No Republican was counted in the negative, and 24 Democrats joined the Republicans in the affirmative. From the committee there had been two minority reports. In one of these Mr. Moon, of Tennessee, opposed all projects for a postal bank, asserting that they were unconstitutional and unwise. In the other support was given to a Democratic bill which provided that all the deposited money should be covered into the Treasury as a loan, and that then 95 per cent. of it should be deposited in banks near the receiving post offices. The bill passed creates a board of trustees composed of the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General. They are to select the post offices at which deposits may be received. Deposits from one person must not exceed $100 a month or $500 in all. An account may be opened with one dollar. Interest will be paid at the rate of 2 per cent. Depositors may exchange their deposited money for Government bonds paying 2½ per cent., to be issued in denominations of $20, $40, $60, $80, $100 and $500. The post offices are to deposit the money in national and state banks of the vicinity, and these are to pay 2¼ per cent. for the use of it. Five per cent. of the deposits must be held by the Secretary of the Treasury as a cash reserve; not more than 30 per cent. may be withdrawn by the Government, at the direction of the President, for investment in Government bonds; the remaining 65 per cent. goes to the local banks, which must give as security "public bonds or other securities supported by the taxing power." The bill passed some time ago in the Senate forbids the investment of deposits in Government bonds bearing interest at less than 2¼ per cent., and would prevent investment in the existing 2 per cent. bonds, which was desired by the President. At the end of last week the Senate leaders decided to move for acceptance of this House bill without amendment, hoping thus to avoid a conference and to hasten the enactment of the law. There were indications that the motion would have the support of a majority.

Sugar Trust Men Convicted

Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, or Sugar Trust, and Ernest W. Gerbracht, superintendent of the Trust's largest refinery, at the close of a long trial in New York, last week, were found guilty of conspiring to defraud the Government by falsifying the weight of imported dutiable sugar. It was at this trial that Oliver Spitzer, formerly dock superintendent at the refinery in question, confest that he had invented the device by which the weights were affected. Heike, convicted on one count

of the indictment, may be sent to prison for two years and required to pay a fine of $10,000. The highest penalty provided by the law in the case of Gerbracht, who was convicted on six counts, is imprisonment for twelve years and a fine of $30,000. The two men will not be sentenced until August. In the case of James F. Bendernagel, formerly cashier of the Trust, the jury disagreed. This was his second trial, and there was a disagreement at his first one. Halligan and Walker, two employees of lower grade, who had assisted in cheating the Government, and who pleaded guilty after hearing Spitzer's confession, were sent to jail for three months. The prosecutor said they had been victims of a system. He added that they had helped him by their confessions. The arguments of Heike's and Gerbracht's counsel warranted the inference that they desired to place responsibility for the frauds upon the late H. O. Havemeyer, who was president of the Trust. In the last days of the trial the prosecutor, Special Assistant Attorney-General Stimson, said he had proof that frauds had been committed repeatedly at the refinery in question since the indictment of these defendants.——It is reported that Richard Parr, the Government agent or detective who discovered the concealed springs by which the weights were falsified, will receive $200,000 from the Treasury Department as his share, under the law, of the sum recovered (nearly $3,000,000) from the Trust.

Cases of Bribery and Fraud

The officers who are prosecuting members of the Illinois Legislature for taking or paying bribes in connection with the election of United States Senator Lorimer have received many offers of information and aid from persons who have knowledge of corrupt work during the recent session. Another confession has been made, but it differs from those already reported. There has been inquiry concerning contributions to a fund to be used in smothering a bill imposing license fees upon fish dealers. It was understood that a large sum was collected and paid into what was called "the jackpot," a corruption fund distributed at the end of the session. Senator Holstslaw, Representative White and other confessing members admit that they received parts of this fund. F. J. Traut now says that the money collected, several thousand dollars, was intrusted to him for transmission to "the jackpot," and that he retained it for his own use. Traut is the manager of a construction company controlled by Senator Lorimer.——The Illinois Central Railroad Company has sued four men who recently held prominent positions in its service, alleging that by them it has been defrauded of $2,000,000 during the last four years. One of the defendants is O. S. Keith, formerly superintendent of transportation. The company says that they conspired with certain car and equipment companies to commit the frauds by means of overcharges and in other ways.

An Aviator's Flight

Charles K. Hamilton, on the 13th inst., flew in his biplane from New York to Philadelphia, and then, after resting about two hours, undertook to return. As he approached New York, the failure of his engine compelled him to alight in the marshes near South Amboy, N. J. Starting from Governor's Island, in New York harbor, at 7.35 a. m., he arrived at Philadelphia one hour and fifty-three minutes later, having covered the 86 miles at an average speed of about 46 miles an hour. From South Elizabeth, N. J., he was accompanied by a special train on the Pennsylvania road. Before alighting at a chosen point in a field four miles from the Philadelphia City Hall, he circled the field three times to exhibit his control of the biplane. He began his return flight at 11.30 a. m., and had been in the air 88 minutes when the condition of his engine forced him to stop. Hamilton is twenty-nine years old and a native of New Britain, Conn.

The Islands

As required by a recent amendment to the Amnesty act of 1909, the courts in Cuba are releasing many prisoners. In Havana last week 100 were set free. The cases of General Estenoz and other negroes awaiting trial for conspiracy against the Government are not affected by the law.——The Cuban Congress has

increased the salary of a Senator or a Representative from $300 to $400 a month. As an increase of this salary is forbidden by the Constitution, the addition is made "for expenses."——John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, the new judge of the Federal Court in Porto Rico, has appointed four young women, as follows, to hold offices in the courts there: Miss Louise Cosgriff, court reporter, salary, $2,000; Miss Nellie Colburn, deputy clerk of court at San Juan, $1,500; Miss Lulu Gross, deputy clerk at Ponce, $1,200; Miss Mary Nimmons, deputy clerk at Mayaguez, $1,200. He received 350 applications for these and other places under his control.——Graham L. Rice, Commissioner of Immigration at Porto Rico, says that about 5,000 immigrants were received during the past year. A majority of these came from Spain, but there were also many from France and Venezuela.——A report made by Charles H. Sleeper, Director of Lands in the Philippines, and sent to Congress by the War Department, gives the names of persons who have bought or leased land in the friars' estates. Frank W. Carpenter, executive secretary of the Commission, has 5,000 acres at a monthly rental of 8 cents an acre. To E. L. Worcester, nephew of Commissioner Worcester, 3,000 acres have been leased for twenty-five years, but this is not friar land. Officers of the Government at Washington say that there is nothing unusual or improper in these leases, as the land was unoccupied and was not wanted by other persons.

Countries South of Us

In Nicaragua, Estrada has again proposed to Madriz that the friendly mediation of the United States be sought. He would have the United States appoint a provisional President and provide for an election, with the understanding that the new Government should recognize the revolutionist debt and give pensions to soldiers of each faction. When the Madriz officer holding the Bluff near Bluefields gave notice last week that he would stop by force any vessel trying to enter the harbor, Commander Hines, of the United States gunboat "Dubuque," sent to him the following message: "At the first shot fired at the American flag or an American vessel, I will level the Bluff." Pittman, the young adventurer from Boston, who was captured, is a prisoner at the Bluff, where he is well treated. The condition of business and agriculture in Nicaragua is deplorable. Exchange has so risen that $12 in currency are required to buy $1 in gold. Revolutionary uprisings in the West are reported. A town near Granada was captured by insurgents last week. They were dislodged after eight hours of fighting.

Roosevelt's Tour Ended

Ex-President Roosevelt will reach New York at the end of this week after a triumphal progress thru Europe, such as has hardly been paralleled at any previous time. In England the period of mourning for the death of King Edward has given a more quiet tone to his reception there, but his reception has been no less enthusiastic. Since his Guildhall speech on the Egyptian situation he has received many private and personal invitations, but the only occasion of great public interest was his receiving on June 7 the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, followed by his delivery of the Romanes lecture on "Analogies Between Biological Change and the Course of History." Lord Curzon presided as Chancellor, and it was a most formal occasion, enlivened only by the semi-humorous Latin address of the Chancellor. As he stood before Lord Curzon the latter addressed him, "*Strenuissime,*" at which the whole body of undergraduates in the gallery shouted with laughter. Three Latin hexameters with which he was introduced have been thus translated:

"Behold, Vice Chancellor, the promised wight
Before whose coming cruelty turned to flight
And all the startled mouths of sevenfold Nile
took flight."

His reception by the students and the audience was most cordial. His lecture absolutely avoided all political bearings, and was devoted to the discussion of the causes of national decay or progress, with a striking comparison with the effect on the South American fauna of the uplifting of the continent so that South America was no longer an island, and the predacious animals of North Amer-

ica were able to go South thru the Isthmus. He did not fail to treat of the danger that might come in an effeminate development of civilization by the failure to have children. His address was rich in historical and biological interest and has been much appreciated. Meanwhile criticisms of his Guildhall address have been made, and the committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association has adopted a resolution regretting that Colonel Roosevelt in his Guildhall speech created a dangerous precedent in dealing with delicate questions of politics. It protests against his encouragement of violence in the suppression of national feeling and self-development in Egypt. Before sailing for New York with his party on the "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" he spent a day and a night with Sir Edward Grey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the time devoted, it is said, to tramping the woods and listening to the songs of English birds. He also was interested in meeting Mr. Plunkett and hearing from him an account of the good progress of Irish holdings.

Franz Josef in Bosnia

We are now having reports of the results of the visit of Emperor Franz Josef, of Austria, to his newly incorporated Province of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Emperor is personally loved even by those who do not love Austrian domination, and he is now eighty years old. Notwithstanding his age he was anxious to visit his new provinces and assure the people that they should be benevolently governed. When in 1906 the heir to the throne visited Trebinje, the capital of Herzegovina was gaily decorated, but the atmosphere was frigid. The people were fearing the annexation, which came in October of 1909. The conditions are different now. To be sure, the taxes are heavy, and there is dissatisfaction, but the annexation is an accomplished fact of which the people must make the best, and it is hoped that the opening of the Legislative Assembly will inaugurate an era of freedom. It was no small task for the Emperor to make the long journey at his age, but he stood the strain well, and the attitude of the people was respectful and fairly cordial, altho it is not easy to judge accurately under conditions in which the officials everywhere were under obligation to create all the apparent enthusiasm possible. On the whole, the political effect seems to have been good, and a better period is promised for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The monarch was attended by a distinguished suite, including the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers, and the joint Ministers for Foreign Affairs, War and Finance, the last named of whom is the chief administrator of the two provinces. He received the homage of the ecclesiastical heads of the three great sections, Orthodox, Catholic and Mussulman, into which the population is divided, and associated with them were the representatives of the Protestant and Jewish communities. He was welcomed in the name of the municipality by the Mussulman Burgomaster and the Orthodox and Catholic Vice-Burgomasters, and the reception given by the unofficial population to their venerable ruler seemed both hearty and spontaneous, particularly that by the Mussulmans.

The Finns and the Jews

By a vote of 164 to 23 the Russian Duma has passed the bill giving the Duma authority over all the acts of the Finnish Diet. The measure has provoked intense feeling in Finland, but on its passage the Russian Nationalists applauded vigorously. The president of reactionary League of the Archangel Michael rose to his feet and shouted, "The end of Finland."——The expulsion of Jews from districts outside of the Pale has gone on with extreme severity in Kieff and the Province of Smolensk. Thousands have been driven out and the police have made a house to house search for Jews. The Government claims that no new laws have been enacted, but only the old laws enforced.——Oscar Hammerstein, the operatic manager, has had the experience of being denied admission to Russia on the ground that he is a Jew, altho the real reason may have been that the Government did not wish him to draw any Russian opera singers to America. He had a letter of introduction from Senator Root to a Russian Minister. He says he can't help being a Jew, and that the Government should rather have met him with a special guard of honor.

The Far East

The outbreaks in the Chinese Province of Hunan seem to have quieted down, and we hear nothing further following the anonymous warnings from the revolutionists announcing that a day had been set for beginning hostilities. The Nanking Exposition opened with no disturbance.——The Chinese Senate, or Imperial Assembly, provided for under the new Constitution, is called to hold its inaugural meeting October 3. The members, ninety-one in all, are appointed by the Throne. They are drawn from six different classes. Of these princes and nobles of the Imperial clans supply 14 members, the Manchu and Chinese nobility 12, the princes and nobles of dependencies outside the eighteen provinces 17, the Imperial clansmen other than the classes already mentioned 6, officials of ministries and offices 32, and eminent scholars 10. Apart from the seventeen princes and nobles of dependencies, we find on the list thirty-nine Manchu names and thirty-five Chinese. But these figures do not accurately represent the balance of power in favor of the Manchus, in that the bulk of the Chinese representatives are drawn from the ranks of officials and scholars, and can scarcely be expected to exercise the same influence in the counsels of the Assembly as the princes, nobles and gentry of the Imperial clans. The decree contains the following exhortation:

"The members should understand that this assemblage of the Senate is an unprecedented undertaking in China, and will be the forerunner of the creation of a Parliament. They are earnestly desired to devote to it their patriotism and sincerity, to observe proper order, and to fulfil their duties in representing public opinion. Thus it is hoped that our sincere wish to effect constitutional reforms in their proper order and to aim at success may be duly satisfied."

That "proper order," as outlined in August, 1908, seems to be coming along fairly well. The Provincial Assemblies, and now the Senate, are on time, followed by decrees for the reform of the judiciary and the schemes for the institution of local government in prefections and departments. Already the Provincial Assemblies have taken themselves far more seriously than the Government wished or seems to have expected. It was the Nanking Provincial Assembly which a few months ago called attention to the Shanghai Taotai's use of the Huangpu Conservancy funds to buy up native newspapers in Shanghai, and thus contributed to getting that kind of abuse stopped. Other examples of energy by the Provincial Assemblies might be quoted, and the new Senate may yet prove equally active.——We have seen no confirmation of the reported treaty, or understanding, between Japan and Russia which is published in some journals, and which is of importance to the United States if true. As reported both Powers agree to undertake no step in advance in connection with China except by mutual agreement. Next, that Russia's policy in the East shall not be such as to endanger Japan's peculiar friendship with the United States, and that all questions between the two Powers are to be referred to the United States for counsel. It is added that Japan favors the extension of Western commerce in the East and cannot favor a Russian policy that foreign loans in China for commercial or industrial purposes are undesirable. Both Powers assert that they do not desire to remain permanently in Manchuria. Neither Power objects to proposed constitutional reforms in China. Further, if Japan concludes to sell her share in the Manchurian Railway, Russia will consent. The far-reaching character of these provisions awakens serious distrust of the truthfulness of the report.——It is announced that the Chinese Government has issued a decree making English the official language for scientific and technical education. English is by far the most widely used foreign language, and has long been the medium for trading transactions with foreigners. It has been used in mission schools, and English books have been the medium for the introduction of foreign ideas.——A sensation was caused in Japan by the discovery of a box deposited with a missionary priest at Seoul by a nephew of the ex-Emperor, containing originals of treaties between Korea and Japan and other Powers reported to the late Prince Ito as lost. The original seal of Korea, which was said to have been lost, was found in the box. The ex-Emperor's

nephew was arrested by the Japanese authorities.——A British expedition to the great Snow Mountains of Dutch New Guinea has discovered a race of pigmies averaging 51 inches in hight, belonging to the Negrito race. It had not been supposed that any such race existed there, but their presence explains some anomalous characteristics of the races in the Lesser Sunda Islands. These pigmies are now known to exist from Central Africa to the islands east of Asia, and are supposed to represent an aboriginal people which have survived only in the more inaccessible regions. A special center of dispersion for them seems to have been in the Malay Archipelago, and they are found not only in New Guinea, but also in Malacca, the Andaman Islands and in the Philippines. The discovery in Java of the *Pithecanthropus Erectus* adds to the interest of the pigmy problem. It is in Borneo that the orang-utan is found.

Various Items

The Spanish Government, under Prime Minister Canalejas, is attempting to enforce strictly the legislation affecting religious congregations, which is in line with that of France. The Prime Minister declares that these laws must be enforced at all costs, and that congregations which have not given notice of the number of their members and the condition of their finances are to be regarded as illegal and dealt with accordingly.——An immense step in religious toleration impends in Spain by the announcement that the Government intends to proclaim the abrogation of all decrees forbidding the public services of non-Catholic religious bodies. The announcement of the intention has caused great excitement and considerable opposition. Premier Canalejas found King Alfonso in sympathy with the proposal. ——The Spanish internal loan of $2,000,000 has been oversubscribed forty-three times.——Recently the Cardinal of Lyons, who is also Patriarch of Gaul, has been in Rome. It seems that he has seen the Curia on the part of the French Government and the French episcopate, in the hope of winning over Rome to accept some sort of truce with the powers that be in France. Prime Minister Briand, so it appears, is willing to come to terms with the episcopate and recognize the Catholic schools, known as free schools, provided the Government may have a limited supervision over text-books and also provided Rome consents that the Government and the episcopate arrange matters in dispute without recourse to Rome. There seems to be no question of money grants of any kind for churches or schools. The Vatican naturally balks at this last. Both the Vatican and the episcopate seem to have learned a lesson from the severe defeat of their candidates at the late elections. Well-known royalists, like Denis Cochin, proclaimed themselves loyal to the republic. Not one candidate announced himself solely as a royalist. Every candidate was a republican of one sort or another.——By a vote of 7,413 to 1,036 the canton of Basel decided upon a complete separation of Church and State. Only about one-half of the voters went to the polls. The churches retain the possession of their property and are authorized to tax their members for support of the services. The State withdraws all support for church purposes except the payment of clergymen for State hospitals and prisons. Pensions now in force in the case of retired pastors will be continued by the State. The only church not entirely satisfied with this innovation are the Roman Catholics, but these constitute a small minority in the canton. The new law goes into effect April, 1911.——The wealthy Hebrew, Bernhard Dernburg, resigned his position as Secretary of State for the German Colonies. He was greatly displeased that the Reichstag, against his advice, taxed for war contributions companies developing the African colonies. His successor is Dr. Friedrich von Lindequist, who was in 1905 Governor of Southwest Africa. ——The Egyptian final court of appeals has dismissed the appeal of Wardini, the Nationalist who murdered Butros Pasha, the Prime Minister, who is under sentence of death, a sentence which the Grand Mufti refused to confirm under Moslem law. Unless pardoned by the Khedive, which is not likely, he will be executed.

Neutralize the Panama Canal

BY DAVID J. FOSTER, M.C.

[The following article by the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives is of much timeliness and importance. A bill is already before the House to neutralize the canal, and, as preparations are already being made for an exposition either at New Orleans or San Francisco in celebration of the opening of the canal, the country will soon have to decide what it will do. It is needless to say that THE INDEPENDENT is in entire sympathy with Mr. Foster's article. It would be almost a crime against civilization in these days of Hague courts and conferences to spend millions in fortifying the canal.—EDITOR.]

THE approaching completion of the Panama Canal entails upon American diplomacy new problems of deep and far reaching significance. We are placing upon future generations the cost of the construction of the canal, which will probably amount to $500,000,000. While the canal will be a monument to our constructive genius and of peculiar importance to us from every standpoint it is nevertheless a world enterprise in which all the nations are profoundly interested. The important question confronting us is, Shall the American people, unaided, bear the burden of fortifying and protecting the canal? Shall we place upon future generations the additional burden made necessary by costly fortifications and by the maintenance of a garrison of at least 10,000 men? Shall we add the canal to our already extended coast line, thereby creating the danger of its injury or destruction by war? Or shall we call upon the nations of the world, who are to enjoy the benefits of the canal, to join with us in guaranteeing its protection, preservation and safety and the protection of vessels entering or desiring to enter it in time of war as in time of peace? The initial expense of the necessary fortifications, should we decide to fortify it, would not be less than $25,000,000; in all probability it would exceed $50,000,000. The annual expense of maintaining such fortifications 2,000 miles from home would probably amount to $5,000,000. Surely at a time when the results of war and the preparations for war consume more than 70 per cent. of our national revenue it is wise for us to pause and consider whether this additional burden may not be avoided.

When in 1901 we were preparing to undertake the vast enterprise we entered into a treaty with Great Britain relative to the complete neutralization of the canal. The preamble and Article III of this treaty are as follows:

"The United States of America and His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, and Emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end remove any objection which may arise out of the Convention of the 19th of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the 'general principle' of neutralization established in Article VIII of that Convention, . . . have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE III.

"The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed on the 28th of October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:

"1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these Rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

"2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels thru the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the Regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

"Prizes shall be in all respects subject to

the same Rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

"4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

"5. The provisions of this Article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent."

If these provisions mean anything they mean that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, we are bound by solemn treaty obligations to see to it that the canal shall be and remain forever open to British ships, in time of war as well as in time of peace. And while it is probably true that no other nation could claim any advantage by virtue of this treaty, it is also true that we have thereby placed ourselves under moral obligation to maintain an open canal for the ships of all nations at all times, in war as well as in peace.

What, if any, advantage would accrue to us from the fortification of the canal? In this connection we must keep in mind the favorable location of the canal from a military point of view. Its remoteness from the great naval powers of the world affords us an enormous advantage. In order, however, that it may be the "military asset" which some of our military experts say it should be, it is absolutely necessary that with our fleet we should control the Carribean Sea and so the Atlantic approach to the canal. Under the existing conditions, with a proper coaling station at Guantanamo or at some other convenient place, our warships afford us a control over the Atlantic entrance which is full, adequate and complete, and which would not be strengthened to any considerable degree by the establishment of land fortifications at that end of the canal. And in order to preserve the canal as a military asset it is equally important that our fleets should control the Pacific Ocean. For this reason we are fortifying at enormous expense Pearl Harbor in the Pacific Ocean. When that work shall have been completed, until conditions enormously change, we shall command with our fleet the Pacific entrance to the canal as absolutely as that on the Atlantic side. No land fortifications, however costly, would add materially to our advantage in those waters. It must be borne in mind always that a foreign fleet to become a menace to our position at Panama must have somewhere within reasonable distance a base of supplies. No fleet, however invincible, could travel from Japan to Panama, and, without the advantage of a naval station, expect to engage successfully with our warships.

Rear-Admiral Evans is quoted to the effect that with fortifications alone it would be impossible for our fleet to pass from one ocean to the other if there were a hostile fleet awaiting it; that it would be impossible for such fortifications to protect our warships until they could emerge from the canal and form in line of battle; that a hostile fleet would be able to concentrate upon each vessel as it appeared and destroy it. This is undoubtedly true as far as the Atlantic side of the canal is concerned, and there is little doubt as to the correctness of Rear-Admiral Evans's view as to the Pacific approach to the canal. With all the fortifications possible it is still apparent that in order that the canal might be of military advantage to the United States in time of war a guard of battleships at each of its entrances would be an absolute necessity. It is equally apparent that with such a guard the fortifications would be unnecessary, if not entirely useless. The proposed fortification of the canal without its neutralization would be a burden in time of peace and in time of war a source of weakness rather than of strength.

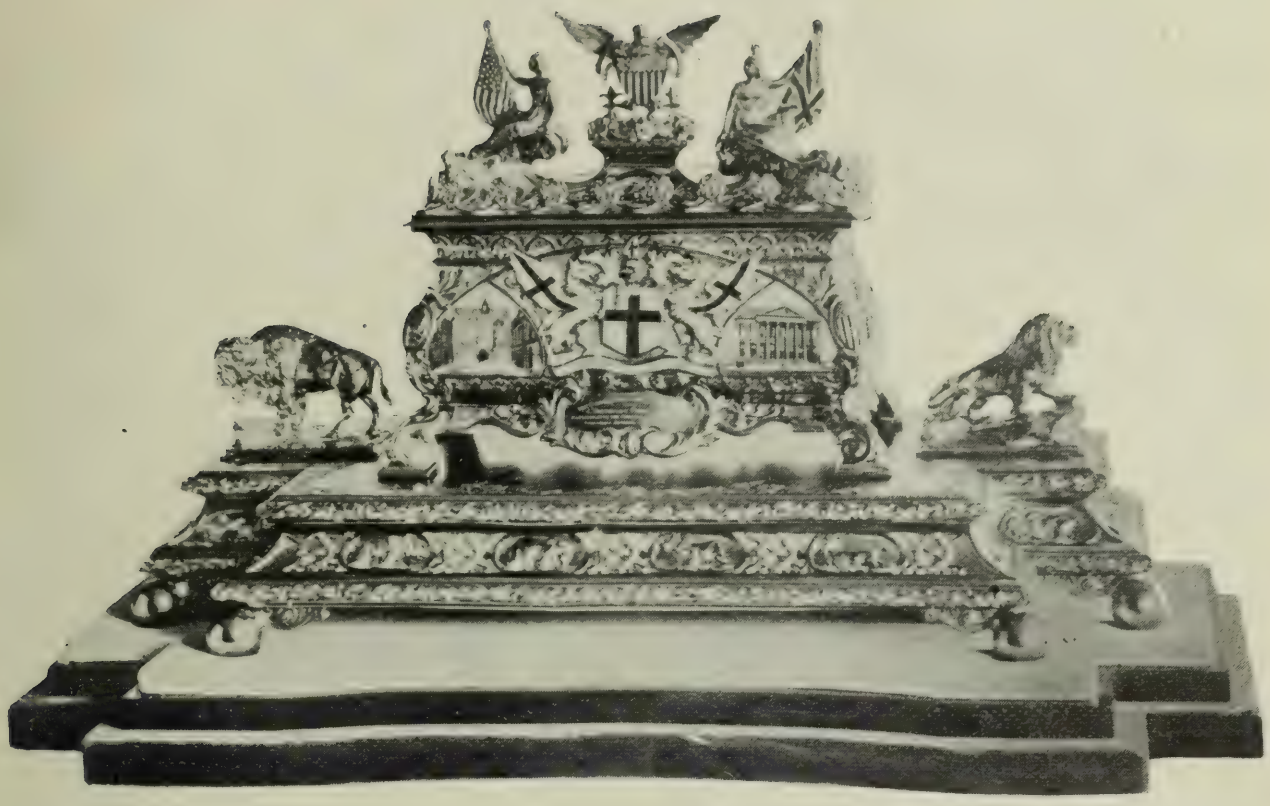
What is proposed in place of this useless expenditure of money? That our Government enter into treaty agreements with the nations of the earth similar to those now existing between the United States and Great Britain—which will never be abrogated—by means of which the canal shall be completely neutralized and our permanent task shall be limited to the ordinary work of maintaining, protecting, and policing it. To be sure, we are told by our military leaders that such treaties are of little avail; that they

are "good up to the time of the declaration of war only." But that argument should not be controlling in our twentieth century civilization. As it fell to our constructive genius to demonstrate to the world that the canal could be built and that without the sacrifice of human life, so American diplomacy should demonstrate the possibility of a world agreement so strong that it could not be broken, so lasting that it could not end. "Do you mean," some one will ask, "that our Government should enter into such treaty obligations with Japan, for instance, that if we should thereafter become engaged in war with her, her warships would have the right to pass peacefully thru the canal?" Precisely. We made just such a treaty with Great Britain before we stuck a spade into the Canal Zone. We did so because it was to our advantage to have such a treaty agreement with her. What is to be feared from such an arrangement? Rear-Admiral Evans's statement as to the difficulty we should encounter in passing our ships through the canal, even under the protection of costly fortifications, with a hostile fleet blockading the exit, applies with equal force when we reverse the situation. No Japanese warship in time of war with us would get thru the canal into the waters of the Atlantic Ocean without finding our fleet ready to deal with it before any companion ship could pass thru the canal to its support. Suppose for a moment that a private corporation, such as the old French Company, was constructing the canal. Would any one suggest that such a corporation would not see the advantage that must accrue to it by having the safety of the canal at all times guaranteed? Yet no one can deny that it would be equally advantageous for the United States to have such an international guaranty.

But suppose that we had such an international guaranty and that we became involved in war with some nation, and that, defying its obligations, it should send a fleet to injure or blockade the canal, what redress would we have? The answer is, first of all, that in case of war, fortifications or no fortifications, our battleships would be stationed at each entrance of the canal. The second answer is that, until conditions enormously change, a hostile fleet with no naval station within reasonable distance would find it difficult even to annoy us in connection with the canal. Again, the answer is that this international guaranty should be so strong that any interference with the canal would be an act of hostility against all the rest of the world. Finally, the answer is that the rest of the world would join us in exacting such indemnity as would deter all others from disregarding their treaty obligations in that behalf. The neutralization of the canal would mean that it would cease to be an object of attack.

This is no untried method of protecting a great waterway. The nations of the Old World have established a precedent and set an example, which we will do well to observe and follow. In 1888 Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and Turkey signed a convention providing that "the Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open in time of war as in time of peace to every vessel of commerce or of war without distinction of flag." Ten years later when we were at war with Spain we desired to send warships thru that canal. There was some apprehension as to whether objection would be made to our doing so in view of the fact that, while Spain was a party to the above mentioned treaty, we were not. Our Government directed Mr. Hay, our Ambassador in London, to ascertain the attitude of the Government of Great Britain. Mr. Hay promptly reported that "the attitude of the British Government is that we are unquestionably entitled to the use of the canal for warships." It is not always true that "such treaties are good up to the time of the declaration of war only." What the Old World has done the New World can do. The United States stands for peace. The canal is a peace enterprise. Its greatest function is to further the commerce of the world. Let us make it forever a great highway of peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Mr. Roosevelt's Casket

The Freedom of the City of London, which was presented to Mr. Roosevelt last week, was handed to him in a magnificent gold and jeweled casket. The general outline of the box is oblong, the front and reverse being divided into four panels containing enamel painted views of the Guildhall, the Mansion House, St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower Bridge. The space between the two front panels is occupied by the arms of the City of London, in enamel, with an ornamental shield below, upon which the following inscription is engraved:

> "Presented by the Corporation of the City of London to Theodore Roosevelt, Ex-President of the United States of America. Guildhall, London, 31st May, 1910."

At each of the four corners of the casket a shield is placed, upon which are enameled the arms of Great Britain, the City of London, the United States of America, and the Union Jack. The center of the lid is occupied by a trophy of festoons and other ornaments, which support the American Eagle, with the Stars and Stripes in enamel, the monogram of the recipient being shown in fine diamonds and sapphires. An important feature of the casket is the two beautifully modeled figures seated at either end of the lid, one allegorical of America, holding the national flag, and the other representing Britannia, holding the Union Jack. The base on which the casket rests has extended platforms, on one of which stands a finely modeled American bison, and on the other a model of a lion.

Woman as a Metonymy

BY ANNIE G. PORRITT

[The theory propounded by Mrs. Porritt that man is the emotional sex is so novel that we considered it desirable to have it discussed by a competent authority and necessarily by a man since the author states that the article is intended exclusively to be read by men. Professor Ward has shown in his sociological work that the feminine sex fills a higher rôle in the scheme of nature, from the spider up, than has hitherto been assigned her.—EDITOR.]



THIS is an article written by a woman, but intended exclusively for men; for it is an attempt to explain woman, and women do not need to have themselves explained. A woman is not a mystery to women. It is only men who find our sex a problem, a paradox, an insoluble and inexplicable riddle. And all this mystery and lack of understanding are wholly unnecessary. Woman is neither very profound nor very intricate. There is no reason on earth why men should not understand woman—or rather there would be no reason if men could be content to take her simply and literally. Instead of that men persist in approaching her as a figure of speech, and it is because they then expect a figure of speech to be literally accurate, that they fall into errors and mistakes concerning the nature and character of women.

In any other case, when a man is making a study of anything, animal, vegetable or mineral, he approaches the object of study in a spirit of detachment. He treats it wholly objectively, and his feelings are not allowed to intrude upon his intellect. He is thus able to form correct estimates of the nature and qualities which present themselves; to classify the object of his study, and to form correct judgments concerning it. With regard to woman, ever since men and women have existed, the emotions aroused by women in men have interfered with any clear understanding of the less emotional by the more emotional sex. Women being of much cooler and less excitable nature, have in this respect an advantage; as they have been able with detachment to study the character of man. True they have used the knowledge which they have acquired often very selfishly. They have learned to coax and manage, to govern by indirection and to exert an influence which often becomes tyranny. Still, sometimes the clear understanding which they have been able to acquire of the virtues and the shortcomings of their mates, and of mankind generally, has given them a broad-minded tolerance, a wise and quiet patience, which has enabled them to submit to much injustice and even to ill usage without losing all affection or kindliness for their oppressors. Roughly speaking, therefore, women may be divided into two classes—those who understand men and use their knowledge to establish their own authority and to get their own way—those who influence men by indirection, and those who understand men, and thru a large understanding are able to make allowances for their shortcomings, while giving them credit for their good qualities. The women who do not understand men are too few to form a class. Nor must the modern rebellious woman be put under this heading. Her revolt against present conditions is not a result of lack of understanding, but of a still clearer and more wide-minded knowledge, both of men and women, and an intense and burning desire to put an end to the war of the sexes which must go on until justice and equality take the place of male dominance, tempered by female influence.

It has already been intimated that man's lack of understanding of woman is due to too great an admixture of emotion in his judgments. It remains to show how this emotional element has affected his intellect. I have headed this article "Woman as a Metonymy," and it is from the point of view indicated by this title that I shall try to explain my sex. A metonymy is a figure of speech, I was taught in my school days, in which a part is taken for the whole; one article

for another with which it is commonly associated; or, what is chiefly to the purpose here, an emotion for the object which arouses it. The metonymy is all pervading in our emotional life. It often affects the estimate that parents form of their children; it builds up false characters of each other to the young lovers; it makes one's enemy an object worthy of abhorrence. But it seems to be only in the case of man's estimate of woman that it is the means of permanently obscuring the character and nature of the whole range of beings to which it is applied, and of making it an impossibility for a whole class ever to attain to a correct knowledge of these beings.

In forming his estimate of woman, a man never seems able to free his mind from the idol of the metonymy. With regard to women, love and its correlative hate, adoration and contempt, are too strong to allow a man clear-sighted vision; and women are continually loved, admired, hated and despised, not for what they are in themselves in nature and character, but on account of the emotions which they may, however innocently or ignorantly, inspire in a man. The strongest human passion that can be aroused in man is love of woman. So strong a passion is of course liable to irregularities and abuse, and every abuse brings its retribution. Thus, as a metonymy woman becomes a lure of the evil one, an emissary of the devil, something to be shunned and abhorred, to be forever abjured by the ascetic who would save his soul by self-denial. So too to the man who has allowed his passions to degrade him, woman becomes a thing of contempt, something so low and vile as to be beneath human level and certainly unworthy of full human rights. On the other hand, to the lover and to the man who has succeeded in preserving intact his illusions concerning women, woman is an angel, something above human level, something too pure and bright to be allowed to come into contact with the commonplace and sordid details of daily life.

Whichever way it is, the living, breathing woman, the honest, human woman, who cares little for illegitimate influence, but who pants for human companionship and a share in the real things of life, suffers. She resents being placed on a pedestal almost as much as she resents being trodden down into the mire. She has no desire to bend men to her will, by the exertion of her sex influence; to twist them around her dainty little finger. Nor does she wish to be carried on the shoulders of the man she loves—merely a burden, not a helper in the great work of life and living. She wants to be on her feet, putting out all her powers, and using all her faculties, side by side, with her comrade, man—a place which would readily be accorded her, if men could only understand that she is human, that in most respects she is a being of like feelings and passions as themselves, and that the misunderstandings that arise are due not to her complexity or her unreality, but to the fact that men have built up a character for her out of their own emotions—the emotions which she arouses in them—and that they are then utterly perplexed because the real woman refuses to be fitted into the framework which they have prepared for her.

One example of this misunderstanding can be found in the well-known but lying lines—written of course by a man—"Man's love is of his life a thing apart, 'Tis woman's whole existence." Now there never was a woman, outside of man's imagination, to whom love of some man was the whole of existence. As a matter of fact—one that every psychologist will confirm—while women may in general, and probably largely owing to circumstances, be more faithful in love than men, love with them is a passion much less strong and less absorbing. Man has done his best to make marriage the whole of existence to women, by restricting women to this one trade, if they are to make a respectable livelihood. But marriage and love are by no means synonymous, and every one will allow that a woman usually keeps her self-possession and her balance, when in love, much more than does a man. A woman with a home and children is fortunately rarely wholly unhappy, even if neglected or actually ill-used by her husband; and most women are capable of filling their lives pretty full of interest and happiness long after the glow of love's young dream has faded away.

The attribution of emotionalism to women as a sexual characteristic is another example of the metonymy. Women arouse emotion in men, consequently emotion especially belongs to their character. And yet a very momentary consideration of men and women will lead to the conviction that men's emotions are characteristically deeper and more easily stirred than are the emotions of women. In politics, in religion, in business, in the pursuit of wealth or pleasure, men show an intensity, an eagerness, an *acharnement*, which is rarely equaled by women. If, as is evident, men have surpassed women in great achievements, in building up colossal fortunes; in epoch-making discoveries, and inventions; in monuments of literature and of art, is not this due not so much to any superiority of intellect as to greater driving force which men have available for their work on account of their more powerful emotions? If the differences between men and women are calmly and carefully examined, which so far, for lack of a mixed jury of men and women, they can scarcely be said to have been, is it not probable that the basal difference will be found to lie in the greater emotionalism of man? Certainly if the reason for man's misunderstanding of woman be analysed, it will be found to be due chiefly to this emotionalism, and to the consequent tendency of men, with eyes able only to see thru the mists of feeling and passion, to regard woman, not as a human being, but as a figure of speech.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The Historical View of Woman

BY LESTER F. WARD, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF "DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY," "PURE SOCIOLOGY," ETC.

THAT men do not fully understand women is only a part of the wider truth that mankind do not understand themselves. Neither sex understands either itself or the other sex. Tho man is doubtless the proper study of mankind, all the study of man since Pope's day has taught mankind very little about man. This article of Mrs. Porritt is an excellent illustration of this.

The only way to understand the sexes is to learn their history and the history of sex itself. This carries the student back not merely to the remotest ages of the human race, but to the beginnings of life itself.* Such preparation is not vouchsafed to the present generation, which, in its exclusive study of "the humanities," wholly neglects the study of humanity.

The writer of this article, tho a keen observer of human nature, seems to be as innocent of the historical perspective as the rest of the world.

There are many paradoxes besides the one that Mrs. Porritt points out, viz., that women are less emotional than men in the sense that they are "of a much cooler and less excitable nature." It does seem strange to any one capable of seeing things "objectively" that woman should be proverbially regarded as "fickle and changeable" (*varium et mutabile*), when she is clearly the conservative element in society, and the balance-wheel, as it were, of the race. All this shows that no amount of evidence can change a current opinion. The current philosophy is not based on evidence. It is based on historical events. It is a social structure that has been developed in much the same way that organic structures have been developed, and reason has no more to do with the one than with the other. The opinions that men entertain relative to women are no more the result of their rational faculty than is the color of their eyes or hair, and they can no more change those opinions by taking thought than an Ethiopian can change his skin or a leopard his spots.

The "male dominance" of which Mrs.

*See "The Past and Future of the Sexes" in this journal for March, 1906 (Vol. LX, No. 2988, pp. 541-545); "Pure Sociology," New York, 1903 (2d Ed., 1907), Chapter XIV.

Porritt speaks comes down to us from the remote age of androcracy which supervened upon the metronymic period in prehistoric times. It is capable of a historic explanation, as are all the other stages in the history of the sexes. Its present form is very mild compared with earlier forms, and the progress that has taken place in the mitigation of woman's condition is the surprising fact, rather than the existing inequalities. But this, of course, should not deter any one from striving for the ultimate removal of those inequalities. That this progress is more rapid now than ever before there is no doubt, and it will probably go on, like most other forms of progress, at an accelerated rate. The direction which it should take at present is that of securing woman's economic independence. This first of all problems Mrs. Porritt does not so much as allude to.

As regards the relative emotionalism of the two sexes, much might be said. While it does seem to be true that in matters of love woman's attitude toward man is more calm and controlled than man's attitude toward woman, it cannot be safely inferred from this that woman is less emotional than man. Her rôle has always been that of selection, and her attitude is naturally defensive. Her long schooling in this line has made her the cautious sex, while man is essentially reckless. This must not be mistaken for greater rational deliberation in women. It is the manner in which they have evolved, and is no more rational than man's aggressiveness. Both may be called instinctive. When it comes to the really "objective" or "detached" study of things in general, there is no comparison between the sexes. The male sex is almost the only one capable of this. Women, as has been often pointed out, take little interest in abstract questions, questions which do not concern their personal well-being or the safety of their charge. This can also be explained historically, and is not a necessary condition, but can be and is being altered by the scientific training of women.

Most writers of both sexes regard woman as the more highly developed sex from the affective side. Comte called her the *"sexe aimant."* The "lying lines," quoted by Mrs. Porritt, and, as she says, "written of course by a man" (Byron), are exactly paralleled by those of a woman, Madame de Staël, perhaps written earlier, where she says that "love is the history of a woman's life; it is an episode in man's."

Mrs. Porritt is of course obliged to admit that most human achievement has been the work of men, and her explanation is characteristic of the unhistorical method of treating such questions, viz., as "due, not so much to any superiority of intellect, as to greater driving force which men have available for their work on account of their more powerful emotions." That certainly is a strained explanation. But is there any truth in it at all? It may be admitted that man's sexual emotions, in common with those of the male sex of all species, are more acute, more imperative, and more powerful than those of woman, but can the same be said of his other emotions? Probably not, and only a very small part of achievement is connected with the sexual emotion. But achievement is not the result of emotion. A certain amount of interest and even of enthusiasm is essential, but, given this, the real work is that of intelligence, skill, training and equipment for it. Even genius is largely the product of opportunity.

John Stuart Mill, tho the proper data for such a study did not exist in his day, saw the true explanation of woman's inferiority in the great lines of human effort. He justly said that women had had no chance to show what they could do, that they were not professionally trained for anything, as men are, that they were therefore virtually all amateurs, and that the only just comparison would be of all women with amateur men. Such a comparison would certainly be creditable to women, for it may be said of amateur men, much more truly than of women as a whole, that they have accomplished nothing in the work of the world.

But when we bring the searchlight of history to bear on this question it becomes one of the simplest in the whole range of evolutionary problems. The race has lived under the androcentric philosophy since long before the dawn of recorded events. Vast prehistoric

stretches of the androcratic régime prepared the way for the patriarchal system, and woman was loaded with the whole weight of that system before history began. The earliest literature is permeated with it, from the Code of Manu to the Eumenides of Æschylus. It created the *patria potestas* and the Salic Law. It cropped out thru medieval history in codes and pandects, in papal bulls and Witch Hammers. Woman, as Mrs. Porritt says, became "a lure of the evil one, an emissary of the devil, something to be shunned and abhorred, to be forever abjured by the ascetic who would save his soul by self-denial." Under such an incubus what could woman do? There was nothing for her to live for. None of the great vistas of fame were in sight of her. No avenues of renown or even of happiness were open to her. The codes of law discriminated against her at every point. She could propagate the species or she could go into a convent, but beyond this her life was barred. The utter absurdity of expecting any great achievement from a sex thus circumscribed would seem to be apparent to any rational being. Still worse is the tendency to blame the sex for it, or to impute it to any natural inferiority. But, as remarked at the outset, men's judgments on such questions are not based on evidence or logic or any form of reason. They are the products of the system of thought that has been evolved during the history of mankind. It is also unfortunately true that the kind of education that is doled out, even still today, and in the highest institutions we have, fails to enlighten even the few who could and would reason, on the simple historical facts which so perfectly account for the present relations of the sexes.

Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Theodore Roosevelt

BY MOSES E. CLAPP

United States Senator from Minnesota.

WE do not have to go far to find the basis of the confidence of the American people in Theodore Roosevelt, when we consider his character and his relation to the thought and purpose of the American people.

Free government must rest upon the proposition that such government reflects the will of the people and develops according to their purpose. Under this principle leadership reflects such purpose. In fact, leadership involves a knowledge of the forces to be led relating to existing conditions. Thus, great leaders have arisen at a time and with a disposition related to forces and conditions by which they have been able to crystallize such force. Such leadership, of course, accentuates the force to be led, and when the leader is the incarnation of the thought or purpose which underlies the forces and possesses a strong personality, he not only crystallizes such thought and purpose into concrete forces, but materially adds to it. This explains the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. American thought was ripe for the declaration that this Government is greater than any of the agencies created under its sanction. Turn over as you will all the issues which have come to be known as the Roosevelt policies, and the underlying issue, after all, is simply this: The Government itself is greater than any of its authorized instrumentalities.

Some leaders must study conditions, that they may adapt their views to such condition, but it was not necessary for Mr. Roosevelt to sink the plummet into the current of public thought to sound its depth, ascertain its direction or measure its force, for he was himself a part of that thought and purpose. Taking the leadership of purpose dear to the American heart, being in absolute harmony with the purpose and object, his splendid personality not only making it a concrete force, but materially adding to that force, it is no wonder that the American people retain absolute confidence in him.

Washington, D. C.

The Permanent Wealth of the Nation

A Commencement Address

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN, LL.D.

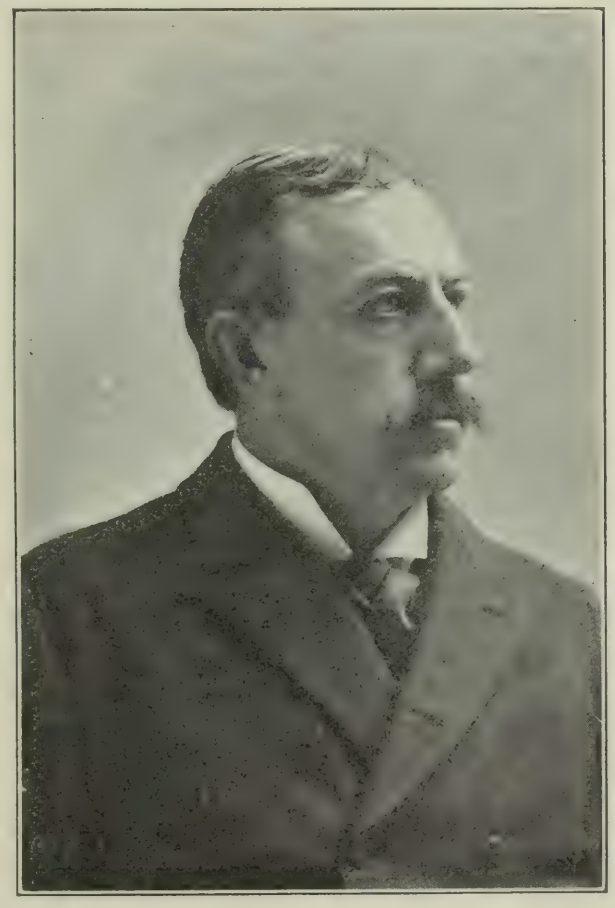
President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

NOT long ago died, in Washington, Simon Newcomb, astronomer and philosopher. It was said of him: "He left a record wholly blameless and wholly salutary, whose work added to the permanent wealth of nations."

At the same time died Edward H. Harriman, promoter and financier, likewise great and likewise effective, whose life and work added largely to our nation's wealth.

But the riches they produced were not like in kind. The permanent wealth of nations, like the kingdom of God, another name for the same thing, is within ourselves. It is not measured by outside accumulations.

The activities of the scholar, the clear-headed, broad-minded man of science, have added to the permanent achievement of the human race. Men know and think more clearly because Simon Newcomb thought clearly. Men act more wisely because they think more clearly; and all this because Simon Newcomb was wise, courageous and productive. We are all the better off, more or less, for his life, and this in proportion to the loftiness of our own ideals and the degree in which our lives have come into contact with his work.



DAVID STARR JORDAN.

Harriman was a wise man, too. He saw ends from the beginning, and he achieved the results he aimed for. He had his reward. He made the despised Union Pacific and the abused Southern Pacific a continuous and valuable piece of property. He added to his own wealth, to the wealth of the railroad, to the wealth of various associates, and incidentally to the wealth or at least to the early development of the Great West.

In part this would have come without him, in a sooner or later time. In larger part, it is a matter of absolute indifference to the human race whether it ever came or not. In other words, in those matters in which "the permanent wealth of nations" is concerned, in the long future of mental and spiritual development, the name of Harriman finds no place. The name of Newcomb in the same connection will stand in large letters among those who by life and influence have made this a broader and a better world, or who have helped us to see better what a broad and beautiful world this really is. We may easily conceive that in the next generation the name of Harriman will be chiefly remembered, not for his wealth nor his mastery of railroads, but rather for the noble record left by the scientific observers who took part in the Harriman expedition to Alaska. In like fashion the time will come when the name of Carnegie will not be associated with steel and

iron, and even that of Rockefeller will not suggest Standard Oil or the association of monopolies. The Carnegie Institution and the Carnegie Foundation will outlast these things, and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research represents one of the wisest and most far-reaching uses to which any man's money can ever be put.

This discussion may serve as a text for the thesis that there are now, and always have been, all over the civilized world, men who add to the permanent wealth of nations their intellectual and moral resources, and the extension of sanity, of cleanliness and of justice. It goes without saying that the men who accomplish these results do not work for money. They do not work for self alone, nor for immediate results. Theirs is the far future, the future which comes it may be long after the workers are themselves forgotten. In their work they find their own reward. And a second thesis is this, that men of this type, now and ever, outweigh in influence the other types of men. In the endless struggle which humanity has had against caste and privilege, against plunder and injustice, the man who works for the larger end wins always the final success. It may not appear so today nor tomorrow, nor at the end of the century, nor at this or any other stage of the game—but the game is not yet finished.

All the acquisitions of man, Emerson tells us, "are the victories of the good brain and the brave heart. The world belongs to the energetic, belongs to the wise. It is in vain to make a paradise but for good men."

In God's world those efforts only last which meet with his august approval. In other words, that which endures is that which deserves to endure, because it helps in the conduct of life. What man can accomplish must be wrought on his fellowman. Only man is plastic in man's hands. The universe is too big for us; the tough old world has held its way for centuries of eons. We can neither make it nor mar it. Wave and storm, sunshine and song, tornado and torrent, comet and earthquake, all these things will take care of themselves. Life is the only material our hands are strong enough to hold. The only permanent mark we can make is on the lives of men. Whatever makes men better, stronger, saner, more just, more gentle and more happy, this is what counts. This is all that can add to "the permanent wealth of nations."

When they hung John Brown fifty years ago, many blamed him for resisting the power of the law, throwing away his life and getting nothing for it. He could not, as Thoreau said at the time, "get even a vote of thanks or a pair of boots for doing this." "He could not get four and sixpence a day for being hung, take the year around." But John Brown was not looking for a vote of thanks. It was not for four and sixpence a day that he stood between force and its helpless victims. It was to illuminate the nature of slavery. It was to help his fellow citizens to read the story of their institutions in the light of history. "You can get more," Thoreau goes on to say, "in your market (at Concord) for a quart of milk than you can get for a quart of blood, but yours is not the market heroes carry their blood to." The great, the strong, the sane, the pure, those who have ennobled our race by being part of it, have not been paid by the day or by the quart, not by riches, nor fame nor power, nor anything that man can give. The tragedy of St. Helena lay not in the failure of gigantic plans, the collapse of empire, but in the futility of the aim to which effort was directed. The story of Harper's Ferry, the body moldering while the soul goes marching on, is not recorded in history as tragedy.

It is said that Alexander sighed for more worlds to conquer when he had subdued his ill-armed neighbors in a little corner of the earth. Other worlds lay all about, and he knew nothing of their existence. The secrets of the rocks he had never suspected. He had no curiosity for the movements of the stars. The mystery of life—its endless variety, its perennial unity—were no more to him than to a jackal. Steam, electricity, the growth of trees, the marvel of human consciousness, all these had no existence to Alexander the Great. The only conquest he knew—that of men's bodies—went but a little way. The great world of men, even in his day, was beyond his knowledge. The great actual universe, the heavens that declare the

glory of God, lay about him in majestic invisibility. His world was a very small one, and he had done but a very petty thing in a very little corner.

The demand for more worlds to conquer is not a sign of greatness. It is the stamp of ignorance. It is a mark of provinciality. It indicates that nothing worth while is yet accomplished. There is always enough that a man can do. "There is always room for the man of force, and he makes room for many." No Lincoln ever sighed for more nations to save and unify; no Luther for more churches to purify; no Darwin that Nature had no more hidden secrets for him to probe to their depths; no Agassiz for a broader universe in which to trace the thoughts of God.

In test of these propositions on the practical side, we may look over the history of our own country in search of the names of men whose total influence has been a civilizing power, whose lives have added to "the only permanent wealth of nations." It is not hard to find such names. Many of them have been recorded in large letters on the pages of our history. Cities have been named for these in public life. Counties in State after State record the names of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Hancock, Jay, Monroe, Marshall, Carroll, Clinton, Henry, Randolph, Madison and the rest, down to Lincoln, wisest of all, after whom the roll of the counties is full. Each of these names represents some addition, large or small, to the development of democracy, to the permanent wealth of nations.

There is an ingenious and useful book, called "Who's Who in America," which gives us each year the names and a short history of some thousands of men in the republic who have acquired temporary or permanent note or notoriety, or who have added something worth while to the permanent wealth of nations. Some among these have been merely caught in the flitting limelight. Others have a single talent of such a character as to have attracted their neighbors' attention. But besides these thousands in "Who's Who," we know that hundreds of thousands of others, equally worthy in the aggregate, are going their way, unheralded and unnoticed save to those with whom they have close personal relations. These men, who are not "who," who fill no place in the biographical dictionaries, who stir no patriotic pride when their names are called—they are the substance of our nation, the units of which civilization is built. And so long as these units are sound, we need have no fear for the future of the republic, built of such materials. All of these are potential heroes; any one of these may at some time stand out from his fellows so as to catch the world's eye. But whether this shall happen or not, each man who holds his place, who does his own part without shirking, without overreaching, has helped to clinch the future of democracy, and in his degree has added something to the permanent wealth of nations. And of like substance with these common men are those of larger grasp and keener intelligence, who form the natural leaders, the scientific experts, of enlightened democracy.

We of today are building on the work of those who went before. We enter into their labors and their possibilities are our actualities. For the men of the past century, there is no "Who's Who" to point out whom we should praise, admire or emulate. Just now we are having a peculiar revival of interest in their various careers and in their many lines of work.

A gift has been made to the University of the City of New York of a Hall of Fame, whereon each panel shall be inscribed with the name of a great American. These are chosen from among those no longer living, by the franchise of a hundred electors, still living, each elector vouched for by the editor of "Who's Who."

The Hall of Fame is thus described:

"A colonnade five hundred feet in length looking towards the Palisades and the Harlem and Hudson river valleys. The exclusive use of the colonnade is to serve as a hall of fame for great Americans. One hundred and fifty panels will be provided for inscriptions. Fifty of these were to be inscribed in 1900, provided fifty names shall be approved by the two bodies of judges. At the close of every five years thereafter, five additional panels will be proprovided so that the entire number may be completed by A. D. 2000."

A second general election to fill the panels left unoccupied takes place very soon. The field is an open primary, in which the men and women of the present urge

the claims of men and women of the past. Only a few names, like those of Washington and Lincoln, of Emerson and Lowell, of Agassiz and Audubon, compel the vote of every elector. For the rest, the nominations interest us more than the final election.

Statesmen in abundance, from the first to the last, we record, altho in all time and in all lands the existence of statesmen has been obscured by the swarm of politicians. They crowd about the statesman like suckers about a stalk of corn. The shoot that finally reaches maturity, that is the real cornstalk. The public man that lasts, he is the statesman.

Our soldiers have not been professional warriors, who have exalted their terrible trade. They have been men of ourselves, men of peace, for the most part only too glad to escape from the cruel necessities of fratricidal war. And among these, North and South, there are some on whose nobility all electors must agree.

The longest roll and the one most typical of America is our list of great inventors and engineers. The vast resources of a new country lead men to consider how best to make these resources available. The sons of pioneers inherit the power of making the most of themselves and their surroundings.

Great business men we have had in abundance, but until the results of business are placed at the people's disposal, business bears little relation to the permanent wealth of nations.

Gold must be exchanged for truth before civilization can accept it as a commodity of continuing value. Permanent wealth has a different standard of measurement from that used by Dun and Bradstreet.

Great teachers, great preachers, great men of science, America has had in her share, altho the form which research has naturally taken has been that of exploration rather than experiment. The work of the closet is not done by men whose open door discloses three thousand miles of virgin territory.

But the very names of our candidates for the panels of the Hall of Fame are inspiring. In their varied power they are in themselves a history and a vindication of democracy.

Take them—the As and Bs—as they stand in alphabetical order: Adams (four of them, the third the greatest), Alexander, Asbury, Astor, Bache, Baird, Bancroft, Beaumont, Beecher (two, besides a sister), Benton, Blaine, Blair, Boone, Booth, Bowditch, Brainerd, Brewster, Bushnell, Bryant, Phillips Brooks and John Brown. The roll goes on and the history is unfinished, but in the hall of fame of the past, the "Who's Who" of today, and best of all, in the promise of the young men and young women who are pressing on, we find the guarantee of the strength of the republic, of its share in the permanent wealth of nations.

It is no part of my purpose to discuss the nature of greatness, or to indicate those men in any field to whom we should turn in gratitude or in emulation. I have wished only to sound a note of hope. Now and ever, our country has had her share of men whose lives have intensified and clarified human knowledge, whose example has strengthened human action. "The permanent wealth of nations" is growing under our hands, and it is for us as university men to do our part in its extension.

We stand at a turning point in our political history. Factionalism and sectionalism have been swallowed up in the larger concern of a larger national life. The government by parties, so long supposed to be a vital necessity in free government, is passing away. In future we shall be governed by the demands of the nation. We are interested, not in party success, but in the welfare of our people. The minor questions of party advantage, of party solidarity, of party domination, have given way to the pressure of national duties, of national accomplishment, and the university men of our country are taking the lead in this beneficent change. When next they publish the "Who's Who" in sound patriotism and good citizenship, may the men of Stanford never be found wanting. The chief needs of our nation today, in so far as they are related to our government, may be summed up in these four: Justice, Sanitation, Temperance, Peace. And the first duty of every public man is found in loyalty to the needs and the liberties of the people.

STANFORD, CAL.



THE HOUSE AND A PORTION OF THE GARDEN.

An Historic Italian-American Villa

BY SALVATORE CORTESI

[The remarkable old Villa Palmieri which, as Mr. Cortesi says, has recently passed into the possession of an American, is of great historic and artistic interest. If we are not mistaken, the American owner is Mr. James E. Ellsworth, of this city.—EDITOR.]

ITALY is celebrated not only for her ancient monuments, her art treasures and her churches, but also for her villas, some of which are bound up in the history of the centuries and contain monuments, art treasures and even chapels. The best examples of these magnificent creations of the Middle Ages are the Villa Borghese, the Colonna Gardens, the Doria-Pamphili Villa, the Villa Medici and the Villa Corsini in Rome. All contain masterpieces of gardening and architecture, together with unequaled fountains and precious collections of paintings and statuary.

Tho Tuscany for some time could not rival Rome in luxurious villas and gardens, it is interesting to recall how its best villa was created. In the middle of the fifteenth century Luca Pitti, the powerful opponent of the Medici, envious that the famous Filippo Strozzi should have built a palace so generally admired and considered the largest of the time, exclaimed: "It shall be so no longer; I will build a larger. The palace of Strozzi shall be measured to stand within my court, and every one of my windows shall be as large as his portal." He carried out his boast. This palace was designed by Brunelleschi, but he ruined himself in the process, leaving, however, a structure which, together with the Boboli gardens added later on,



THE ORIGINAL DOOR OF THE OLDEST WING.
Thirteenth century. With Fini coat-of-arms.

has made his name celebrated even to our days. An older, and from an historic-literary point of view more precious, edifice near Florence is the Villa Palmieri, which in 1907 was bought by an American, of New York, and was admirably restored in the most minute particulars, so that it has now returned to its ancient glory. The villa dates as far back as 1259; it stands only two miles from Florence on the southern slope of a hill bathed at its foot by the torrent Mugnone, having near by an altitude where was Dante's villa, which afterward passed to the Portinari, the family of Beatrice, and where a well is still preserved beside which the great poet wrote and meditated. The Villa Palmieri originally belonged to the family of Cione di Fini, a noble house entirely devoted to literary pursuits and inscribed in Florence among the Guild of the Linen Weavers. This was only nominal, however, as at that time it was necessary to join a guild to enjoy certain privileges of citizenship. Dante himself was in the guild of physicians and apothecaries for a similar reason. Then the villa was called *Schifanoia,* a name not uncommon to Tuscan villas, and which signified "avoid care."

The most important event in connection with this now truly royal residence is that recounted by Boccaccio. It was the spot where the seven lovely girls and three young men met during the plague which ravaged Florence in 1348, each telling one tale a day, and thus forming that group of one hundred stories comprised in the "Decameron" which won its author the title of "Father of Italian Prose," as Dante was that of poetry. In the "Decameron" Boccaccio describes the villa and ends by saying: "Its beautiful order, its flowers, and its sparkling fountain gave so much pleasure that all began to affirm that if Paradise were on this earth they could not imagine what other form it could have but that of this garden, nor could they think what other beauty might be added to it."

Shortly afterward the villa was bought by Nuccio Solosmei, a member of one of the oldest and noblest Florentine families, whose tombs were in the Piazza del Duomo. It was while walking among these tombs that Guido Cavalcanti, Dante's friend, used to compose his poems. Besides other additions the Solosmei put three coats of arms over the door, with three faces, which could be seen in a reproduction of the villa still in existence in 1800. These three faces, according to some writers, were the portraits of the three young men who told the tales of the "Decameron," and perhaps were the cause of the villa being called "Tre Visi" (three faces) for four

centuries. According to others the name "Tre Visi" came from a bas-relief representing the heads of the Trinity which once existed there; and according to still others, from an effigy of Janus, which once adorned the grounds. The latter theory, however, is fallacious, as Janus is usually represented with two faces, never with three.

Matteo Palmieri, who was above everything a scholar, bought the villa in July, 1454, because it inspired him to write and study. His family had come to Tuscany from Germany at the beginning of the re-establishment of the Holy Roman Empire, in the eighth and ninth centuries. The legend about the origin of the name Palmieri is interesting. Otto I came from Germany into Italy to fight against Berengarius IV and defeated him. Pope Agapitus II sent a palm to Otto as a symbol of the peace which would follow his success. Otto was so proud of the gift that he asked the best of his knights to carry it around the town as a triumph, and from that time he who carried it was called Palmiere (palm bearer), to whom Otto gave the Castle del Rasoio (of the Razor) in Tuscany, so called from the sharp edge of the hill on which it was built. The Palmiere married an Italian girl, but the jealousy of the neighbors was so powerful that his castle was attacked and destroyed. His descendants, the Palmieri, went to live in Florence and owned a house at the Canto alle Rondini (corner of the swallows) which still stands. Having lost all their fortune, they then started a pharmacy, which flourishes to this day and which is still known as the Farmacia del Canto alle Rondini, the oldest drug store in Florence. The Palmieri occupied prominent positions in the Government of Florence. They represented the republic at the courts of the other potentates of the time. Their coat of arms consisted of a palm between two lions, and was for a long time conspicuous on the façade of their house, and on a wall of the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, where they had their private chapel. On the front of the house was also, from 1460 to 1832, a bust of Matteo Palmieri, by Donatello, which was taken down because the boys of the streets had thrown stones at it and injured it. It is at present preserved in the National Museum of Florence. It cost 75 zecchini or about $200. It is now invaluable.

After having bought the villa Matteo Palmieri retired to it, and for several years was absorbed in writing some treatises, the most important being "De Captivitate Pisarum," on the conquest of Pisa by the Florentine army; "De Vita



THE OLD STAIRS.
Thirteenth century. Hole of observation in ceiling at foot.

Nicolai Acciaioli," a biography of his friend Acciaioli, and a contemporary history. The most interesting of his books, however, is the "Città di Vita" ("City of Life"), a poem a hundred cantos long, written in triplets. It was inspired by the platonic philosophy and describes the author's own fantastic voyage to the Elysian fields, whither the Cumæan Sibyl is his guide, and teaches him the origin and final destiny of the human soul. Marsilio Ficino, the great platonic philosopher, called Matteo Palmieri "Poeta theologicus," and Leonardo Dati, Bishop of Massa, said that his poem was "almost divine," but it was never published. Matteo sealed it up and gave it to the proconsul of the Guild of Notaries, to be opened after his death. In 1475, at his funeral, it was laid on his coffin as a token of great honor and glory to the dead poet, but when the poem was known the Inquisition said it was contaminated by the heresy of Origen, the great theologian of the ancient Church, and wanted to burn the book and the author's body. However, thru the intervention of the Government of the republic this was prevented and the poem, altho somewhat damaged by the flood of 1557, is still preserved in a cupboard by itself in the famous Laurentian Library of Florence.

Sandro Botticelli, the famous painter, was a constant visitor at Villa Palmieri at the time of Matteo Palmieri, who loved to be surrounded by artists and literary men. The latter ordered of Botticelli a painting representing the Assumption of the Virgin for the Palmieri chapel, in the Church of San Pier Maggiore, and in the picture Matteo Palmieri and his wife were portrayed as kneeling in the foreground at the sides. This picture also having been accused of heresy, after Matteo's death was carried to Villa Palmieri and walled up until the beginning of the nineteenth century,



THE LARGE DINING ROOM.

when it was sold, passing after several changes into the hands of the Duke of Hamilton, and finally, in 1882, it became the property of the National Gallery of London.

In 1630 the plague devastated Florence again, altho not so thoroly as in 1348, and Villa Palmieri, then stripped of all its former ornaments, was, strange to say, used as a lazarette. This made it lose entirely its desirability as a residence for a long time, and it was not until 1691 that, every danger of infection having passed away, the villa became the constant home of its owner, Palmiero Palmieri, who completely transformed it and restored it as the favorite meeting place of intellectual and aristocratic Florence during the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

George Nassau Clavering, Earl of Cooper, a passionate scholar in Italian literature, having decided to settle in Florence, bought Villa Palmieri in 1765 and made it once more the center of the literary life of his day. He married Miss Gore, who was most popular, and when she gave birth to a son (the late Lady Palmerston's first husband), the joy of the common people was so great that for three days they had bonfires and lights at their paper windows. The Earl of Cooper was also a lover of good society, and opened Villa Palmieri for balls and receptions, which Leopold I, Grand Duke of Tuscany, constantly attended, highly displeasing the Grand Duchess, as there was talk that her husband was not insensible to the exceptional beauty of the English countess. In 1824 the heirs of Lord Cooper sold the property to Miss Mary Farhill, an English lady, who was a great friend of Marie Antoinette, the last Grand Duchess of Tuscany, to whom she left her estate in her will. Marie Antoinette in her turn sold it in 1873 to the Earl of Crawford, who died seven years later, and his widow, Lady Margaret Crawford, retired to it and spent there twenty-five years of her life. Queen Victoria, who was a personal friend of Lady Crawford, accepted her invitation to spend some weeks at her villa in the spring of 1889. She went there with the Prince and Princess of Battenberg, leaving as a souvenir of her visit a cypress tree which she planted with her own hands. She enjoyed her visit so much that she returned in the spring of 1893 for a longer sojourn.

The present American owner has so transformed both the grounds and house of the villa that from the time of Boccaccio to that of the last Duke of Tuscany, each epoch has a corner so complete in furniture, paintings and style as to give the illusion of a dream. The old door of the thirteenth century house was discovered in 1909, and was returned to its place, together with the stones which formed the wall around it, they containing the coat of arms of the Fini family. It is as well for the visitor that he lives in the twentieth century, as just above his head, on entering, is an opening which served to watch who came, and "suppress" him if expedient. Another means of protection and secret refuge was a tunnel which led from the house to the grounds, discovered in 1908.

The transformation brought about by the present owner is especially admirable when one considers that next to the venerable wooden ceilings, to the almost effaced frescoes representing ancient Florentine games and scenes from the "Decameron," next to the rusted iron lamps and the ancient pendulum clocks, are all the most modern necessities for comfort — heating, gas, baths, electric light—but all so unobtrusive and well disguised as not to be inharmonious with the antique.

ROME, ITALY.



Professor Goldwin Smith

BY E. J. HATHAWAY

THE death of Prof. Goldwin Smith, on Tuesday, June 7, at his home in Toronto, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, marks the passing of one who has been an outstanding figure in literary and journalistic work for more than sixty years. The death of his wife early in 1909 was followed, a few months later, by the announcement of his retirement from active journalism. Early in the present year a fall in his own home resulted in the breaking of one of his thigh bones, and altho for a time he seemed to pick up, the shock was too much for the nervous system of one of his years.

A brilliant historian and essayist, and a keen and searching controversialist of wide knowledge and authority, Dr. Goldwin Smith has exercised an important influence on political and social movements both in Great Britain and America, extending back to the middle of the last century. For more than a generation after leaving Oxford he was actively associated with the leading men in English public life; and altho most of the forty years of his residence in America have been spent in the semi-seclusion of his Toronto home, he has not only continued in touch with the great movements of the time, but has also, by means of his acute critical faculty and that authority which he had developed in the field of English public life, had some part in the shaping of these movements.

Dr. Goldwin Smith was educated at Eton and Oxford, and in his student days was looked upon as a youth of unusual intellectual qualities. He was graduated in 1845, after an especially brilliant college career, taking the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. In the year following he took the prize for the Latin essay, and in the next year that for the English essay. In the same year he was elected a fellow of University College, London, and shortly afterward he was called to the bar, but never practised.

Internal affairs at Oxford at this time were in an unsatisfactory condition. A resolution in the House of Commons in 1850 calling for a royal commission to inquire into the discipline, state and revenues of the university, and to report as to what action might be taken by the Crown or Parliament to promote the interests of religion and learning in the colleges, met with vigorous denunciation at the hands of Mr. Gladstone and other Parliamentary leaders. It was also vigorously opposed by the heads of the colleges and by distinguished graduates.

Lord John Russell, the Prime Minister, altho refusing to support the resolution at the time, surprised the House shortly afterward by announcing the appointment of the commission asked for. The reason was not far to seek. At this critical moment there appeared in the columns of the London *Times* a series of brilliant letters in support of the claim for a commission which stated the case so effectively as to convince the wavering Premier. These letters, which bore the signature "Oxoniensis," were written by Goldwin Smith.

Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, afterward Dean of Westminster, and Goldwin Smith, whose letters had practically forced the issue, were named as secretaries of the commission. Their report was published in 1852. The interest aroused over the question was intense, and voluminous as it was, the first edition of the report was sold out in a few days. This report is said to have been one of the most remarkable documents of the time. Its literary form and much of its substance were the work of the secretaries, and Goldwin Smith himself contributed an elaborate report on "The History of the Colleges and Halls of Oxford."

Dr. Smith was secretary to the second Oxford Commission, which later effected many alterations in the constitution, curriculum and government of the university. Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer and member for Oxford, had charge of the legislation, and

in the framing of the bill he was assisted by Goldwin Smith, Professor Jowett and others.

Meanwhile he had been constantly writing for the newspaper and periodical press on political, literary, academic and religious topics, and on account of his literary activities and his public services on these two commissions, had forced himself into a prominent place among the journalists and public men of the day. He had now become a man to be reckoned with. As a controversialist he had proved himself a vigorous antagonist. An offer of a "safe" seat for Parliament was made to him, but he refused it in favor of a journalistic career, and a journalist he has ever since remained. He wrote regularly for the *Times,* the *Chronicle,* the Manchester *Guardian,* and other of the great journals; he took part in all of the active political movements of the day; and he is probably the last survivor of the famous Manchester school of anti-corn law and free trade advocates associated with Cobden and John Bright.

In November, 1855, the *Saturday Review* was launched. This was one of the great events in English journalism. "The immediate motive in coming before the public," said the prospectus, "is furnished by the impetus given periodical literature by the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Act"; but this was probably only half the truth. The real motive seems rather to have been a desire to overthrow the monopoly in government of the *Times.*

"It is high time," declared an article in the first number, "that we began to realize the magnificent spectacle afforded by British freedom—thirty million of *Cives Romani* governed despotically by a newspaper."

Associated in the enterprise were some of the most brilliant journalists and brightest intellects of the day: Douglas Cook, Beresford Hope, Sir Henry Mayne, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Lord Robert Cecil (afterward Lord Salisbury), John Morley and Goldwin Smith. This was in the early days of the Reform Bill, and the *Saturday Review* was neither Liberal nor Conservative. Independent it claimed to be in everything, including politics. Its staff represented the very flower of English political, literary and university life, and a saying current at the time was to the effect that many things were new, true and of the highest importance, but to the writers of the *Saturday Review* nothing was new, true or of the highest importance.

In 1858 Goldwin Smith was named by the Government a member of the Popular Education Commission, and in the progress of his investigations for this important undertaking he visited every part of England, thus acquiring at first hand a knowledge of educational conditions and needs that proved of inestimable value to him in the criticism and discussion of educational problems.

In the same year he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, a position once occupied by Dr. Thomas Arnold, and subsequently by Freeman, Stubbs and Froude.

During the American war he ardently championed the cause of the North, and in order to get more light on this subject he visited America in 1864. His prominence in educational and public matters won for him a cordial reception. He was fêted and welcomed everywhere and received an LL.D. from Brown University. In 1868, on the occasion of his second visit, he came in contact with Andrew D. White, president of Cornell University, then recently founded for the special benefit of poor students. Mr. White invited him to join the staff. An unfortunate family bereavement at this time made the invitation welcome, and accordingly he resigned his position at Oxford and became Professor of English and Constitutional History at Cornell, a position which he held until 1871, when he removed to Canada on his marriage to the widow of the late W. H. Boulton, of Toronto.

An interesting episode occurred at this time. Mr. Gladstone, by a series of resolutions in the House of Commons, had, in 1868, brought about the defeat of the Disraeli Government, and the latter was once more at leisure to take up his work as a novelist, which he had laid aside for more than twenty years. The publication of "Lothair" is notable because it was the first novel ever written by a man who had previously been

Prime Minister of England. It is a brilliant and vivid presentation of contemporary aristocratic life in England, and many of the characters are portraits from life.

Mr. Goldwin Smith was at once identified in the character of the Oxford professor. He wrote to the author as follows:

"In your 'Lothair,' you introduce an Oxford professor who is about to emigrate to America, and you describe him as a social parasite. "You well know that if you had ventured openly to accuse me of any social baseness, you would have had to answer for your words. But when sheltering yourself under the literary forms of a work of fiction, you seek to traduce with impunity the social character of a political opponent, your expressions can touch no man's honor—they are the stingless insults of a coward."

During nearly forty years' residence in Canada Dr. Smith was identified with every effor to promote the higher interests of the press. He was a member of the Canadian Press Association since 1875 and was vice-president in 1878. He had aided financially and by his pen in the launching of many Canadian literary enterprises, among others the *Canadian Monthly, The Week, The Nation, The Bystander*—all unfortunately now among the wreckage of Canadian journalism—and the *Weekly Sun,* to which, until his withdrawal from active newspaper work, he had for years contributed regularly each week from two to four columns of comment on questions of the day. For some years he published *The Bystander,* a monthly organ of personal editorial opinion—a magazine unique in journalistic annals, and one that, on account of the personality of its editor, was widely read and quoted.

Altho never a regular contributor to any local newspaper, with the exception of the agricultural journal, the *Weekly Sun,* few men have written more extensively on local public issues; and his contributions to the American press, chiefly to the New York *Sun* and THE INDEPENDENT, and in England to the London *Times* and Manchester *Guardian* and the leading reviews, have been distinguished because of their brilliant literary qualities and keen critical insight.

In Canada his opinions on public affairs have always been treated with the greatest respect, as was becoming in regard to one who for years was the companion and adviser of those who were most influential in shaping public affairs during an important era in England's political history. Many of his views on public questions—especially those in regard to the political destiny of Canada—were not such as to find favor with the Canadian people, but his sincerity has never been questioned and his influence in upholding English political traditions on this continent has on the whole been decidedly beneficial. On the other hand, Matthew Arnold, a contemporary, and in many things an opponent, declared some years before his death that the greatest loss England had suffered during the nineteenth century was the departure of Goldwin Smith to America.

Dr. Smith's literary work, apart from journalism, has been mainly along the line of historical study, with an occasional contribution to theological discussion or literary criticism. Among his best known works are "The United States: A Political History," a small volume of but three hundred pages, but containing one of the keenest and most searching studies of the development of the American republic that has yet been written; "The United Kingdom," a brilliant analysis of the political growth of Great Britain down to the passage of the Reform Bill; "Irish History and Irish Character"; "Canada and the Canadian Question," a study of the annexation question; "Three English Statesmen," dealing with Pym, Hampden and Cromwell; "Oxford and Her Colleges," based on his work on the Oxford Commission; "Lectures on the Study of History," published while at Oxford; "Lectures and Essays"; "Rational Religion" and "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence"; "Jane Austen"; "Cowper," and "Shakespeare: the Man"; besides two or three small volumes of translations from the Latin and Greek poets.

On the occasion of his seventy-ninth birthday Dr. Smith wrote:

"I have come to the close of a long and not uninteresting life. I have borne a part in important movements of opinion, the result

of which, as I look back, seems to me on the whole to have been good. I look forward with confidence to the realization of my hope for the reunion of my race, though I have no expectation of living to see it. As a Liberal, I have seen the world go, on the whole, in the way Liberals desire. I have enjoyed noble friendships, the warmth of which no difference of opinion has chilled. Regrets, and even bitter regrets, all mortals have. Disappointments I have none."

TORONTO, CANADA.

The Humors of Collecting

BY ANDREW LANG

"NO good comes of gentlemen buying and selling," says some ancient sage, but few collectors, rich or poor, agree with him. I am the least of collectors, and not worthy to be called a collector, but my sympathies are with the sage. I never sold anything but once, and I have ever since regretted this fall from virtue. I possessed a copy of each of the three volumes published by Keats in his lifetime. They are plain books, in blue boards, with paper titles stuck on behind. "Lamia and Isabella" cost me 15 shillings; "Endymion" about a pound; the "Poems" of 1817, £7 (it bore the stamp of an asylum for idiots). One day I thought that I was "rather short," as Mr. Bouncer says, and I sold my Keatses to a friend and bookseller for £50. Then I found that I was in no need of £50. I had said to my bookseller that if he could not find a purchaser I would return the gold and take the books. There was no need! I daresay he got at least £150, perhaps more, for the three volumes. The only comfort was that a lady, a total stranger, sent me "Lamia and Isabella" because she thought that I liked books, and the state of her eyes, in advancing age, made her incapable of enjoying them.

At present I am under sore temptation. Many years ago I saw a mezzotint by Dickenson after Romney; portrait of Miss Benedetta Ramus, daughter of a royal page; she married a Sir John Day, in the time of George III. In Benedetta I recognized my elective affinity; she was precisely like Sophia, in "Tom Jones," who is every man's ideal. She was a dark beauty, with the kindest face in the world. I sought for a copy of the engraving, and asked several dealers to purchase one for me if it came into a sale. Moreover, I wrote and published a poem on Benedetta and showed every sign of infatuation.

At last my aforesaid friend and bookseller sent me what I desired. He had to pay £30, because all the other dealers to whom I had applied were bidding against him, for me. However, the prize was worth the money. The engraving was in the earliest possible "state," a "proof" before any letters, and had the mark of Sir Thomas Lawrence's collection, and (I think) Romney's monograph.

In reading accounts of sales of engravings I always looked out for Benedetta, but she never appeared in them; clearly she was "very rare." At last, in May of this year, she turned up in a collection sold by an old college frined of mine. She attained the highest price, £672, say $3,300, which looks better. My friend had paid $125. An etching by Méryon, a proof, on greenish paper, brought £75. I have a copy in the same state for which I paid two or three pounds.

The temptation is visible: Am I to sell my engravings for much gold? I think not! I hope not. Besides, at a great, famous sale, people run wild and bid prices which, in cold blood, they shudder to contemplate.

The craze for mezzotints is carried to wild lengths. I had a friend, Mr. John Paget, author of a very amusing book, "Paradoxes and Puzzles," who, when he came to London perhaps fifty years ago, appreciated the mezzotints of the late eighteenth century. Nobody else bestowed a thought on them, so he had the pick of them, and, I think, he never paid

more than half a dollar for one example. But Mr. Theobald's were disposed of at prices ranging from over £600 to over £100. Dr. Johnson, after Reynolds, brought £210; Lady Taylor, £304; Mrs. Curtis, £338; Lady Hamilton, second state, £325; Mrs. Davenport (Romney), £609; Mrs. Payne Galway (Reynolds), £567; Lady Cholmondeley (Hoppner), £546; the Godsall Children (Young), £651. It seems as if some if your Western millionaires had broken loose.

Sometimes, at sales (and nowhere else), a little historical knowledge does no harm. Collectors want to know the names of the persons in miniatures, this knowledge increases their value. I bought cheaply an ornament containing miniatures of a gentleman and lady unnamed. They were, in fact, James VIII and III, and his queen, *née* Sobieska. A day or two ago I saw in a catalog of miniatures one of "A Child in Armor." Children do not often wear armor, still less do they wear the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, as this infant did. I told the clerk at the auction rooms that this infant's name was H. R. H. James Francis Edward Stuart, Prince of Wales, born June 10, 1688,

> "When our white roses do appear,
> To welcome Jamie the Rover."

I had seen a replica, absurdly labeled "Prince Charles Edward," the son of the unfortunate prince actually represented in the miniature.

Genuine collectors, rich men, gather beautiful things, and then, as Monsieur Tyszkiewicz says in his amusing "Memories of an Old Collector," "When my craze for medals had given place to something else, I sold these marvelous works of art." As Mr. Myers sings, so M. Tyszkiewicz says, "Others linger in their loves, but I so soon am weary, and so soon go by."

M. Tyszkiewicz heard of a bronze Hercules in several parts. M. Bonichi had a beautiful bronze leg, Guardabarri had the torso. M. Tyszkiewicz bought the leg (about which Bonichi told a myth), and he swapped a bronze mirror with a Dionysius in relief for the torso. The lower part of the left leg and the foot were reconstructed. Passing thru Foligno, M. Tyszkiewicz saw, in the window of a tobacconist's shop, the missing left leg, and last of all, he finally was presented with the lost club of the Hercules, and now they are all reunited at the Louvre. It is like the search by Isis for the scattered limbs of Osiris.

The great and famous Alessandro Castellani, the dealer, knew all things else, but in the matter of engraved gems was to the last always taken in, not only by artistic imitations of the sixteenth century, but even by very inferior copies of modern days.

Once I bought in a store of cheap, bad jewelry an object, nobody knows what it is. The very highest authorities incline to think it a "Minoan" cameo, far older than Homer. But then others of the very highest authorities assign it to the nineteenth century of our era! They are wrong, I am certain, but what this gem really is I am wholly unable to guess. M. Tyszkiewicz thought that some forgeries of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries "are very difficult to detect." But my object is quite unlike them; it represents the lions of the gate at Mycenæ with variations, *and with their heads on;* they are lionesses. The style is not neat and prim, the pillar is "wobbly"; the surface is all that it should be. M. S. Reinach suggested that my object was copied from an inaccurate eighteenth century sketch of the lions, but all the sketches which we could compare were accurate and quite unlike that enigmatic thing.

M. Tyszkiewicz was bitten rather late by the noble passion for Greek engraved gems, and in a few months expended £5,000 on these objects. At least two-thirds of them turned out to be modern imitations. He then sold the lot, at a fourth of his original outlay, to Castellani, who weeded out the *palpable* forgeries, left a large number of doubtful ones, and sold the whole to—the British Museum! He could not do that now, and I suppose that Mr. Newton, Mr. Murray and Sir Cecil Smith have long ago eliminated the trash. But even the Museum may be and has been in error, and I suspect that certain once esteemed terra cotta figures are slinking from their place of pride into regions where no visitor will see their faces any more. The art of forging plausible gems is lost, but in terra cotta figurines *Graecia*

mendax can now deceive the very elect. Gems are the most desirable things on earth, genuine Greek gems, but they are not for the poor collector. A friend of mine did buy a beautiful gem representing a lost Greek statue for half a dollar in the shop of a vendor of old postage stamps, but the good gems are snapped up by millionaires and museums. Dr. Bode had to pay £8,000 for his wax head; he did not make a good bargain!

In the sixties of the nineteenth century, at Rome, the diggers in the vineyards every week disinterred the most beautiful things of all sorts, but the happy times are ended. You cannot now buy a cameo signed by Diodotus in a tobacconist's shop.

Some readers may know Sir John Evan's great cameo of Medusa; it was used as a model for a head of "She" in an edition of Mr. Rider Haggard's novel. The cameo seems to be that which M. Tyszkiewicz had; it was originally sold for a few pence by the peasant finder, who thought that it was a fragment of a Roman *scaldino,* or chafing dish, such as the peasants use. Glorious as is the lot of the American citizen, he cannot find Greek gems and medals in the sacred soil of his native land! But gems, Roman, turn up in our native soil, at Silchester, the site of a Roman town. They are poor relics of the legionaries.

London, England.

Ode

For a College Class Reunion.

BY JAMES HERBERT MORSE

Youth and love and shining eyes—
  Where shall we behold them?
Beauty from the rose replies:
  "See how I unfold them.
Give me but the mood of May,
  Tears and golden sorrow—
Youth and love will ne'er delay:
  There'll be buds tomorrow!"

Comrades, in our joyful prime
  Love was touched with blindness;
Now we know a sadder time,
  Brim the cup with kindness.
Pledge the beauty of intent,
  Noble in its aiming.
Drink to what each brother meant;
  Leave to heaven the blaming.

Hands all round and hearts afire—
  God and country need us—
Pledge we our celestial choir,
  Who, tho seen not, lead us.
They wear yet the mood of May—
  Tears and golden sorrow.
Youth and love will ne'er delay:
  There'll be buds tomorrow.

New York City.

The Teetotaler in the Empire of Beer

BY W. A. AVERILL

[Mr. Averill is one of the exchange teachers now in the German schools. This is a sort of exchange, as at the present time several German teachers are doing similar work in American schools.—EDITOR.]

THE abstainer in Germany is a distinct type of man. He is not what one might call a frequent occurrence. In a city of 150,000, I met four in eight months. These four were not acquainted with one another, but they were enough alike to be described as a class and above all were regarded and treated in precisely the same manner by their countrymen. It is the first impression of the attitude of the "normal" German toward his abstaining brother that I shall describe.

In the first place, the German prohibitionist is certainly a hero. This would be admitted by the hardest American drinker ten minutes after the abstainer's name had been mentioned in any German society. There is a theory afloat in Germany somewhere to the effect that every man has a right to his opinion, and even that the standpoint of the non-drinker should at least be respected, but just where this theory comes into practice is not visible to the naked eye. The heroism consists in being the target for the most thorogoing and caustic abuse and the most supreme contempt of which the German mind and tongue are capable. Perhaps the chief interest, at first sight, lies in the perfection of this vigorous denunciation and the completeness of the social enmity the teetotaler receives rather than any particular characteristics of the man himself. If a political speaker wished to perfect himself in white hot invective oratory, merciless irony, withering sarcasm, blistering scorn, derision, slander or any other form of rhetorical anathema, he would certainly find a rich mine of abusive ore running very high to the ton in the general and often intensely personal remarks directed at the native non-drinker in the Fatherland. In rather surprising contrast, the inclinations of the foreign traveler or resident are rarely commented upon either before his face or behind his back.

Whatever the true feelings of the Germans are on this subject, or whether they are to any degree justifiable or not, they certainly must spring from a source that lies deeper in the German mind than the mere conception of one individual acting differently from his fellows. Such intense feeling as I have seen exhibited surely has sentiment and tradition behind it, whether we approve of that sentiment or honor that tradition or not. It seems to be an existing aversion to an abnormality that prompts the resentment toward the abstainer.

As a result we have in the person of the prohibitionist in Germany a man living at variance with his environment. Naturally, in the larger cities the anti-alcohol movement has made such progress that its adherents can gather occasionally and enjoy themselves according to their lights in peace, but this is decidedly not the case with four in 150,000. The lot of these martyrs is comparative or complete social ostracism from the

"normal" Germans. One poor man, necessarily invited to a weekly session at the tavern, appeared, drank a cup of chocolate, was snubbed with all the keenness of "polite" military German snubbing, and departed in crimson embarrassment never to appear again. This was the usual experience of all four abstainers at the hands of representative men of the best standing in towns of under 200,000 inhabitants.

On the contrary, the German may drink as little as he chooses provided only that he does drink. The quiet consumer of one-half pint of beer is unmolested by his table-companions who imbibe three quarts each evening of their lives. A man at a wine dinner may leave three-fourths of his bottle standing and dilute the one-fourth with soda water till it suffices him from seven o'clock till two in the morning, and nothing will be done, said, or thought about it. But let it once become known or let it once be declared that a German is a total abstainer the whole matter seems at once to assume an entirely different form.

The prohibitionists in Germany take a keen interest in the progress of the movement in America, and most of their tracts are translations of American pamphlets, or are accounts of American "dry" elections. Whatever opinion we have on this question, it is sure that the German "Anti-alkoholiker" is putting up a fight against overwhelming odds, and is at all events a very interesting person in a most perplexing situation.

The March

BY HUGH J. HUGHES

We must keep the pace of the strongest—the terrible stride that kills—
That the goddess smile on our endless ranks as she lures from her golden hills.
Let the weak of body and soul go down—let come what evil comes!
So we lag no step in the terrible march, close to the rolling drums.

Are any too weak to maintain the stride? Pass on! March over! Set
Your heel on the roadway paved with souls! 'Tis only the weak regret!
A thousand blooms must fail in bud that one perfect rose may be;
So a thousand men must fail that one may hold the earth in fee!

We must keep the pace of the strongest—must step as with thews of steel,
Tho the body faint 'neath the racking stride, tho the famished spirit reel,
Tho the days drag on into weary years, the steps into endless miles,
Keep pace! and ho, for the heights beyond where the luring goddess smiles!

We must keep the pace of the strongest—walk close to the rolling drums;
Beat down, pass over, break with the heel whoever before us comes!
Do we sell our souls? *He wins the world who harks to the goddess's cry!*
"Who wins must march!" Keep pace, or else fall out to the rear and die.

Agricultural College, North Dakota.

Literature

Lady Merton

WILL Mrs. Humphry Ward's readers in this country believe when we announce that her last novel is a story of adventure in which train robbers, immigrants, outlaws and murderers figure almost to the exclusion of gentility on some pages? These are the facts, however, and no scatter-brained American author with a pistol-shooting imagination could have chosen a rougher region in which to lay his scenes. We are indebted to the tour Mrs. Ward recently made of this country and of Canada for the story, and it indicates the marvelous expansion of insular mentality under the influence of travel. For years she has laid her scenes in old English houses with bits of tame English landscape showing beautifully thru the windows of the same. Her heroes and heroines have all been chosen from slightly disreputable pages of the blue book of British nobility or from the red book of French nobility, and the time represented has usually been that of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Two years ago, however, she made a tour of this country and of Canada, and the effect was to be seen at once in her work. For the first time she began to get the material for her romances from life rather than from history. Last year she gave us in "Marriage à la Mode" a sort of guest-note-of-thanks story, very polite, but not very complimentary. In it she disclosed her views of the American woman's position and antiposition in regard to matrimony. But even in this story the American heroine was an incredible composite of different nationalities. This patchwork character drawing has until now been one of the features of her work. And it was evident to her readers here that in spite of her wish to be cordial in return for hospitality, she did not really like us.

But in this book,* for the first time, she turns her back with something very like humorous contempt upon the century plant aristocracy of England and offers new scenes almost untrodden by the foot of man in the Rocky Mountain regions of Canada, and new characters with the pioneer dew of a new nation upon them. Naturally she hangs a lady Englishwoman around the neck of her ruddy Canadian hero. But we cannot expect everything of an author who received her vision of the living West so late in life. She naturally provides one of these insular millstones for her hero or heroine in every story still, apparently to give gentility to the thing. We all know that if she had not married the American heiress to an English gentleman in her novel last year there would have been no divorce scandal. But neither would she have had the opportunity to contrast the stone of time architecture and family portraits of England with the raucous, elaborate, offensive newness of American palaces and with the still more offensive way we have of buying the oldest, best pictures of Europe instead of painting them ourselves. So in this story the pretty millstone is Lady Merton, a beautiful widow belonging to one of the oldest, richest families at home. She comes across with her young invalid brother to travel in Canada, and in the course of the journey meets and falls in love with George Onderson, a young mining engineer born in Manitoba, and now a rising Canadian politician. It is a sort of personally conducted story by the author, and after she travels with the party long enough to show us all the best scenery in Canada, after she has exploited its resources with an enthusiasm that barely misses that of the land agents in its maternal patriotism, after she has taken the party and the reader "back home" long enough to indicate the contrasts between the elegance and stupidity of the old and the strength and virility of the new land and people, Lady Merton marries George Onderson and lives happy ever after as one of the colonists in Canada.

*LADY MERTON, COLONIST. *By Mrs. Humphry Ward.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The attractions of the story consist in the author's unsurpassed gift in describing out-of-door scenery, whether it is an English park or a wild Canadian frontier; and more particularly it consists in the charming warmth with which she gives her heart to the new nation growing there. She raises the question now and then as to the wisdom of the new nation's parodying the history of the old nation. But this is done too delicately to suggest Socialism.

We have but one criticism to make of the story as a story. In it the Montana outlaw and his confederates hold up and rob an ordinary payday train which is just in front of the one carrying the English touring party. If Mrs. Ward had been George Barr McCutcheon or any other American author really used to handling desperate situations in Western Hemisphere fiction, she would have had the robbers shoot holes in the engine drawing the tourist party, snatch Lady Merton's little mildewed lordling brother, carry him off and hold him for a ransom until he at least recovered his health and became a willing goatee of the Rockies.

However, we are unreasonable to expect this sort of enterprise in a writer who has been so long haloed intellectually by the safer, more sentimental adventures of the eighteenth century, where the heroine spent most of her time sitting for her portrait, and the hero spent most of his courting somebody else's wife.

The New Word

THE volume by this title* is an awful warning of the dangers of too much philology. Mr. Upward knows many words in many languages. He is exceedingly clever in the use of them, whether in poetry, in drama or in pseudo-philosophy like this. In his youth he gained gold and silver medals for oratory. In his manhood he devoted himself to the law. To complete this verbal training he has lived among African savages, and perhaps it was from them that he learned to ascribe to words a sort of magical power in themselves. "And lo! the right Name is a mighty spell, and no sooner is it uttered than Verihood herself is called out of her enchanted sleep. . . . Magic lore is this: the secret lies here: I also am a magician." At any rate, he has in some way become obsessed with words, and consequently quite incapable of understanding men of science, who do not care much about what words they use, but have very clear notions about what they mean by them. In fact, he does not try to understand. He only wants to make them appear ridiculous. But it shows how little impression all our science teaching has had in this generation that a man of culture and intelligence should proudly parade his ignorance of the most rudimentary scientific conceptions.

For instance, he objects to "potential energy," and three familiar examples of it, "A clock wound up but not going, a bed of coal and a barrel of gunpowder," he throws out of court with these contemptuous words:

> "I will only remark in passing, first, that there can be no such thing as a clock wound up but not going—the hands may not be going, but assuredly the spring is being worn out in its efforts to move the hands; secondly, that there is no more energy, going or otherwise, in a bed of coal than in a feather bed, or a flower bed, or any other kind of bed—indeed, the flower bed grows the tree that turns into the coal; and thirdly, that there is a far more mysterious energy in a barrel of beer than in a barrel of gunpowder; for the barrel of gunpowder can only blow a man to pieces, whereas the barrel of beer can make him see double.

If this nonsense is not due to ignorance it is due to intentional mystification. It is, of course, false to say that a flower bed possesses the same amount of energy as a bed of coal, or that the tree and coal get their energy from the flower bed.

Such falsifications are common. He disposes of the kinetic theory of gases in this way:

> "I am not a very good elastician, but I am clear of this much, that when two Going Crumbs, sheathed in enchanted mail, meet each other in full career, the speed of each must be doubled by the encounter. . . .
>
> "The result of all this is that, just as real crumbs would gradually slow down and stop, and put an end to the gas in one way, so

*THE NEW WORD. An Open Letter Addressed to the Swedish Academy on the Meaning of the Word "Idealist." *By Allen Upward.* New York: Mitchell Kennerly. $1.50.

these ideal crumbs will gradually quicken their pace till they burst into flame, and put an end to the gas in another way. That is the dilemma, and I will leave science to deal with it."

Science would deal with it very simply by showing that neither the first nor the ast statement is true. If Mr. Upward were as familiar with billiards as he is with bridge he would know that two elastic balls meeting in full career do not recoil with doubled speed. And if the gas molecules should gain speed in this way they could not "burst into flame." The "crumbs sheathed in enchanted mail" are the "perfectly elastic molecules" of the physicist. This is characteristic of Mr. Upward's style of reasoning—or say, rather, of argument —to substitute words of his own, give them a meaning of his own; then he can juggle with them as he pleases, and very prettily he does it, too. Still, there are others who could do that sort of thing as entertainingly as he if their consciences would let them be as regardless of "Verihood."

The conception of potential energy and the kinetic theory of gases are admittedly not altogether satisfactory. Many scientists have tried to invent substitutes, but in vain. Perhaps some day they will succeed in this. We all hope so. But in the meantime the physicist has to put up with them as the best he has, for he cannot get along without them. He needs them in his business, that is, in his thinking. Therefore, were Mr. Upward's criticisms real instead of being for the most part mere verbal quibbles, they would have no effect until something better is provided. Now, when these "Going Crumbs" can actually be caught and counted, one by one, it is a poor time to deny their existence.

Mr. Upward's purpose is apparently to show that physical science is ultimately not materialistic in its conceptions and that it contains more anthropomorphism than is generally suspected. In this he is quite right, but he could have accomplished his purpose much more readily if he had tried to understand what scientists mean. This, however, was very likely impossible to him, for he is an extreme nominalist, and all scientists are pragmatic in their mode of thought.

The Century Dictionary*

THE United States is the land for dictionaries and encyclopedias, even altho the uncompleted Oxford Dictionary and the Encyclopedia Britannica are built on a larger scale than any of the American works. Yet in dictionaries we have the pre-eminence, and the Century Dictionary, with its six quarto volumes devoted to words, and its two additional volumes, one of names and one an atlas, are the most elaborate and complete English dictionary yet published.

But that was issued some fifteen years ago, and it needs additions, for English is the most proliferous of languages. Besides, the more compact rival dictionaries are issuing or have issued new editions. Webster's "New International" is one and the "Standard" will probably follow one of these days. But the "Century," with its eight volumes, simply adds two new volumes, bringing the whole work up to date. The number of words added to the language in the last twenty-five years is enormous, particularly in science and mechanics, but one would hardly have thought that they would require two full volumes of nearly 800 pages each. Not a few words have lately been introduced from Spanish America, the Philippines and Hawaii. Think then of radio-activity—*radium* was not in the earlier volumes—aeronautics, wireless telegraphy, agriculture and forestry, and dozens of other subjects that might be named, each of which has created a multitude of new words, not to speak of new senses of words. Thus these volumes include new words, new meanings of words, new encyclopedic articles—a page on *radium*—new foreign words and phrases, slang words and colloquialisms, simplified spellings, and nearly a hundred pages of additions to the volume of proper names, and with them all a multitude of illustrations.

The editorial work is well done with the aid of a multitude of associated scholars. If we seem to miss anything it is in the line of the later discoveries in Oriental archeology. The current popu-

*THE CENTURY DICTIONARY AND CYCLOPEDIA. A Work of Universal Reference in All Departments of Knowledge, with a New Atlas of the World. Vols. XI and XII, 4to, p. xi, 1467 (for the two volumes), also 92 of Names. New York: Century Company.

lar interest in sport shows itself in that twice as many lines are given to Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, as to Governor Hughes, and six times as much to Orville Wright.

The Century Dictionary, when it first appeared, increased the number of words defined by about 120,000, and these two volumes add about 100,000 more, making the total about 550,000. No man can know the half of them, but any scholar is liable to need to know any one of them. We congratulate the publishers on giving us the fullest and most complete combined dictionary and encyclopedia now before the public. Of the original work about 200,000 copies have been sold, and every one knows it, and every private library has it or desires it. We heartily recommend the addition of these two new volumes to those who have the previous volumes, and the entire set to those who have it not.

London at Prayer. By Charles Morley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. x, 341. $2.50.

Mr. Morley gives brief accounts of visits to some twenty places of worship in London. Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's and Westminster Cathedral are among the churches visited, and so are John Wesley's Chapel at Bunhill, and the chief Quaker places of worship at Jordans and Devonshire House. For the rest, Mr. Morley has sought unfrequented places, or rather places frequented only by the poor and by London's great alien and outcast population —places absolutely unknown to the tourist or the visitor to London from the provinces, and unknown also to the vast majority of respectable middle class London. Absolutely catholic in his sympathies, he tells with the same deep brotherly feeling of the work of Roman Catholic fathers, High Church clergy, Jewish rabbis, Presbyterians, Methodists, Salvation Army and settlement workers. It is the tragedy of London given in a series of tableaus, and it is a tragedy well calculated to call forth the emotions of pity and terror, and also of love and admiration, for the heroes who go down into hell to win souls and bodies from those dreadful depths. Perhaps the most interesting of the sketches—tho it is hard to single out any when all are so good—is the one describing the work of Father Bernard Vaughan in the East End. "I for one," writes Mr. Morley of the famous Jesuit priest, whose denunciations of fashionable society have brought him so much notoriety, "had drawn my own portrait of him from rumor and report, and thought of him as a fashionable preacher moving in the drawing-rooms of Mayfair, fluttering the dovecotes now and then, but breathing the perfumed air with pleasure, with ear accustomed to the rustling of silks and satins, the smooth, soft speech, with eye to the flash of jewels, and not disdaining the feast." What Mr. Morley actually found it takes twenty-six pages to tell and not a word is superfluous. He found a man full of love and pity for the poor, idolized by the children, at home in the lowest courts and slums of abysmal London. A man of bold, gallant bearing and humorous kindliness, ready to rebuke, encourage and bless; a kindly host, taking his guest to his clean, bare room and cooking his own dinner on a gas stove—cooking it excellently well, moreover. This priest of the East End and of the West End is doing the work which is most after his own heart in the days each week spent in a parish which holds "twelve thousand of my people, and only two that are earning more than a pound a week, and they're doctors." The poverty of London is probably the chief impression that will be carried away after a reading of Mr. Morley's book. But there is in it also a vast store of information about many historic corners, and the whole history of religious persecutions and of the fight for freedom of conscience is indicated in the hidden chapels and the scarcely to be discovered meeting houses into which Mr. Morley penetrated during his investigation.

Literary Notes

....*The Sunday School Times* has called attention to a rather widespread custom on the part of churches and Sunday schools of reprinting the words and music of copyrighted hymns. The fact of its being done

thoughtlessly by no means deprives it of the infringement of copyright or of the damage inflicted upon the copyright owner. Churches and Sunday schools who do reprinting of this nature render themselves liable to the legal penalties as do individuals, and these penalties are heavy. This is altogether aside from the question of morals involved which has more importance for moral teachers than it has for others.

....The death of O. Henry, the short story writer, last week, makes the following account of how he found his pen name particularly pertinent. When in New Orleans he said to a friend, "I am going to send out some stories. I do not know whether they are any good or not, so I want an alias. Help me pick one." In pursuance of his friend's suggestion, a newspaper was obtained, and in a description of a fashionable ball the name Henry appeared. This was adopted by him together with the initial O as being the easiest of all to make. As at first adopted the writer signed himself "Oliver Henri." This he later changed to the simpler O. Henry. The appeal made by this writer was for the most part thru what are known as the popular magazines rather than those of the highest class.

....If one does not confine his reading to the books of the month or, perhaps, we should say, of the week, he can make his money go a long way in getting the best of literature. One of the most encouraging features of the book trade today is the immense sale of reprints of the classics. The People's Library, published by Cassell & Company, has a record of over 950,000 volumes sold. The list includes more than 120 titles of books that are sure and tried. They are printed in legible type on fair paper and sell at the remarkably low price of 25 cents for cloth and 50 cents for leather binding. Among the recent issues are Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" Browning's "Poems, 1833 to 1865," Walton's "The Compleat Angler," Gaskell's "Cranford," and Dumas's "The Three Musketeers."

....The exactitude of the title of *Lord Kelvin's Early Home* nullifies the criticism that the book contains next to nothing about the childhood of William Thomson, who in later days became Lord Kelvin. The recollections given in these pages were jotted down from time to time in later years by Lord Kelvin's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth King, with no idea of their ultimate publication, but simply for the information of her children and grandchildren. They are now given to the world for what they are worth by one of Mrs. King's daughters, Elizabeth Thomson King, who adds a supplementary chapter dealing with the beginnings of Kelvin's career, and closing with his father's death in 1849. A number of his letters are reprinted, and there are several pictures and portraits. Mrs. King's picture of the family life is a simple, pleasant, peaceful one of a cultured family in the first quarter of the last century. (Macmillan Co., 8vo., $2.60 net.)

Pebbles

"I SEE you only have one chair in the kitchen, Mary. I must get another one for you."

"You needn't mind, ma'am. I have none but gentlemen callers."—*Buffalo Express.*

MR. BLINKS (in art museum)—I didn't know you were such an admirer of curios, Mrs. Blunderby.

Mrs. Blunderby—Oh, yes, indeed; I just delight in iniquities.—*Boston Transcript.*

BIBLIOPHILE (aghast)—I beg your pardon, madam, but that book your little girl is playing with is an old and exceedingly rare first edition.

Caller—Oh, that's all right, Mr. Vibbert. It will amuse her just as much as if it were nice and new.—*Chicago Tribune.*

UNDER the sweltering summer sun he stood in the middle of the blistered street.

"Gone!" he shouted, wildly. "Gone! Gone! Gone!"

Ten strong men emerged from a sheltering awning and offered their sympathy.

"Did your cashier skip with all your funds?" queried one.

"No."

"Wife run away?"

"Nope."

"Lost your watch and pocketbook?"

"Nay! Nay!"

"Then what in thunderation is gone?"

"Why, yesterday, my friends, yesterday. Before today is gone you should take out a life insurance——"

But he got no further. Ten strong and perspiring men took him and dropped him into a horse trough.—*Mystic Times.*

SHE was a charming débutante, and he was a somewhat serious chap. Conversation was rather fitful, so he decided to guide it into literary channels.

"Are you fond of literature?" he asked.

"Passionately," she replied. "I love books dearly."

"Then you must admire Sir Walter Scott," he exclaimed with sudden animation. "Is not his 'Lady of the Lake' exquisite in its flowing grace and poetic imagery? Is it not——"

"It is perfectly lovely," she assented, clasping her hands in ecstasy. "I suppose I have read it a dozen times."

"And Scott's 'Marmion,'" he continued, "with its rugged simplicity and marvelous description."

"It is perfectly grand," she murmured.

"And Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak' and his noble 'Bride of Lammermoor'—where in the English language will you find anything more heroic? You like them, I am sure?"

"I just dote upon them," she replied.

"And Scott's Emulsion?" he continued hastily, for a faint suspicion was beginning to dawn upon him.

"I think," she interrupted rashly, "that it's the best thing he ever wrote."

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California's Repentance

CALIFORNIA repents, and it is to be hoped that she will do works meet for repentance. It is less than twenty years ago that she secured legislation to shut out the Chinese laborers, and the Japanese came in their place. Their coming was resented, and two years ago there began an agitation against the Japanese, especially in the schools, and an agreement was made with Japan, in accordance with which the Japanese Government, for its own advantage and at our request, attempts to divert Japanese emigration to Manchuria, Korea and Formosa.

Now the California Commissioner of Labor, after a careful investigation of labor conditions, has published a long and elaborate report, which argues that the Japanese labor, or something analogous to it, is essential for the preservation—let alone the enlargement—of the agricultural industries of the State. White labor, he says, cannot be had. The Chinese labor has been driven away. The only alternative for Japanese labor is Hindu, and that is not satisfactory nor is it liked. The vineyards, the fruit orchards, the berry farms, the vegetable gardens, must have Japanese or Chinese labor or they must perish.

The reason is that these industries, following the cultivation of cereal grains, require an immense amount of labor at temporary critical times, such as when fruit or berries or grapes have to be gathered. It must be possible to summon laborers for a short period, and this can be done under the evolution of the industries, which has created a system under which Japanese contractors find the labor and send it where it is wanted. It is reasonably cheap, yet not unreasonably so, nearly $1.50 a day, and it goes when the press of work is over. The Commissioner declares that the only way found to get the labor is to import it from abroad. The only objection to Japanese labor is that it is somewhat too independent, too eager to rise, not enough satisfied to be servile, too much like white labor. The Japanese want to become landowners or leasers of land. They will buy poor and cheap land and in a year or two double or treble its value. More than half the labor in these horticultural industries is done by Japanese, of whom there are about 41,000 in the State, 37,000 of them males and 27,800 working in agriculture. They are diligent, cleanly and decent, but ambitious; that is, they are like white people. The report represents the Chinese as preferable, because more content to be servile; but the Chinese can't be had. The Japanese they must have, and they do not wish them excluded or their admission discouraged.

If the report expresses some alarm that California may find it difficult to maintain or enlarge its agricultural industries, on account of the hostile attitude toward Japanese and Chinese immigration, California has only itself to blame. But it is not the responsible, progressive, industrial interests of California that have made the trouble; it is the Sand Lot hoodlums and a certain short-sighted company of city laborers that have frightened and misled Congress and the nation. If California wants to maintain and develop its agricultural pre-eminence, which is more valuable than its gold, then let its producers of wealth be its real rulers. Otherwise they must stew in their own

juice. This report is a sign and promise of coming sanity. Give us more of this sort of sense, and we shall no longer insult the growing powers of Japan and China, and give occasions to boycotts of American products and rumors of war.

The Romanes Lecture

It was because he had been invited to deliver the Romanes lecture, we are told, that Mr. Roosevelt planned to offer, on his return trip from Africa, the series of addresses at great European centers of learning which culminated at Oxford on the 7th inst. The world of ideas is a wider and a stronger world because these addresses have been given. Interesting and noteworthy as were its predecessors, especially the lectures at Paris, at Berlin, and at Cambridge, the Romanes lecture was, as the fitness of things required, more interesting than any of them, and its influence will be more far-reaching and more excellent.

In saying this we are not unaware of adverse criticisms which many of Mr. Roosevelt's admirers have added to unfavorable comments which his detractors have made upon his unhesitating outpourings of opinion and advice. Some of his sincerest friends have felt abashed at what has seemed to them his presumption in analyzing the factors of civilization before the academicians of France, in reviewing universal history before the University of Berlin, and in proclaiming at Oxford the biological foundations of historical science. And his defamers have asked: "Who is this rough rider of Cuba, this ex-president of 'policies' unnumbered, this hunter of African lions, who thus instructs the scholars of the world in things to which they have given lives of research, strenuously impressing upon them the truth and the value of their own conclusions?"

But there is another way of looking at it all, the right way, as we believe, and one which must give profound satisfaction to all who sincerely strive to increase knowledge among men. Science and historical learning have made in a generation more progress than in two thousand years before. A great deal of the new knowledge has percolated from the specialists to the masses—yet an almost appalling ignorance of the reconstructed view of the universe and of human history is still discovered, not only among the uninstructed, but also among supposedly well-educated men, whenever one incidentally alludes in any mixt company to elementary propositions of biology, of historical criticism, or of archeological conclusion. Not only ignorance of these things but prejudice, deep-rooted and valent, still closes legions of minds to the evolutionist explanation of the world. The investigator, the discoverer, on the one hand—the masses of human beings, on the other hand, have been losing mental touch with one another. There has been a real and increasing danger that a gulf would open and widen between science and the common stock of ideas.

To awaken the common mind to the interest and importance of the new knowledge, to compel men to see that it must no longer be ignored, or viewed askance, to make the multitude feel that up to date knowledge is a serious thing, which men of the world must look into and take seriously, was a supremely necessary service. It was a service, however, which no man could render by argument. It could be rendered only by example. It was necessary that a man of affairs, a leader of the people, a popular hero, should show by his own tremendous interest in knowledge that he was alive to its importance, and compelled by his own ardor to proclaim his own enthusiasm for it.

This service Mr. Roosevelt has rendered, and we venture to say that no other living man could have rendered it so effectively. Not tens of thousands, but millions of men will henceforth have a new conception of the world in which they live, of the evolution of human society and of its problems, because Mr. Roosevelt has drawn their attention to it and enabled them to attain it. Just as he organized and focused common opinion upon great questions of public policy, as it had never been focused before in these United States, so now he has fixt the attention of the entire Western World upon the whole vast sweep of modern scientific thought, and compelled recognition of its value.

Let us see things as they are and es-

timate them with some sense of their relations and proportions. Mr. Roosevelt is neither an experimental investigator nor a research scholar. He did not discover the truths that he proclaims. But that the master politician of his generation should reveal himself as also a master of advanced knowledge, and should make himself its sympathetic and awaking interpreter to the people, is a fact unprecedented and reassuring.

"The Boston Common"

ONE hundred and thirty-nine citizens of Boston have supplied the capital to start a weekly paper called *The Boston Common,* six issues of which have now appeared. The purpose of the undertaking is thus stated:

"The motive of the organization is to publish for Boston and New England a weekly journal of politics, industry, letters and criticism, the primary purpose of which is public service rather than private profit, and to secure for this publication absolute freedom from partisanship, sectarianism, prejudice and the control and muzzling of 'influence'."

Each one of the stockholders of the paper must own not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 worth of stock, and each has one vote irrespective of the amount of his holding. The editor is Mr. Livy S. Richard, who resigned from a Rochester (N. Y.) daily rather than support Boss Aldridge in his recent futile attempt to enter Congress. Here we have the first attempt at an endowed newspaper under the control of a non-partisan board of high character and public spirit, and with an editor of proved integrity. The experiment is most opportune. There is no doubt that the American people are profoundly dissatisfied with present journalistic conditions, and so express themselves whenever two or three are gathered together. Private interests, political and financial, are more and more getting control of our papers, and commercialism has begun to cast its blight over the whole profession. The Houghton-Mifflin Company have just published a little volume on "Commercialism and Journalism," by one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT, which goes into the matter quite frankly and fully. Professor Ross, of the University of Wisconsin; Mr. Porritt, and others have been writing in *The Atlantic Monthly* of the decline of the press and the suppression of news, while the editor of *The St. Louis Mirror* has recently given a most gloomy lecture before the University of Missouri, entitled "The Myth of a Free Press." The reader is referred to these for details that will explain the present slough in which the press finds itself. *The Boston Common* is a practical voice of protest against such conditions. Whether its board, comprising men of diversified interests, can build up a great paper or not remains to be seen. The history of most periodical successes discloses a prevailing military system of management, with a dominating personality at the top. Still, the Boston experiment is hopeful and inspiring, and we welcome the *Common* and wish it all prosperity.

To Protect the Panama Canal

THE able article in THE INDEPENDENT this week, entitled "Neutralize the Panama Canal," by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, calls attention to a very important matter. Our army and navy, which naturally wish to emphasize their importance and insure their permanent maintenance, of course want work provided for them at the Canal. We, and the people, long for the time when army and navy shall cease to exist as anything more than a police force of the land and sea; and we are desirous to limit and reduce their service to the vanishing point. It is the reign of peace we seek.

And there are many signs that point to its advent, and one of them is such an article as this by Congressman Foster. Yet in this contention he is not a pioneer, as he shows by instancing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901. But that is by no means the first or the only treaty by which lands or seas have been neutralized by treaty; nor when we add the treaty mentioned by Mr. Foster neutralizing the Suez Canal have we exhausted the list.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty copied almost word for word the terms of the Constantinople Convention for the control of the Suez Canal. The difference

is that for the Panama Canal only Great Britain and the United States entered into a convention to secure a free and open canal, undisturbed by war, while for the protection of the Suez Canal all the chief nations of Europe, but not the United States, were parties to the treaty. We have had great wars since the Suez Canal was opened, that between the United States and Spain, and that between Russia and Japan; and the treaty held, and ships of peace and war passed freely thru it. It needs no forts, for it is protected by the agreement of all Europe.

Even before these two canals were made, as far back as 1850, there was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain, when it was proposed to connect the two oceans, a plan delayed by the Civil War. But that treaty equally provided that the canal should "forever be open and free," and further, that neither Great Britain nor the United States should fortify the entrances to the canal. That offers a lesson for us now. Even in case of war between the two nations the canal was still to be open to the fleets of each Power.

So much for the two great canals; but this is only the beginning of the large history of international agreements to neutralize lands or seas. As to seas, in 1856 a general treaty was entered into between all the great Powers of Europe, including Turkey and Russia, for the neutralization of the Black Sea and the Danube River. The Black Sea was interdicted to the flag of war, and no military-maritime arsenal was to be established on its coasts. Very much the same rules were established for the Danube as an international boundary. In 1881 the Argentine Republic and Chile made a similar treaty neutralizing, so far as they were concerned, the Straits of Magellan.

Important as these treaties of neutralization are, they do not compare with those that affect the status of national territories. It is now nearly a century since, in 1815, Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia entered into a treaty to "guarantee the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland." They "guaranteed the integrity and inviolability of its territory"; and this guarantee was extended to a portion of Savoy. The result has been the peace and prosperity of Switzerland, which has no forts, no navy, no regular army, only a national militia. It is protected by the united Powers of Europe.

Much like this is the position of Belgium. In 1839, by a convention of the Powers, it was created "an independent and perpetually neutral state," bound also "to observe such neutrality toward all other states." Nevertheless, Belgium maintains strong forts and a moderate army, which costs $12,000,000 a year, but no navy.

We need do little more than mention that similar treaties in 1863 and 1864 gave neutrality to the Ionian Islands of Greece, and as a result the fortifications at Corfu were demolished. In 1867 the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was made "a perpetually neutral state," and the great fortress was sufficiently demolished to make it an open city. Much more important was the agreement of 1907 to protect the independence and territorial integrity of Norway, followed the next year by an agreement to maintain the *status quo* in all the territories bordering on the Baltic and North Seas. Finally, in 1907, the five Central American republics agreed to respect the neutrality of Honduras.

These cases are sufficient to prove that the policy of neutralization has had no small vogue among the nations. These are all treaties between specified nations, and bind none but the Powers making the treaties. Yet in most cases the Powers involved are such as to make the neutralization effective. In the case of the Panama Canal we believe it would be effective, even altho only the United States and Great Britain are parties to it. Nevertheless it is much to be desired that our nation should make similar treaties of neutralization of the Canal with all other maritime nations. We want no chance that Germany or France or Japan should attempt, in case of war, to close it to commerce or vessels of war. That they would or could do it we do not believe. This Congressman Foster has shown, but even the nominal right to do it should be excluded. Then no excuse could remain to fortify the Canal; no armed force would be asked to pro-

tect it. Fortresses would be excluded, as in Luxemburg and the Ionian Islands, and as in Switzerland and at the Suez Canal. Let us not even prepare for war, but rather prepare for peace.

The Freight Rate Agreement

WHAT has been gained in the public interest by the White House agreement concerning the proposed increases of railroad freight rates? The railroad companies have been induced, or constrained, to submit these increases to the judgment of the Commission, in accordance with provisions of the law soon to be enacted which undoubtedly are approved and demanded by the people. There will be a careful and thoro inquiry. If it can be shown that the railroads are fairly entitled to collect the higher rates they will be authorized to do this. But higher charges are not to be imposed simply by the order of the railroad companies. A tribunal representing all the people—shippers, railroad shareholders and consumers—will decide whether the higher rates are reasonable or not.

The decision cannot be reached within a few weeks, for the investigation will be the most formidable one which the Commission has yet undertaken, and the Commission has not at hand many of the facts to which it should give weight. For example, it has not yet been able to ascertain all of those facts upon which a valuation of the companies' property should be based and which make a clear history of their capitalization and bond issues. Moreover, it has other work to do. Six months may pass before a final judgment can be reached, and during these months the companies will be paying those increased wages which, they assert, are mainly their warrant for insisting upon higher carrying charges. But the record of their recent earnings and dividends proves that this delay will not seriously embarrass them. The people demand that higher rates shall not be exacted until the Commission or some other competent tribunal shall have decided that the increases are reasonable. It is a just demand, and the companies must shape their conduct in accordance with it.

When we consider the methods used on either side in this controversy, it must be said that they have not been wholly commendable. The companies erred in striving to get ahead of the new law. They must have known that those requirements of this law which they sought to avoid were approved by the general public. If they had a good case —and they assert that the arguments in support of the increases are unanswerable—why did they not frankly propose submission of it to the Commission? Their chosen representatives say now that the Commission has their respect and confidence, that they believe it will act wisely and with justice. It would have been safe, therefore, to ask for the Commission's judgment. And they could foresee that the law soon to be enacted would require them to do so.

The methods and acts of the Government deserve criticism. Mr. Taft had recently said that "no one suggested the wisdom of instituting prosecutions under the Anti-Trust law to prevent this practice" of making freight rates by agreement. But he directed that the railroads and their Western Trunk Line Committee be prosecuted for violation of this law. He asked not only for an injunction to restrain the roads from making the proposed higher rates effective, but also for the dissolution of the committee. The Attorney-General, at his direction, asserted in his petition to the court that the committee was an unlawful combination of railroads, that the railroads by means of the committee had "unlawfully conspired and combined" to "suppress competition and to monopolize trade and commerce." At the White House conference he consented to withdraw this suit. "The purpose of it," he said in the statement given to the public, "was to prevent the proposed rate increases."

If the association of the companies by means of the committee was unlawful three weeks ago it is unlawful now. There is as much evidence now of violation of the Sherman act as there was then, and if the President believed that the law had been violated, it was and still is his duty to prosecute. But in the statement issued from the White House nothing was said about a violation of

the Sherman act, and this report of his remarks to the railroad men indicated that while they were advised to withdraw the pending tariffs, they were expected to file them again after the enactment of the new law. But that would be a fresh violation of the anti-Trust statute. In fact, they have since agreed with the Commission to let the tariff notices remain where they are, amending them merely by postponing until August 1 the date when the rates are to become effective. Therefore the offense for which they were prosecuted is a continuing one, practically approved now by the Government.

We think that traffic agreements should be legalized, subject to the Commission's approval. But Congress refuses to legalize them, and under existing statutes they are unlawful. That was the opinion of the President and the Attorney-General when they began to prosecute the Western roads and the Western Trunk Line Committee at St. Louis on the 31st ult. When the suit is withdrawn the law is virtually suspended. It is unfortunate that recognition and support of an important principle in railroad legislation could be obtained only at the cost of some impairment of the dignity and seriousness which should always characterize the policy and acts of the Executive.

It is true that the main question was whether the proposed rates were just and reasonable, and this is a question which, as we said last week, should be considered apart from any alleged violation of the Sherman act and that should be settled in accordance with the facts as they are ascertained by a competent tribunal. Such a settlement is now assured.

The Rivals

It is only a twelvemonth since the New York *Tribune* let William Winter go rather than print its distinguished critic's lampoons and pasquinades ridiculing the grand moguls of the Theatrical Trust. The end of the twelvemonth sees these selfsame stage autocrats shorn of half their power, and, owing to a concerted revolt of many feudatories, a new Trust organized and ready to dispute the monopoly of the old.

For the last twelve or fifteen years the syndicate headed by the Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger had run the theatrical United States. A little over a year ago the Shubert Brothers, a feudatory firm bearing the same relation to the stage czars as did the Nizam of Hyderabad to the Emperor at Delhi, challenged their supremacy. Rumor credits the wealth and acumen back of the New Theater of New York with the remarkable plan of campaign. The theatrical chief had given out a contemptuous, jeering interview belittling the New Theater, the directors of which had appointed Mr. Lee Shubert business manager. "Can nothing be done to stop that fellow's mouth?" asked one of the millionaires. "Yes; money will do it," was the reply. "With the longer purse and careful planning, you can bring the Trust to its knees!"

So with money supplied, the Shuberts started buying theaters, building others, leasing more, making productions, cementing alliances, until in April and May a large number of the more important producers of plays moved bodily into their camp, and a vast majority of playhouse managers in the so-called "night-stand" territory—where the big profits of plays are made after the city runs—declared themselves independent, and for the Shubert policy of the "open door."

Superficially this looks like a notable victory for the cause of theatrical freedom over the shackles of commercialism. Insiders say it means rather a stand-up fight to a finish between rival Trusts—two syndicates now in place of one. The Shubert allies are at least as compactly organized as the old Trust. In many of the new productions to be made the allies will be business partners, and there is much community of interest visible in their proprietorship of theaters and plays.

On the other hand the old Trust is lively and combative. With the fortune accumulated during fifteen years of golden harvest, it has entered into extensive plans of buying or building theaters in towns captured by the opposition, of making many large productions, and of concentrating its forces for the fray. In actual value, if not in numbers, it probably still controls 50 per cent. of the country's theatricals. Each side will

offer about one hundred first-class "attractions" (*i. e.*, plays and stars) next season. A keen competitive war is the cheerful prospect, but a war of Trusts, by no means the old helter-skelter competition of the days before the combinations of plays, railroads, meat packers and iron kings.

The only way to ensure "free" theaters nowadays is to make them free, as libraries, museums, parks of zoology and botany are free. Directly the value of the worthy acted drama is appreciated by thinking people, a public movement will develop to make the stage an instrument of culture rather than the sport of commerce. A Carnegie of the theaters, thru judicious endowment of cultural amusements, would confer large benefit and win renown like the Carnegie of the libraries.

In the meantime municipal theater experiments seem distinctly worth while. Northampton, Mass., has pointed the way. There the local theater, conducted by the city, is open to the best plays and companies, but its doors are inexorably shut to doubtful amusements. And an amazing amount of local aptitude for local theatricals is yearly coming to light in the increasing number of historic pageants and spectacles which municipal self-consciousness is developing. With half the skill and energy expended in the engineering of a theatrical trust, these various movements could be so fostered and encouraged to establish real dramatic centers in each of the important towns. Under such conditions—say part endowment, part subscription, possibly also subvention from the municipal budget—the City Theater might well prove as significant an element of civic life as it was to the Athenian who wept with Æschylus and Sophocles or laughed with Aristophanes and Menander.

The Fishery Arbitration at The Hague

We receive by mail the official account of the opening before the Tribunal of The Hague of the arbitration proceedings on the century-old dispute between the United States and Great Britain over fishery rights along the Newfoundland coast. At the first session the president of the tribunal, Professor Lammasch, of the University of Vienna, exprest with peculiar felicity the dignity of the occasion, as well as the indebtedness of the world and the cause of peace to the two nations which have again and again referred their difficulties to arbitration and now to this august world court. There runs thru his address the idea of progress toward a permanent and truly judicial tribunal, and the high conception of the judicial function which is to be performed by this court, as distinguished from the ordinary diplomatic ideas of ordinary arbitral tribunals. He said:

"Be assured, gentlemen representing the litigant parties, that all our arbitrators are imbued with the sense of our responsibility not only to the Governments which honored us with their confidence and to the two great nations which they represent, but also to the noble idea of arbitration, so dear to all of us."

He then anticipates most properly that "the award we have to pronounce will, by the force of its motives, meet with the approval of all who, by their unbiased knowledge of international law, are entitled to criticise us," and he adds:

"Every sentence rendered by this Court ought to be by virtue of its impartiality and equity a new marble pillar to sustain the ideal palace of Justice and Peace, the symbol of which is to be that noble edifice which has been dedicated to this term by the munificence of a man whose name is dear to both ligitant nations."

The five members of the tribunal are distinguished jurists of the world, including two American and one Canadian, and the case is defended on one side by Senator Root and five assistant counsel, and on the British side by Sir William S. Robson, His Majesty's Attorney-General, and ten counsel. The dispute is one which in years past has almost led to war, and its decision will be the greatest triumph of arbitration since the stablishment of the court ten years ago.

Chancellor Day

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, rides a wild mustang. Most college and university presidents move with a certain dignity, but not so Chancellor Day. But he seems to have a provocation, for he tells us his university has missed two million dollars which it wanted. Hear him in his annual report to the trustees:

"We believe that but for the insane assaults

upon the commerce of the country, upon railways and manufactures, from which there are small signs of immediate relief, as the politicians do not seem to have discovered any other issue of equal demagogic effect, we would be able to report a couple of millions more of increase in our endowments.

"The present aspect is not flattering. No one can tell what insurgent cranks will be able to inject their wild-eyed socialistic theories into the business of the country by Congressional act."

Let his altruistic soul be mollified by the fact that if Syracuse University has lost her elusive millions Princeton has got hers. We gather that he will not join the paraders to welcome back Mr. Roosevelt. He is nearly as severe against the Carnegie Foundation Fund, which helps with its pensions other institutions but not Syracuse. What is the matter? He says:

"Wesleyan University, more denominational than we ever have been, has been placed upon the Foundation! We have been told that we could not be accepted because we were generally known to be a Methodist university. Is Wesleyan not so? Hobart an Episcopalian college; Oberlin distinctly Congregationalist; Rochester Baptist, are all on this Foundation. . . .

"There has been nothing more comical or that is greater farcical burlesque since the Puritans burned and hanged their fellow mortals for differing with them in religious opinion."

If Syracuse wishes to get the advantage of that fund it should meet the conditions, and add rhetorical and historical restraint, for example, as to the burning of witches by the Puritans.

Roosevelt's German Diploma

All the official data and details dealing with ex-President Roosevelt's lecture in Berlin and his philosophical doctorate are published in the *Internationale Wochenschrift,* of Berlin. No. 20 contains the address of the lecturer in full in an official translation made by the Berlin representative of the New York *Staats-Zeitung.* No. 21 contains the official addresses of the rector of the university, Prof. Erich Schmidt, and of the dean of the philosophical faculty, Prof. Gustav Rothe, together with a reproduction of the Latin diploma. The contents of the latter are interesting and show that his Berlin friends know something about the Colonel's achievements. This document reads as follows:

Quod felix faustumque sit
auspiciis laetissimis et saluberrimis
serenissimi ac potentissimi principis
Gulielmi II
imperatoris Germanorum
Borussiae regis
Rectore Magnifico
Erico Schmidt
ex decreto unanimo ordinis amplissimi
philosophorum
promotor legitime constitutus
Gustavus Roethe
ordinis philosophorum h. t. decano
Theodoro Roosevelt
qui oriundus ab atavis Rheni effluentis accolis
eruditus Americanis Germanisque scholis
universitatis dein Harvardensis decus
patriae suae non modo regiones et animalia
ut pastor strenuus venatorque audax
scienter simul et venuste descripsit
sed etiam instituta, mores, heroas
ut judex integer et civis bonus
ad historiae veritatem vitaeque utilitatem
egregio stilo illustravit
equiti duro fortiter in hostes, fortius in
improbos cives invicto
viro justo, propositi tenaci, veritatis ideoque
scientiae amanti
docto trans Oceanum commercii fautori
Unionis Americanae nuper praesidi intra et
extra patriam laudatissimo
philosophiae doctoris et artium liberalium
magistri
dignitatem et ornamenta
die XII m. Maii MCMX
honoris causa contulit.

A Decision of the Biblical Commission

We can imagine that there may be a certain degree of comfort in belonging to an organization like an army in which one does not have to settle anything because it is settled for him by superior authority. That advantage is given to those who must accept their religious beliefs from such a source as the Papal Biblical Commission. After having decided that Moses wrote the Pentateuch and that the "Three Witnesses" passage is genuine, and other decisions of similar value, it has now tackled the questions relating to the authorship and date of the Psalms. The decision is too long to quote, but it covers eight points. The Commission, first, allows us to believe that David did not write all the Psalms, notwithstanding the title "Psalms of David"; but tells us one cannot prudently call in question the titles of individual psalms unless there

is grave argument against their genuineness. Nor "can it be prudently denied that David is the principal author of the Psalms, nor can it be affirmed that only a few of them are to be attributed to him." Further, it must not be denied that those Psalms which in the Old and New Testament are expressly cited as by him, such as Ps. 2, 15, 17, 31, 68 and 109, are by David. While it may be admitted that for liturgical reason some Psalms may have been divided, united, or slightly revised, it cannot with probability be maintained that not a few of the Psalms were composed after the time of Ezra and Nehemiah or even of the Maccabees. Finally, the prophetic value of the Messianic Psalms must not be denied, and those are in error "who pervert the prophetic and Messianic character of the Psalms, and twist these same prophecies regarding Christ into a mere prediction as to the future lot of the chosen people." Rome has spoken, and hereafter professors in seminaries will not need to study these problems. But for outsiders it would be agreeable to know the conclusive evidence on which the Commission relied.

Goldwin Smith

We give on another page an appreciative review of the life and services of one of the most versatile and useful men that have ever served the intelligence of Greater Britain and the United States. Goldwin Smith left the leading English university to nurse an infant American university. When he left it to make his home in Canada he became the monitor of both peoples and of the world. He did not confine himself to writing vast, dry tomes that should lie forever on library shelves, but he knew the value to the common people of their common medium of instruction, the newspaper and the magazine. He was a much valued contributor to THE INDEPENDENT and to numerous other dailies and weeklies. He had an independent mind, believed in a world union, and particularly in a continental union. He thought much and reverently on religion, his agnosticism bordering on faith and gazing hopefully on the future life. One who loved his fellow men and served them with unusual wisdom, his memory will be held dear not merely to scholars, but to humanity.

An International Marriage

Count Boni de Castellane has applied to the Vatican to have his marriage with Miss Anna Gould declared null and void. His reason—that Miss Gould had the intention of getting a divorce when she saw fit—is good canon law. The Count is silent as to whether her intention was explicit or merely implicit, viz., the result of her training and education. If the Vatican annuls the Castellane-Gould marriage, the way lies open for the Sagans to receive the Papal blessing on their union. In Parisian swelldom marriage in the Church with her blessing on the union is a condition *sine quâ non* of the correct thing to do. That would leave Count Boni free to seek another American heiress. It would please the Sagans if Mme. Gould's first husband could induce the Vatican to annul the former marriage.

In Spain Republicans can be elected to the national Parliament; six of them now sit from Madrid. But in Prussia the utterance of republicanism is not allowed. In the Prussian Diet, when the proposition was before the House to increase the civil allowance of the King of Prussia by $500,000, with $375,000 more for the royal theater, a Socialist deputy, after declaring that the King who told the people to economize ought not himself to live luxuriously, added that all state servants, even the chief, ought to be elected. Thereupon he was called to order for uttering "sentiments of high treason." Under our Constitution treason is defined as "levying war against the United States or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." An expression in favor of elective rule is not treason, high treason or even constructive treason. But a "*sentiment* of treason"—that is past human scrutiny. A republican Socialist may or may not wish to secure his ends by war against the nation.

It was a shocking thing—oh, so "untactful"—in Mr. Roosevelt to meddle

with Egyptian matters! Did he not know, so Mr. Hearst hurried to cry from Paris, that this was a political question with which no stranger should intermeddle; and Mr. Bryan said he never could have done so rude a thing. They who were not estopped by the fact that Mr. Roosevelt had conferred freely with Sir Eldon Gorst in Cairo, have something to mull over in the fact that our ex-President's last and most intimate interviews before leaving England were with his host, Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, who took no more offense than did Mr. Balfour. Mr. Roosevelt knew what he was about.

We were glad for the Southern Methodist Church, but sorry for Trinity College, Durham, N. C., that President Kilgo was elected bishop. Trinity College, and the *South Atlantic Quarterly,* edited there, are among the most progressive influences in the South. Prof. William P. Few, dean of the college and one of the editors of the *Quarterly,* has been elected president to succeed President Kilgo. He is a native of South Carolina, a doctor of philosophy of Harvard, and a frequent and forceful speaker and writer on educational topics. His administration begins under most favorable auspices, with new buildings being erected, and an additional gift of $100,000 from Mr. B. N. Duke.

Mr. Procter, of Cincinnati, renews his offer of $500,000 for the post-graduate department of Princeton University, on condition that as much more is raised by the alumni; but he offers it with the previous conditions as to the site at a distance from the present buildings. Now it will be accepted by the trustees, without objection from President Wilson. A million was not enough to overcome the objection that the plan is not democratic, but the three millions or more of the Wyman bequest is too much to be rejected; and, besides, the buildings it will require could not be erected on the present campus.

Atlanta is a "dry"city; but it must not be supposed that its bibulous citizens intend to go without their alcohol. The Atlanta *Constitution* filled nearly three columns of its issue of June 1 with over one hundred notifications of saloonkeepers that they would make applications to the City Council for the privilege to sell "near beer." We learn from Atlanta residents that this "near beer" is not "near" by being less but more alcoholic than the ordinary beer. We know that it is forbidden in the army canteens because of its pernicious effects.

Another setback for muckraking has been the result, as foreshadowed, of the investigation had for nearly six months of a very patient and careful grand jury of the charges of prevalent white slavery in New York and other American cities. Nothing of the sort has been found, only the common, vulgar prostitution. The story as told by George Kibbe Turner was shocking enough to be as sensational as desired, and it is some satisfaction to know that it is not sustained by evidence.

Archbishop Farley, of New York, celebrated last Saturday the fortieth anniversary of his ordination. He took pains to let it be known that the Church is patriotic. The chimes played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the national flag was unfurled between the two towers of the Cathedral, on the See-house, the Cathedral Rectory and the training school for priests; and nowhere was the Papal flag of orange and white to be seen either within or without the Cathedral.

There was an accident the other day, when a passenger car jumped the track, bumped a few seconds, and then turned over. Nobody was hurt, because an official immediately called out, "Hold on tight!" They held on tight and saved their bones. That is good advice in time of accident or other troubles.

Arkansas goes back on Senator Jefferson Davis, and he is not likely to be re-elected at the end of his term. At the same time Senator Tillman will retire for reasons of health. The world is growing better, and so is the Senate.

INSURANCE

What Is an Adequate Life Insurance?

The attitude toward life insurance today is very different from that which obtained a few years ago. Then life insurance was frequently regarded as tempting Providence. Now it is looked upon as the most ordinary safeguarding of the family. The question of insurance is one that has more and more consideration. When the question as to what kind of a policy to select has been settled there is the question as to what is an adequate life insurance? How much insurance should a man carry? It goes without saying that every man is worth a certain definite sum to his family. If his income is $1,000 he is worth that sum to his family minus what he expends for personal expenses. If his income is $50,000 he is of course worth the larger amount with the same deduction. As we pointed out in our issue of July 18, 1907, a man at age twenty-five, with an expectation of life in round numbers of thirty-nine years, has an insurable value of $19,584. This is gradually decreased thru the intervening years until at age sixty, with but fourten years of expectation, he has reduced his insurable value to $10,563. An adequate life insurance is easily calculable. Let us suppose that a man's income is $1,500 per annum. For personal expenses and as his share of the family expenses he uses $600 each year. This leaves $900 per year that comes to his family thru his agency. An adequate insurance therefore would be a policy having as its face a sum which would produce an income of that amount. A policy for $22,500 at maturity, if placed in a savings bank at 4 per cent., would yield $900 per anum and would therefore be an adequate insurance on such a basis. Many men are not fully insured because they do not approach the subject with adequate thought. If insurance is a good thing it certainly is worth a little thought. The kind of a policy that ought to be issued was considered in this department on June 9.

In our issue of March 8, 1906, we published in this department a striking card in which it was shown that the habit of saving must be formed and exercised early in life. In this connection it may be said that if a man is poor at age sixty the chances are that he will remain so until the end of life. Thrift is not a matter of sudden caprice or resolution but signifies, generally speaking, line upon line and precept upon precept along the line of financial conservatism. Many of the so-called lower animals set us bright and shining examples which the young man may well take into consideration. If by imitating an ant, or a bee, or a squirrel in the matter of thrift a man's declining years are made easier and happier, by all means let us take a leaf or two out of the animal's book. The man or the woman who neglects to provide for the future will have a very rude awakening when such an experience will come the hardest. The United States Census shows, however, that nine-tenths of its population are poor at sixty when the active earning power usually terminates. Old age comes creeping on and no one of us may escape it. The part of prudence is therefore to take time by the forelock, make use of the insurance principle, and thus by means of the thrift it signifies to escape the cruel rocks that will otherwise be sure to spell shipwreck for the neglectful. Do you want to be helpless and dependent upon others when you are sixty? No? Then remember and apply the analogy of the proverb "in time of war prepare for peace."

The rise and progress of the navigation of the air has at last obliged the insurance companies to take cognizance of it. The New York Life Insurance Company, for example, has recently canceled a policy it held on the life of an air navigator who was engaged in making experiments at Hammondsport. The policyholder had narrowly escaped death not very long since when he crashed to the ground from a hight of 30 feet. The company took the ground that when the policy was written the risks incurred in aviation were not contemplated, and therefore they insisted upon a release from liability in case of death while the policyholder was engaged in flying machine flights.

Financial

Better Promise of Crops

Crop prospects are much better now than they were a month ago. The Government's June report shows that the spring wheat increase of acreage is 1,349,000 acres, or 7.3 per cent., and that the condition, 92.8, is only a shade below the ten years average. The figures, according to the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, indicate a yield of 278,362,000 bushels, against last year's harvest of 290,823,000. Winter wheat's condition has declined since May 1, and is nearly 2 points below the ten years average, but the area exceeds that of last year, and a yield of 424,042,000 bushels is indicated. These estimates point to a total of 702,404,000 (against last year's harvest of 737,189,000), which has been surpassed in only three years. The Chicago Board of Trade sees a promise of about 25,000,000 more, or 727,225,000 bushels. Its estimate of the oats crop is also higher than that of the Produce Exchange. An increase of 3½ per cent. in seeded area, with a condition of 91 (against a ten years average of 88.4), indicates in New York 1,021,086,000 bushels. The Board of Trade says 1,126,000,000. It should be added that the rye crop promises to exceed last year's by 3,000,000 bushels, and that there will probably be 8,000,000 bushels more of barley.

The Stock Market

Following the announcement of the Government's suit against the Western railroads, stocks declined, the losses of the most active securities week before last ranging from 6 to 13 points. At the beginning of last week there were additional losses, but on the morning of the 7th, the news of the White House agreement caused a sharp rally. A large "short" interest, surprised by what had taken place, hastened to protect itself. During the remainder of the week, however, the market was comparatively dull, and a decline on Saturday left small gains for the week for a majority of the stocks in which the greater part of the Exchange's business has recently been done. Crop reports, both for cereals and for cotton, should have exercised a favorable influence, but the situation is controlled by railway conditions. It is seen that five or six months must elapse before a final decision concerning the proposed increase of freight rates can be reached, and the nature of the decision cannot be predicted with certainty. In the meantime the companies are paying the higher wages, awards in several cases having been dated back to April 1. Capitalist speculators and investors also are inclined to wait at least until the adjournment of Congress.

....The value of Canada's crops in 1909 was $532,932,100, an increase of about $100,000,000 over the value in 1908.

....Officers of the Department of Justice say they expect to suppress completely the bucketshop business thruout the United States.

....Recent purchases, it is understood, have given to the Southern Pacific possession of all the stock of the Los Angeles Pacific Company, which operates about 200 miles of electric lines in Southern California.

....May's pig iron output was 2,390,180 tons, against 2,483,763 in April, and 2,617,949 in March. The restriction of production has not prevented an increase of stocks on hand. Prices are not rising, altho the freight rate agreement, followed by a renewal of canceled railway orders, has improved the tone of the market.

....The approaching consolidation of the Continental National and the Commercial National will give Chicago one of the greatest banks in the United States. On August 1 the merger will be completed. The new Continental-Commercial Bank will have a capital of $20,000,000, surplus and undivided profits amounting to about $9,000,000, and $184,443,000 of deposits. George M. Reynolds will be president. He is now president of the Continental.

The Independent

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Survey of the World

Mr. Roosevelt in New York

Returning from Africa and Europe, Mr. Roosevelt was welcomed in New York on the 18th with remarkable expressions of affection and admiration. He was in perfect health, and it could be seen that he most heartily enjoyed his warm reception. During his voyage he had received many wireless messages, so many that it was impossible to answer them. On the 17th he sent for publication a brief statement. He had been away, he said, for a year and a quarter. While he had enjoyed Africa most, he had enjoyed Europe a great deal, and he wished to express his deep appreciation of the more than generous courtesy and hospitality of the people and rulers of the countries thru which he had passed. Still, he was very glad to get home. He should not speak in public for more than two months, and his first address would be at the John Brown celebration in Kansas City:

"I shall have nothing whatever to say in the immediate future about politics, and will hold no interview whatever on the subject with any one; and anything purporting to be an interview with me that may appear can be set down at once as invention."

On the morning of the 18th, the steamship "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria," bearing him and several members of his family, was escorted from the harbor's entrance to the vicinity of the Quarantine station by the battleship "South Carolina" and five torpedo boat destroyers. When the Health Officer boarded the steamship he was accompanied by Captain Butt (representing the President), Senator Lodge, Secretary Wilson and Congressman Longworth. Leaving the steamship, Mr. Roosevelt was for a time on a revenue cutter. He was then transferred to the "Androscoggin," a boat carrying the reception committee of 300 men, led by Cornelius Vanderbilt Fort Wadsworth gave the returning ex-President a salute of twenty-one guns. The "Androscoggin" led a naval parade up the Hudson to Fifty-ninth street and back to the Battery. Mr. Roosevelt was vigorously shaking hands with all on board, recalling for nearly every one some incident of old acquaintance. Landing at the Battery (where 100,000 people were assembled), he was greeted by Mayor Gaynor, who said:

"We are all here to welcome Mr. Roosevelt home to New York. We have watched his progress thru Europe with delight. Everywhere he has gone he has been honored as a man and as an exponent of the principles of the Government of this country. He was received everywhere in Europe and honored, as no man from this country ever was honored. We glory in all that, and it only remains for me to say now, Mr. Roosevelt, that we welcome you home most heartily and we are glad to see you again."

Replying, Mr. Roosevelt said he was most deeply moved by the reception. No man could be so greeted without being made to feel both very proud and very humble:

"I have been away a year and a quarter from America, and I have seen strange and interesting things alike in the heart of the frowning wilderness and in the capitals of the mightiest and most highly polished of civilized nations. I have thoroughly enjoyed myself, and now I am more glad than I can say to get home, to be back in my own country, back among people I love. And I am ready and eager to do my part so far as I am able in helping solve problems which must be solved if we of this the greatest democratic Republic upon which the sun has ever shone are to see its destinies rise to the high level of our hopes and its opportunities.

"This is the duty of every citizen, but it is peculiarly my duty, for any man who has ever

been honored by being made President of the United States is thereby forever after rendered the debtor of the American people, and is bound thruout his life to remember this as his prime obligation and in private life as much as in public life so to carry himself that the American people may never have cause to feel regret that once they placed him at their head."

The exercises at the Battery consumed only ten minutes. Then the parade began. Escorted by mounted police, Rough Riders, bands and several thousand Spanish War veterans (with whom were the two little sons of Jack Abernathy), Mr. Roosevelt passed up Broadway and Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street. With him in his carriage were the Mayor and Mr. Vanderbilt. In other carriages were Secretaries Meyer and Wilson, Senator Lodge, ex-Secretary Garfield and the Governors of four States. Places had been assigned for 32,000 members of civic societies. Buildings along the route were finely decorated. The greeting to Mr. Roosevelt was enthusiastic. He was almost continually responding with bows and the lifted hat. It is estimated that more than one million people saw him from the sidewalks and buildings. After lunch he started for his home in Oyster Bay. There he was welcomed in an address by District Attorney Youngs, and in reply he spoke with much feeling of the friendship of the people around his home.



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MR. ROOSEVELT ACKNOWLEDGING GREETING.
Mayor Gaynor and Mr. Vanderbilt seated in the carriage.

No Prize Fight in California

Unexpectedly, on the 15th, Governor Gillett, of California, decided that the projected prize fight between Jeffries and Johnson must not take place in his State. In a long letter to Attorney-General Webb, arguing that prize fighting was a felony under the laws of California (altho sparring exhibitions are lawful) he directed that application be made to the courts for an injunction and that, if one should not be granted, steps be taken for the prosecution and punishment of the principals and pro-

moters of the fight. He quoted from published reports of similar fights in California to show their brutal character, pointing also to the mortal injuries received on April 30 by a prize-fighter named McCarthy. "The whole business," said he, "is demoralizing to the youth of the State, it corrupts public morals, is offensive to the senses of a great majority of our citizens, and should be abated as a public nuisance." He also directed that the proposed fight between Kaufmann and Langford, advertised for the 18th, be prevented. San Francisco's district attorney, Mr. Fickert, commented with bitterness upon the action of the Governor, saying that the latter had yielded to the "clamor of the mob." At the recent election Fickert was chosen in preference to Francis J. Heney, the noted prosecutor. Mayor McCarthy also was angry. Said he: 'I'm running San Francisco, and I take no orders from the Governor or his Attorney-General. You can bet that the fight will be pulled off in my town as advertised." But the promoters of the fight, taking advice of counsel, decided to surrender at once and to look for another place. Utah was closed, owing to the attitude of the Governor of that State, but there were invitations from Nevada, where there is no law against prize fights. In that State a license is granted for a fee of $1,000, and the fighters then enjoy the protection of the police. Large sums were offered by both Goldfield and Reno, and one of these cities will probably be chosen. Attorney-General Webb failed to get an injunction against the Kaufmann-Langford fight. Whereupon Governor Gillett called out two companies of militia. But they were not needed, for the Chief of Police promised to prevent the fight. The services of the police, however, were not required. In deciding to prevent the Jeffries-Johnson fight, the Governor was moved by a telegram sent to the president of the San Francisco Board of Trade by Congressman William S. Bennet, of New York, saying that if the fight should take place in San Francisco, that city would have to give up all hope of having the World's Fair in 1915. Mr. Bennet is a member of the committee which was considering the claims of San Francisco and New Orleans. It is not expected that final action will be taken at this session. The Governor may also have been moved by the numerous protests addressed to him by churches and other religious organizations.

Prosecution of Trusts

Several suits under the Sherman Anti-Trust law were begun last week by the Government. At Birmingham, Ala., the courts were asked to dissolve the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, which, it is alleged, is a combination that has raised prices, coerced manufacturers and opprest merchants who were not members of it. At Cleveland, Ohio, a similar suit was brought against the Great Lakes Towing Company. The Government says that this corporation, which has a capital of $10,000,000 and which operates tugboats and lighters on the lakes from Buffalo to Duluth, controls the industry, so monopolizes it that there is no opportunity for competition, and by oppressive methods is driving out of business the few competitors remaining.——By direction of Attorney-General Wickersham, a civil suit has been begun in Chicago for the dissolution of the Butter and Egg Board, a corporation of one hundred dealers which determines prices for the East as well as for the Middle West. The Government asserts that the board is a conspiracy in restraint of trade, that it publishes fictitious prices below the real market, and that in this way its members, buying at higher rates, have an advantage over other dealers. ——In a suit against the Union Stock Yards Company, of Chicago, and several short railroad lines connected with that company, the Government alleges that the railroad laws have been violated by the payment of rebates and in other ways.——It is understood that the Department of Justice is collecting evidence against what is called the Bathtub Trust. It is alleged that a combination of sixteen manufacturers exists, that it controls 95 per cent. of the output of sanitary enameled iron ware, and that it has recently made a large increase of prices.——The House Judiciary Committee has reported favorably, and the

House has adopted, the resolution of Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, asking the Attorney-General for the information in his possession tending to show whether the Carnegie Steel Company and the other constituent companies of the Steel Corporation are an unlawful combination under the Sherman act. Mr. Stanley was moved to introduce the resolution by a remark recently attributed to Chairman Gary that investigation by Attorney-General Wickersham and his predecessor had shown that the Steel Corporation was unassailable.——By the decision of Secretary MacVeagh, Richard Parr, the customs employee who discovered the device by which the Sugar Trust robbed the Government of at least $2,000,000, receives a reward of $100,000.

National Legislation

The bill providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States was passed in the Senate on the 16th by unanimous vote. Two days later, the House accepted this bill, which is now a law. It requires that the new Constitutions of the two States shall be ratified by Congress and approved by the President. As constitutional conventions must be held and the Constitutions submitted to the people, a year may pass before the two Territories become States. ——The conference report upon the Railroad bill was accepted in the Senate on the 17th by a vote of 50 to 11, all of those in the negative being Democrats. It was accepted in the House on the following day by unanimous vote, and the President promptly signed it. The provisions of the new law are considered in our editorial pages.——The conservation bill, authorizing the President to withdraw from settlement public lands, was passed in the Senate on the 15th substantially in the form of the House bill, except that the Senate added a paragraph authorizing an issue of $30,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness for the completion of existing reclamation projects. In conference there was difficulty about this addition. In order that the question concerning reclamation certificates might stand by itself, the House Ways and Means Committee reported a separate bill, but reduced the amount to $20,000,000. During the debate in the Senate, Mr. Heyburn remarked that Gifford Pinchot was "an apostle of fallacy, theory and ignorance" who had got foreign ideas in Europe; also that there had been heavy drafts on the Treasury "to create game preserves and solitude."——Speaking at St. Paul last week, ex-Secretary Garfield said that the chief opposition to conservation came from men who had been prevented from doing wrong, from "stealing coal and timber and water power."

Cases of Bribery and Fraud

An investigation concerning the election of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, will be made by the Senate during the recess. At the trial in Chicago, last week, of Lee O'Neil Browne, leader of the Democratic minority in the Legislature, Representatives White and Beckemeyer repeated their confessions relating to the payment of money to them by Browne for their votes in favor of Lorimer.——Following the official inquiry at Schenectady, N. Y., ex-Supervisor Aaron P. Huffmire, George N. Pepper, formerly superintendent of roads, and Dr. Vanderberg, formerly superintendent of construction and repairs, have been convicted of defrauding the county by false bills or forged signatures. The amounts involved are small. ——A committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor, of New York, reports that the management of the *City Record*, the city's printing and advertising, and the purchase of supplies have been characterized by "waste and larceny"; also that $410,000 a year can be saved by honesty and economy. Obscure weekly papers were paid 40 cents a line for advertisements, and they paid from one-quarter to one-half of their receipts to one Foster, "an unofficial attaché of the Mayor's office." This was in Mayor McClellan's term. It is said that it became profitable to start a weekly in an outlying borough for the city advertising alone. Contracts for printing are called "a farce," and the committee points to combinations of bidders for supplies.——Peter G. Thompson, the millionaire pres-

ident of a paper manufacturing company in Hamilton, Ohio, has been indicted at Washington for attempting to bribe Postal Card Inspector Zantzinger at the Government Printing Office and thus to induce him to accept postal card paper of inferior quality.——It is said that a new Anti-Graft Association will soon open an office in Washington, and that funds for its work have been provided by Rudolph Spreckels, Perry Belmont and others.

The Islands

Representative Martin, of Colorado, has introduced in the House a resolution for an investigation concerning the leasing or sale of friar estate lands in the Philippines to Executive Secretary Carpenter and a nephew of Commissioner Worcester. He will resign, he says, if he does not prove malfeasance in office. ——The bill relating to the government of Porto Rico was passed, last week, in the House. It provides for a House of thirteen members, eight of whom are to be appointed, but the number elected is to be gradually increased. Six new executive departments—Justice, Finance, Audit, Interior, Education and Health—are created. An eight-hour day in public work is required, and the employment of children under fourteen in occupations of a hazardous character is prohibited.——The House, at Washington, has increased from $100,000 to $300,000 the appropriation for raising or removing the wreck of the battleship "Maine." It was pointed out in debate that $100,000 might be enough if the wreck were to be broken up by blasting, but it was asserted that the American people desired that the wreck be raised.——The Cuban Senate recently passed a bill authorizing an exchange of the arsenal grounds on the waterfront for the site of the terminal of the United Railways. This was recommended by President Gomez, but opposed by the Washington Government partly because it involved a loan of several millions, to be expended for public buildings. In the Cuban House, last week, action upon the bill was indefinitely postponed. The matter had been considered by a Liberal caucus, at which bribery of members was charged and pistols were drawn.

Countries South of Us

The port at Cape Gracias à Dios having been captured by Madriz, the revolutionists of Nicaragua now control no port, except so far as they are assisted at Bluefields by United States gunboats. Madriz has cabled to President Taft a long protest against the action of our Government there, saying he cannot reconcile it with the principles of neutrality. Replying, Secretary Knox upholds our naval officers in forbidding the bombardment of Bluefields, an unfortified town in which there is much American property. He points out that Great Britain forbade Estrada to bombard Greytown (held by Madriz), and he justifies our refusal to recognize Madriz's blockade of Bluefields by the "Venus" by showing that this steamship was enabled to leave New Orleans only by deceit. Madriz's representative at Washington asserts that arms and ammunition have been supplied to the revolutionists by Cabrera, the President of Guatemala.——The delegates of the United States to the Pan-American Conference, which is to be held at Buenos Ayres in July, sailed from New York on the 16th on the transport "Sumner." They are:

Henry White, recently ambassador to France; John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law at Columbia University; Professor Bernard Moses, of the University of California; Professor Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin; Professor David Kinley, of the University of Illinois; Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder; Lamar C. Quintero, of Louisiana; Colonel Enoch Crowder, assistant of the Adjutant General, U. S. A., and Professor Shepherd, of Columbia University, as secretary.

Among the subjects to be considered at the conference are mail and passenger steamship service between South America and the United States, the Pan-American railway, sanitation, a proposed interchange of university professors and students, and an agreement concerning patents, trademarks and copyrights.——In the course of his address at the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, last week, on "The Spirit and Purpose of American Diplomacy" (to which we refer elsewhere), Secretary Knox spoke of the deplorable condition of Honduras, with respect to its foreign debt, which exceeds $100,000,000, with

interest unpaid for many years. American bankers, he said, had offered advantageous terms for the refunding of this debt. Our Government heartily approved their plan and was prepared, with the consent of the Senate, to give them legitimate protection. It is said that our Government has in mind a policy like that which has been so successful in Santo Domingo.

English Politics

Parliament has been in session for two weeks, but no business of public importance has been done awaiting a conference and possible agreement between the leaders on the two sides as to the proposed constitutional reforms, the idea being to avoid embarrassing the King on his accession. In the House of Lords it was announced that Lord Rosebery's bill for a reform in the House of Lords had been postponed until after a week or two the Government might be in a position to speak more definitely. To this Lord Rosebery gave consent, altho he insisted that his bill had no relation to the Government's proposed reforms. The conference now going on between Mr. Asquith and the Earl of Crewe on one side and Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne on the other does not please the Irish Nationalists or the Laborites, who are opposed to any compromise. What is the result of this conference, formally announced on Monday, will not be known before we go to press.——The opponents of any change in the royal coronation oath have organized a Church association and have held a meeting in Albert Hall at which 3,000 persons attended. As reported, the members are recruited from the evangelical wing of the Church of England. They are not likely to come from the Nonconformists. Lord Kinnaird presided, and denied that there was the slightest desire in the world to vex their Roman Catholic brethren, but as he stated the matter, those who were taking the question in hand did not even dare to risk the possibility of seeing a priest-ridden monarch ascend the throne of Great Britain. A telegram was sent to King George protesting that any attempt to alter the declaration would grievously hurt the feelings of the people and endanger the hard-won liberties of the empire of Great Britain. A resolution was also passed vehemently opposing a revision of the oath and pledging "determined resistance to every attempt to tamper with this great constitutional safeguard."——The Duke of Connaught, brother of King George, will next year succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada.——It is provided by Parliament that in the case of the death of King George V, his wife, Queen Mary, is to be Regent, and the guardian of any child who may succeed him until the age of eighteen. She would as Regent have full power to sign bills and perform all other royal offices. The bill follows the precedent of the Act of 1840, passed on the birth of Queen Victoria's first child.

World's Missionary Conference

The World's Missionary Conference met last week in Edinburgh, with Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, as president. There were 1,200 accredited delegates and 2,000 other representatives of churches and missions present. The metings continued until June 23. The University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on six of the delegates, including Seth Low, John R. Mott and Gen. James A. Beaver, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity on President Mackenzie, of Hartford Seminary, and Robert E. Speer, of the Presbyterian Board, altho the latter is not a clergyman. The time has been given to full statistical reports of missions and to stirring addresses and discussions on questions of missionary policy, which will be published in a volume. One of the addresses was by Mr. William J. Bryan; and two letters aroused enthusiasm, one from Mr. Roosevelt and the other from the Catholic Bishop, Bonomelli, of Cremona, Italy, both letters addressed to Silas McBee, editor of *The Churchman*. Mgr. Bonomelli after treating of reasons for united effort in evangelization said:

"And now, I ask, are not these elements more than sufficient to constitute a common ground of agreement, and to afford a sound basis for further discussion, tending to promote the union of all believers in Christ? On this common ground, gentlemen, having your

minds liberated from all passions or sectarian intolerance, animated, on the contrary, by Christian charity, bring together into one focus the results of your studies, the teachings of experience, whether individual or collective, calmly carry on research and promote discussion.

"May truth be as a shining light, illuminating your consciences and making you all of one heart and one mind. My desire for you is but the echo of Christ's words, which have resounded through the centuries. Let there be one flock and one shepherd."

In his letter Mr. Roosevelt regretted that his home engagements did not allow him to remain in attendance on the conference, but that, if possible, he would have been a delegate from the Dutch Reformed Church. He said, among other things:

"In missionary work, above all other kinds of Christian work, it is imperative to remember that a divided Christendom can only imperfectly bear witness to the essential unity of Christianity. I believe that without compromise of belief, without loss of the positive good contained in the recognition of diversities of gifts and differences of administration, the Christian Churches may yet find a way to cordial co-operation and friendship as regards the great underlying essentials upon which, as a foundation, all Christian Churches are built. This is one of the lessons which has been particularly impressed upon me by what I have seen of Christian work in Africa, both in heathen and Mahometan lands.

"I believe that unity in a spirit of Christian brotherhood for such broad Christian work will tend not to do away with differences of doctrine, but to prevent us from laying too much stress on those differences of doctrine. It is written in the Scriptures that 'He that doeth my will shall know of the doctrine,' but the reverse of this proposition cannot be found in Holy Writ. Emphasis is to be put upon 'doing the will'; if only we can make up our minds to work together with earnest sincerity for the common good, we shall find that doctrinal differences in no way interfere with our doing this work."

In contrast with the great successes of missionary effort in many lands attention was called to the fact that there are other lands in which as yet no substantial missionary work has been done, such as Mongolia, Tibet, Turkestan, Afghanistan, Arabia, and large portions of Africa.

Electoral Reform in France

The Government scheme for electoral reform in France, proposed by Premier Briand, contemplates three great changes: (1) The re-establishment of the *scrutin de liste* instead of the existing *scrutin d'arrondissement;* (2) proportional representation in the interest of minorities; (3) re-election of the Chamber by sections every two years. It is contemplated that in future there should be one Deputy for every 70,000 inhabitants, or major fraction thereof. One of the consequences of this rearrangement will be to reduce by some twenty the existing number of the Deputies which is 597. In every department the members will be assigned in the proportion of the votes received, so that a minor party may have its share of Deputies. Second ballots will thus be abolished, inasmuch as in every election it may be assumed that enough votes will go to elect candidates from two parties. But in case the multiplicity of candidates prevents any assignment there will be no election, and a second election will be called for. There will be no "by-elections." In every election a "substitute deputy" will be chosen who will take the place of the Deputy in case of his death or disability. Deputies will be elected for six years, like our Senate, and they will be in classes, one class to go out every two years, so as to avoid the excitement of a general election. It has shown great courage in M. Briand to bring forward this plan. He is not a great speaker, but he has the confidence of the people as a trustworthy statesman.

Various Items

There has been some little concern in Germany over the health of the Kaiser, who has again withdrawn from engagements by order of his physicians and rested in bed. The explanation given is that he rode two hours on horseback and abraded his knee with some effusion; but the fact that he was lately laid up with a boil on the hand has led to a fear that this is a phase of the same general trouble in the system.——The German excitement against the Roman Encyclical in honor of St. Charles Borromeo, criticising the Reformation, has increased in gravity until the Prussian Government, which has a Minister at the Vatican, protested against it. Mass meetings have been held all over Germany, and have been very largely attended.

The Month of Roses

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," Etc.

JUNE is the month of roses, as May is the month of apple blossoms and lilacs. Not a home in America should be without the help of roses to make it homeful. They make for peace and character, and they breed ozone for health. With grapevines I would have roses climb my verandas, and greet me in the wilder nooks and corners; not always grown in conventional beds.

Fifty years ago only the old-fashioned mother's roses could be generally had, and besides them there were very few choice sorts to be found even in hothouses. There is now hardly a corner of the United States where some varieties of the more choice ever-bloomers will not thrive. The hybrid perpetuals were the first to adjust themselves to our Northern climate, and they still give us a good list of invaluables. The hybrid teas have, however, displaced the former, because they are not only hardy, but give us continual bloom. They vary in their power to resist zero weather, but nearly all of this class can, with a slight protection, endure any Northern winter. I find myself, however, still not quite satisfied unless I retain some of the old-fashioned sorts, especially for hedges and groups. The old Cabbage rose was a beauty, any way, and the Damask roses, two or three varieties of them, are really elegant in flower, if only their blooming period were longer.

Among the hybrid perpetuals Clio, and Dinsmore, and Margaret Dickson, and Ulrich Brunner, and Prince Camille de Rohan, and Giant of Battles, and Jules Margottin, and Paul Neyron, with Baroness Rothschild, and Anna de Diesbach, and General Jacqueminot, make a superb list, giving bloom twice in the year, and occasionally in midsummer. If one wishes to add to this list take Alfred Colomb, a rich crimson; Gloire Lyonaise, Magna Charta, Vick's Caprice, Victor Verdier. Among these you will find almost every shade of scarlet, crimson, pink, white and carmine. Clio is to my taste one of the finest roses in existence, of a gorgeous flesh color, shaded pink, and a very free bloomer. Giant of Battles and Prince Camille give us two shades of crimson; Margaret Dickson is a glorious white rose; and Dinsmore as rich a scarlet as you could find anywhere, while Fisher Holmes is a very dark scarlet and a very free bloomer. Two other remarkably good bloomers are Mrs. Charles Wood and Madam Masson. Still, in the whole list there is nothing better for massing or grouping than Ulrich Brunner.

The hybrid teas are multiplying with great rapidity. New and glorious sorts come out every season, and one has to test for himself somewhat their capacity for bedding out in different soils. The most popular of all is American Beauty, a rosy crimson rose, and close after this Etoile de France has secured a very prominent place, as perhaps the best crimson rose for bedding that we have. J. B. Clark jumped into favor two years ago as an enormous deep crimson and very full-blooming sort. It is not so much a favorite with me as I expected. I like better, for crimson, Cardinal—which is certainly a noble rose in open ground. Betty is a superb pink, and Wellesley is another. Bessy Brown is a pure white, flushed with pink, and one of the finest roses in existence. Meteor is a splendid velvety crimson and has only one fault, that the petals drop too quick. Mad. Caroline Testout is a satiny rose that endures the sun nobly, and Helena Bambier is another first-class bedding rose, of a salmon rose, shaded yellow. Dean Hole, a splendid carmine, and Virginia Coxe, a fiery crimson, cannot be beaten for bedding, unless it be by the new rose Killarney, a rich pink. Souv. du President Carnot is one of my special favorites, both in bud and blossom, of a fine, rich blush. Richmond is unsurpassed for its magnificent flowers, if you can find it just the right spot. It is inclined to prefer indoors for doing its best. Now I have left three or four more which are among my own

special delights. One of these is General McArthur, bright and deep rose color; with Mad. Jules Grolez, a cherry red that is unsurpassed, and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, a white that has no superior.

Living in the South half of the year, I have the privilege of growing tea roses with little consideration of their hardiness. In my Northern garden I prefer the hybrid teas and the hybrid perpetuals, but in Florida we luxuriate in the pure teas and Noisettes. Marechal Niel often stands in our beds with forty or fifty great and noble balls of gold weighing down its branches. Then we have climbing around our porches James Sprunt, Chromatella, and Gainsborough, all of which unfold their blossoms freely in January and February. Other climbers, more or less hardy, but all magnificent, are Climbing Meteor, Climbing Clotilde Soupert, Climbing Wootton, Climbing Helen Gould, and Mrs. Robert Peary. Almost as good are the hardy climbing roses, Thousand Beauties, Crimson Rambler, Philadelphia, Keystone (which is a thoroly hardy yellow), Rubin and Tennessee Belle. The Climbing Polyanthas are also nearly as hardy. Climbing Meteor is a sport from the old Meteor, and with some protection is hardy. Mrs. Robert Peary and Climbing Helen Gould need but little protection. James Sprunt is moderately hardy and a wonderfully fine cherry red. Climbing Bridesmaid is better adapted to the Southern climate.

Fifty years ago we began to hear about the Bourbons and the Chinas, two classes of roses that gave us our very best potting sorts, while a few of them made grand bedders, killing back somewhat with freezing, but sending up great blossoming shoots very quickly. I can remember well when the florists of a past generation bent admiringly over Malmaison—still one of our really fine roses, flesh color touched with rose. No garden is even now complete without Hermosa; not only a beauty in itself, but the parent of many other fine sorts by crossing. Hermosa is always in blossom, always giving perfect roses, in big clusters, on every new shoot. Queen's Scarlet is probably the best scarlet in this class, rich and velvety, unless Archduc Charles is better. Lucullus is one of the richest dark crimson, and Agrippina is a fiery red. Louis Philippe was a favorite with our mothers, because it was a good house rose as well as bedding.

Among miscellaneous roses, besides the old Cabbage and Cinnamon and Damask, the Wychurianas are really very useful. The color of the foliage is intensely rich green, and if you wish to cover a rockery or barren piece of soil, here you have something to do it. Some of them are only annual bloomers, but others are perpetuals, and they multiply themselves with great rapidity by suckerage. The Sweet Briar class of roses is enlarging rapidly, as are also the Rugosa roses. In the South we have the Cherokee roses running all over houses and huts, and covering outhouses completely, with a profusion of either single or double roses. I do not like it any better, however, than the old "Michigan" rose, as we called it in the North. I really never saw anything more comforting than the wild roses of Maine, bordering the highways and filling up every moist spot with tenderness.

Among the newer roses be sure and select some of the hybrid Rugosas, especially Conrad Meyer—perfectly hardy and very fragrant; color, silvery rose. Then we have Mad. Georges Bruant, semi-double and coming in great clusters, with delicious fragrance and a brilliant white in color. New Century is in this class, giving large, bright, rosy pink flowers, bordered with white. Some of the very newest tea roses for Southern planting are Mad. Grenville, a superb yellow, climbing, with long, finely formed buds and flowers. With this select Empress Alexandra, of a bronzy salmon; and Lady Dorothea, a large rose, giving different shades of peach and flesh. Among the new Bourbon roses are a striped Malmaison; and among the new Wychuriana roses we have doubles, running from white to pink, and pink Pearl gives us a crimson bud. The Golden Sun is a new rose, and wonderful apart from the fact that it is the first of a new race. The color is a blending of gold and red and pink, and the flowers are large and globular, giving incurved centers.

I am not giving you anything like a sketch of rose development up to date.

The catalogs will give you several hundred varieties, out of which you can very wisely select one hundred good growers and good bloomers. However, in any collection you must not omit the Souperts. There are the red, and the pink, and the yellow, and the white. Taken by itself, the red Soupert is known as Petite Andree, and it is a wonderful rose. It produces large, full flowers continually, and with astonishing profusion. The color is a brilliant crimson; and pink Soupert differs from it only in the color. Yellow Soupert is otherwise known as Mosella, and here again the flowers are produced in immense clusters and great profusion. White Soupert is like the preceding, only of an ivory white. The Cochet roses constitute another group, of five, and some of them with private names apart from the class. Red Cochet is known as Helen Gould, and I do not know many roses that rival it. It is always in bloom, on long, strong shoots, and its color is rosy crimson. Yellow Cochet is a hardy everblooming yellow rose, in which respect it has very few rivals, if any. Crimson Cochet is Etoile de France under another name, and is one of the most magnificent roses in existence, crimson velvet and deliciously fragrant. The Dingee-Conard Company sent out last year as the finest of all roses the Charles Dingee. What I have seen of it so far in my Southern garden makes me think that it is not overpraised. Its originators speak of it as surpassing in beauty every other known rose. Its flowers are of a rose shade, running into a creamy white, and they are produced in great profusion on strong, stiff stems.

The Lyon rose is a hybrid tea, and is spoken of generally as one of the most important introductions of modern times. It is a constant bloomer, with large double flowers, exceedingly fragrant, and of a pink shade, edged with red and shaded with yellow—a rose hard to describe. Magnafrano is one of the really great roses, always in bloom, exceedingly sweet, and of a deep, shining rose. The La France roses include five splendid sorts, for general planting, and almost hardy. Pink La France is very generally known now and loved by everybody. It was the parent of the hybrid tea class. I am almost inclined to select my twenty favorites, but am afraid that it would run into a list of at least fifty. Perhaps I have indicated my partiality sufficiently already. For winter roses there are few if any better than the old Chinas and Bourbons. Take Hermosa and Agrippina and Louis Philippe. Of course, the hybrid perpetuals are of no use for potting, Make your selection as a rule from the teas.

The future rose can hardly surpass what we now have. It seems to be a line of evolution that has reached its end. The newer sorts may improve somewhat in texture and persistence, and the plants may become somewhat larger and stronger. What we are to look out for is not larger roses or sweeter ones, but stocky growing ever-bloomers. Bear in mind that we have in the rose plant a cousin of the apple, and the pear, and the plum, and the cherry. All these went off to fruit bearing, while the rose bush evolved sweeter and larger flowers. Will it ever go to fruit bearing? This is not entirely impossible, altho improbable—at least for a long time to come. Who knows but some day we may have a new fruit in this family, by a sudden divergence, or by a gradual evolution. It is not absolutely impossible that the seeds of the rose may after awhile do what the seeds of the blackberry are doing, or that we may even have a bunch of cherry-like and edible fruits in the place of the hairy but beautiful seed pods.

If I were young once more I would, with all my cross-breeding and seedling growing, add a good deal more work in the rose garden. I have made one of the finest apples that now can be grown in our orchards; the best currant for our gardens; a good lot of extra fine grapes; but I have no seedling rose that is worth the while. I wish that my younger readers would try growing rose seedlings. Give posterity not only what you earn by your labor, but what you make by your wits. It will be fine to leave our names to blossom in the gardens of future generations—to live forever in a rose bed. Let them ask who you were, not from a deed of bravery, but from a thing of beauty and sweetness. I doubt if the generals, whose names some of our roses bear, have left any better testimonial of their manhood.

When you get a package of roses, do

not crowd the lump of dirt down into a pot, and surely not into the middle of a pot of earth in which some other plant has previously grown; but, whether you plant it in a garden or the greenhouse, shake gently off the loose dirt, leaving that which clings to the finer roots. Do it very gently, and if the soil be sticky it will be even better to wash the roots in tepid water; then plant rather deeper than the plant formerly stood, in either bed or pot, spreading the roots carefully. Now do not put any manure or strong fertilizer on these roots. The soil must be good garden soil, only slightly enriched from the edge of a barnyard, or such soil as florists keep prepared. Mark what I say, do not overfeed anything that you plant, nor feed it very richly until it begins to grow. This is true of trees as well as roses. But when the rose bush is well under way you can hardly overdo the enriching. Roses are great eaters, especially the climbers, and they all like water.

Cut back your teas and chinas, that blossom on new shoots, as soon as the shoots are thru blooming; but head in your hybrid perpetuals and others very carefully, removing only the weaker shoots and superfluous suckers. If you want roses to climb well over a sunny exposure you had better shield them somewhat until they get good size and able to shield themselves. In the country, where you have plenty of land, and specially where there are glens and steep banks, try covering the slopes with the sturdy growing, old-fasioned Damask and the new-fashioned Wychuriana. You can see a bank of these roses as far as you can see anything, not only for the beauty of the blossoms, but the brilliant green of the foliage. These sorts run their roots underground and take good care of themselves. On the whole they will give you more satisfaction than formal beds filled with sorts that you must work over.

One really well-grown rose bush near your door will give you more pleasure than a dozen that you have to make special trips to examine. In my Southern home a Marechal Niel with fifty buds and flowers, and standing six or eight feet high, will pretty nearly satisfy any rose lover. In the North I do not know that I have had any more satisfaction than from a big Marshall P. Wilder. The General Jack will also pay for having a lot of room and a lot of feed, while the little Hermosa is the cosiest and most floriferous of the smaller-growing plants, if we except Clotilde Soupert—and the Soupert has a bad fault of losing a lot of its buds in wet weather. Another little rose that will stand a lot of multiplication is Agrippina, and I never can quite forget the Sanguinea which, seventy years ago, was the favorits of my little mother. Those who are governed by their noses, as I confess I am largely, will be drawn to those that give a special fragrance. I am for this reason specially fond of Lord Raglan, which emits an odor like honey, while for color no rose more completely satisfies me than Jules Margottin.

However, you will soon get acquainted with a few roses for which you have a special affiliation. Do not try to follow according to my tastes, but learn to feel freely in your garden as you learn to think freely in your library. And this is June. I have written my notes partly in Florida, with a great climbing Gainsborough dropping pink petals all over me while the sun dropped down behind the pines of Lake Lucy; and I have written them partly in my Northern balcony, where a May Duke cherry swings its arms full of just coloring fruit, and a bunch of McArthur and Virginia Cox roses fills a vase at my hand. What would June be without its roses? Plant them freely; love them dearly; and be a better as well as a wiser man for their companionship.

CLINTON, N. Y.

Oregon's Struggle for Purity in Politics

BY JONATHAN BOURNE

United States Senator from Oregon.

AT the advent of President Roosevelt, the tendency in the United States was to measure national prosperity by property rather than by personal liberty. The commercial force of society was rapidly throttling the police power of the Government. Political machines and bosses dictated the legislative and administrative destinies of communities and States.

With his experience in practical politics, familiarity with governmental operations, inherent honesty, dynamic energy, and limitless courage, Mr. Roosevelt demonstrated that he measured up to the needs of the time, and assumed leadership for reinstatement of the police power of the Government in supremacy over the commercial force of society. To him belongs credit for the re-establishment of these two great forces in their proper relative positions. He awakened the public conscience, and the result is a struggle thruout the nation between the advocates of what I would term "popular government" and the advocates of delegated government.

The justice of all law rests primarily on the integrity, ability and disinterestedness of the individuals enacting it, those construing it, and those administering it. And when we find, as at present, that the times seem all awry; that unrest exists thruout the world; that daily uncertainty grows stronger as to future events, it is natural that people should speculate as to the cause.

In my opinion the basic reason is that the people have lost confidence in many of their public servants and resent attempted dictatorship by "would be" political bosses and representatives of special interests who desire to direct public servants and legislation for their own selfish measures rather than assist in the enactment of laws guaranteeing justice to all and special privileges to none. Successful and permanent government rests primarily on the recognition of the rights of men and the absolute sovereignty of the people. These are the principles upon which is built the superstructure of our republic. Their maintenance and perpetuation measure the strength and the life of the republic.

It is common knowledge, and it is not without cause, that the people have lost confidence in some of their public servants, just as stockholders have lost confidence in corporation management, and it rests with the earnest, the honest, and the patriotic in the country to discover a means to obliterate all excuse for this distrust and unrest.

The great remedy in government is direct selection by the people of their public servants with the resultant accountability of the public servant directly to the people and not to a political machine or boss. I use the word "selection" rather than "nomination," for to my mind it more clearly represents the idea of the responsibility of good citizenship. Selection implies the careful investigation of all and the choice of one. In corporation management the remedy is rigid responsibility to government, obedience to law and accountability to stockholders; giving both the Government and the stockholders the fullest publicity of its operations.

A direct selection by the people of their public officers means a representative government—a truly representative government; not one where the selection of public servants is left to a political machine or boss, as is frequently the case under our convention system, the tendency of which is toward misrepresentative, not a representative form of government, tho the final election is by the people. For years the desirability of popular selection of candidates for Presidency and Vice-Presidency has grown upon my mind as something increasingly necessary to our national prosperity.

By the adoption of such a plan the President would be relieved of all pre-nomination and pre-election obligations, except the obligation of good service to

all the people. Accountability to the people alone would be established and the aspirant to the Presidency would be free from the necessity of consulting the wishes of the men who make and manipulate conventions. To render good public service would be the effort, for re-election would depend wholly upon a demonstration of capability and fitness for the office.

This thought has already taken root in my own State, and at the next general election a bill will be presented to the people of Oregon, under the initiative law, to further enlarge the scope of our present primary law by providing for the direct primary election of delegates to the national conventions, selection of presidential electors, and giving the opportunity to the elector, in his party primary, to express his preference for President and Vice-President. I am confident that the people of Oregon will enact this law, and in the hope that other States will follow her example—in which event a method of popular selection of Presidents and Vice-Presidents would be secured without violation of the Federal Constitution—I am tempted to give, briefly, the story of Oregon in her successful efforts to secure purity in politics.

Not very long ago a few self-constituted leaders in Oregon politics arrogated to themselves the prerogatives of government and made their assumption effective thru illicit combinations and the use of money where it was necessary to their purposes of control—that is they commercialized conventions, legislatures, and the administrative branches of city, county and State government. It was not a condition peculiar to Oregon. It obtained—and I believe it still obtains—in a more or less flagrant degree, in every State in the Union. It had its boldest, most unscrupulous executive genius in Boss Tweed, who recognized the opportunity of the crook in government by party thru convention nominations, and declared that he did not care who elected the candidates so long as he had the power to nominate the ticket. Revolting against these conditions Oregon has evolved the best known system of popular government. First she adopted the Australian ballot, which insures secrecy, prevents intimidation, and reduces the opportunity for bribery—a prerequisite to any form of popular government. In 1899 Oregon enacted a registration law, which, with subsequent amendments, requires registration prior to voting in either the general or the primary election and provides that before voting in a party primary a voter must register, under oath, his party affiliation. Upon the registration books are entered the full name of the voter, his registration number, date of registration, his occupation, age, nativity, and his place of residence. These and other identifying facts are entered in the precinct registers which are placed in the hands of the election judges and clerks on election day, so that illegal voting may be prevented. The greatest boon of American citizenship—the right to participate in government—is carefully protected, and dead men, repeaters and non-residents can no longer be voted in Oregon.

In June, 1902, by a vote of 62,024 to 5,668, Oregon took the next step in popular government by the adoption of the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution. It provides that legislative authority shall be vested in a legislative assembly, but that the people reserve to themselves the power, by petition of 8 per cent. of the voters, to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or to reject the same at the polls independent of the legislative assembly; and also reserve the power to approve or reject at the polls any act of the Legislature. The veto power of the Governor does not extend to any measure referred to the people. Their voice is final. The Secretary of State must mail to every registered voter in the State a printed pamphlet containing a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be submitted to the people; and the proponents and opponents of the proposed law have each the right to insert in the pamphlet such arguments as they see fit to make, at an actual cost to themselves of the paper and printing. Thus the initiative develops the electorate, placing directly upon them the responsibility for legislation; the referendum elevates the Legislature because of the possibility of its use in case of undesirable legislation. Brains, ideas and

arguments, rather than money, intimidation and log-rolling govern the standards of legislation. Corporation attorneys must exercise their mental activities along constructive rather than destructive and avoidance lines. The possibility of scandal is minimized, recipients of franchises freed from the imputation of secret purchase, and general community confidence is secured. The people of Oregon have already voted upon twenty-three measures submitted to them under the initiative, five under the referendum, and four referred to them by the Legislature, and the result utterly disproves the charge that people as a rule will not study such questions but will vote in the affirmative regardless of the merits of the measures presented. They have enacted laws and adopted constitutional amendments in which they believed and have defeated those of which they did not approve. The results attained under direct legislation in Oregon compare so favorably with the work of a legislative assembly that an effort to repeal the initiative and referendum would be overwhelmingly defeated.

As an instance of what may be accomplished under the initiative, by the people acting for themselves instead of thru biased Legislatures: for many years efforts had been made to secure adequate laws for the protection of salmon in the Columbia River, but because of the conflicting interests between the upper river and the lower river, Legislatures could not be induced to enact laws that would protect the fish. As the result the salmon fisheries were being destroyed. At the election in 1908 the upper-river fishermen proposed, under the initiative, a bill practically prohibiting fishing on the lower river, and the lower-river fishermen retaliated with a bill forbidding fishing on the upper river. There was a wide discussion and in the end the people, disgusted with the failure of the Legislature to enact suitable laws for the protection of the fish, passed both of these bills and fishing was practically prohibited on both sections of the river, thus forcing the Legislature to consider the matter and provide adequate protection. I am sure that this would not have been done but for the popular adoption of the two fisheries bills.

Thirty-two measures in all have been submitted to the people of Oregon, under the initiative and referendum, at a cost of $25,000, and I have no hesitancy in saying that they feel that they have received full value for their money. The only persons who raise the question of cost are those who would oppose direct legislation if it were free of cost; while on the other hand I am sure I could cite numerous instances of laws passed by Legislatures which cost the people much more, without any tangible return, and perhaps I could cite a few measures which have been defeated by Legislatures with resultant loss to the people of many times that amount. The cost of legislation cannot always be measured in dollars.

When the system was under consideration it was freely predicted by its enemies that the power would be abused and that capitalists would not invest their money in a State where property would be subject to attacks of popular passion and temporary whims, but experience has exploded the argument and taught us that the people are not only intelligent, but fair and honest; that they act calmly and deliberately, and with the spirit of fairness which always characterizes a body of men who earn their living and acquire their property by legitimate means. Corporations have not been held up and blackmailed by the people as they have often been by legislators. "Pinchbills" are unknown. The people of Oregon were never before so prosperous and contented as they are today, and never before did the State offer such an inviting field for the investment of capital.

The people of my State—and I believe the people of every other State—can be trusted to act intelligently and honestly upon any question of legislation submitted to them. But the initiative and referendum, while but one of the features of popular government in Oregon, has also been the means by which other reform laws and constitutional amendments have been secured. The people cannot always get the laws which they desire thru the Legislature, but they can get them thru resort to the initiative. Thus, the next step, by a vote of 56,205 to 16,354, was the adoption of a direct primary law to supersede the old and un-

satisfactory convention system. The primary election is held forty-five days before the general election, at the usual election places, with the usual three election judges and three clerks appointed by the county courts.

Any legal voter may become a candidate in the primaries for nomination for any office, by filing a petition signed as prescribed by law. The Australian ballot is used as in the general election and the qualified voter, having registered his party affiliation under oath, can vote only in his party primary. The right of each party to choose its own candidates is thus protected and an evil all too common where restrictive party primary laws are not in force is avoided. United States Senators are nominated by their respective parties in party primaries and the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes thereby becomes the party nominee. Then, in the general election the nominees are voted for by the people and the individual receiving the greatest number of votes in the general election thereby becomes the people's choice for United States Senator, to be ratified in election by the Legislature.

Both my colleague, Senator Chamberlain, and myself were selected by the people and elected by the Legislature under the provisions of this law. Opponents of popular government and especially of the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people have bitterly assailed our law because a Legislature, overwhelmingly Republican, elected Senator Chamberlain, who was a candidate selected by the Democratic Party, but nominated by the whole electorate of the State as the people's choice for United States Senator; but upon sober reflection I think that every intelligent man who is honest with himself must concede the fact that instead of being the basis of criticism this is the highest kind of evidence of the efficiency of the law; and every advocate of the election of United States Senators by popular vote must realize that Oregon has evolved a plan wherein, in effect, the people enjoy the privilege of selecting their United States Senators and, thru the crystallization of public opinion, enforcing legislative ratification of their action.

In my opinion the direct primary is the only practicable way of fully securing to the people the right to choose their own public servants. To my mind the convention system is most pernicious because the party electorate feels that its responsibility ends with the selection of its convention delegates. The responsibility of citizenship is weakened and shiftlessness encouraged. As soon as delegates to the convention are selected the power of choosing public servants becomes centralized in a few and the opportunity is extended to individuals and interests who wish to use public servants for selfish or ulterior purposes. Influences adverse to the general welfare are immediately brought to bear upon this body of delegates. Often a convention nominates a man for public office who, prior to the convention, was never seriously considered as a probable candidate. Thirty years' experience in politics has strengthened my conviction that the prevailing system of convention selections of party candidates is not a representative but a misrepresentative form of government. The people certainly have no voice in the selection when their temporary representatives have no idea of making a selection until occurrences transpiring during the convention determine their action.

The convention nominee realizes that his nomination is due chiefly, if not entirely, to the boss; and with this knowledge naturally goes a sense of obligation. The efficiency and independence of the nominee are seriously affected and his value as a public servant is in many cases completely annihilated. The nominee under the direct primary receives no benefit from promises made to political bosses or machine managers, and therefore makes no such promises. The members of the party determine which candidate best represents their ideas, and he makes his promises directly to them. He owes his selection to no faction, compromise, machine or boss, but to the members of his party and to the electorate of the State direct. He is accountable to them alone and has every incentive to render the best possible public service. On the other hand, the direct primary encourages the people to study public questions and pass judgment upon

the acts of their public officials. In every way it tends, strongly, to the building up of better citizenship.

Oregon's next move in popular government was the adoption of the corrupt practices act, which the Legislature refused to enact, but which the people adopted under the initiative by a vote of 54,042 to 31,301, making it possible for a man of moderate means to be a candidate on equal footing with a man of wealth. It encourages and aids publicity and the full and free expression of opinion, but prohibits an excessive or improper use of money or any of the other agencies for the subversion of clean elections.

Then followed the final step—the adoption of the recall amendment to the constitution, whereby any public officer may be recalled, after he has held office for six months, under carefully specified conditions. Thus Oregon has evolved what is certainly the best system of popular government which exists in the world today. The verdicts of the people will be based on ideas, not money; argument, not abuse; principles, not bosses or machine dictation. It is the course that must be pursued before the wrongful use of corporate power can be dethroned and lasting reform secured. It is the one course to secure absolute government by the people.

The people are not only fully capable of governing themselves, honest and intelligent in the composite, but they are also decidedly the best judges as to those individuals to whom they shall delegate the truly representative power.

The declaration by each State of its choice for President would be in no sense a wider departure from the Constitution than was the transformation of the electoral college into a recording board. According to the Constitution the electors, chosen by each State, were to be free men, bound to no candidate nor to any party. They were to meet and survey the whole country choosing therefrom according to their own unhampered and wisest judgment the man best fitted to be the head of the nation. This was the law of 1789—and it is the law today. Theoretically and legally the electoral college which cast its perfunctory vote for Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman might have elected, instead, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern. Had this been done all the vast power of the Supreme Court could not have set the election aside or compelled a true registration of the popular decision as exprest at the polls. Without amendment the Constitution has been changed by the force of mere popular acceptation so that the machinery, today, is used to effect an end which it does not in its letter express—and did not in its conception anticipate. We have made the constitutional machinery suit our idea of the way this Government should be conducted. We have found it better that by means of political parties we should choose directly between our candidates and by moral force bind the elector to cast his ballot for the candidate who is the people's choice, even tho he may regard him as unfitted for the office of President.

We have evolved a Presidential election plan which, while departing from the philosophy of the makers of our national organic law, preserved its letter and made it subserve the purposes of a society more highly developed than that existant when the law was made. This is the history of all written law. There is nothing startling in the proposal that the Constitution or any other law shall be interpreted so as to meet modern needs and thoughts. We moved toward democracy when we abolished the elector as an elector and made him an agent to express, according to the Constitution, the direct wish of the people. It will be a much less radical move to give instructions by direct popular vote to the delegates who are to name the party candidate. It would simply be instituting a procedure complementary to the former; drawing nearer to real popular government and giving to the people a direct interest and a direct voice in the selection of the candidates for the highest offices as well as in their final election to office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

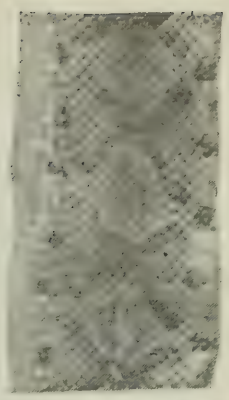


SKIN OF TIMBER RATTLESNAKE.

Our Poisonous Snakes

BY RAYMOND LEE DITMARS

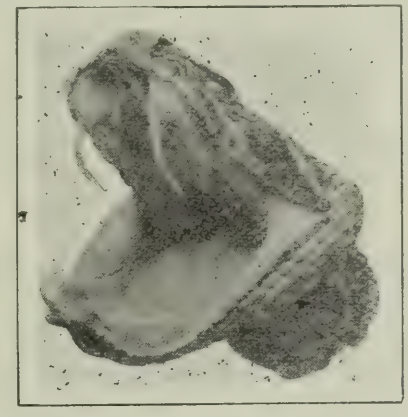
[Mr. Ditmars is Curator of Reptiles in the New York Zoological Park. He is the author of "Snakes Found Within Fifty Miles of New York," "The Reptile Book," etc.—EDITOR.]



SKIN OF COPPER HEAD SNAKE.

WITH the vacation time full upon us and the idea rampant to "get away" and breathe the air of the wilds, it is well to understand the character of certain creatures that are little known, and which, in not a few regions, menace the unwary. Such are the poisonous snakes of this country. Their general habits and distribution should be well understood by every lover of the woods.

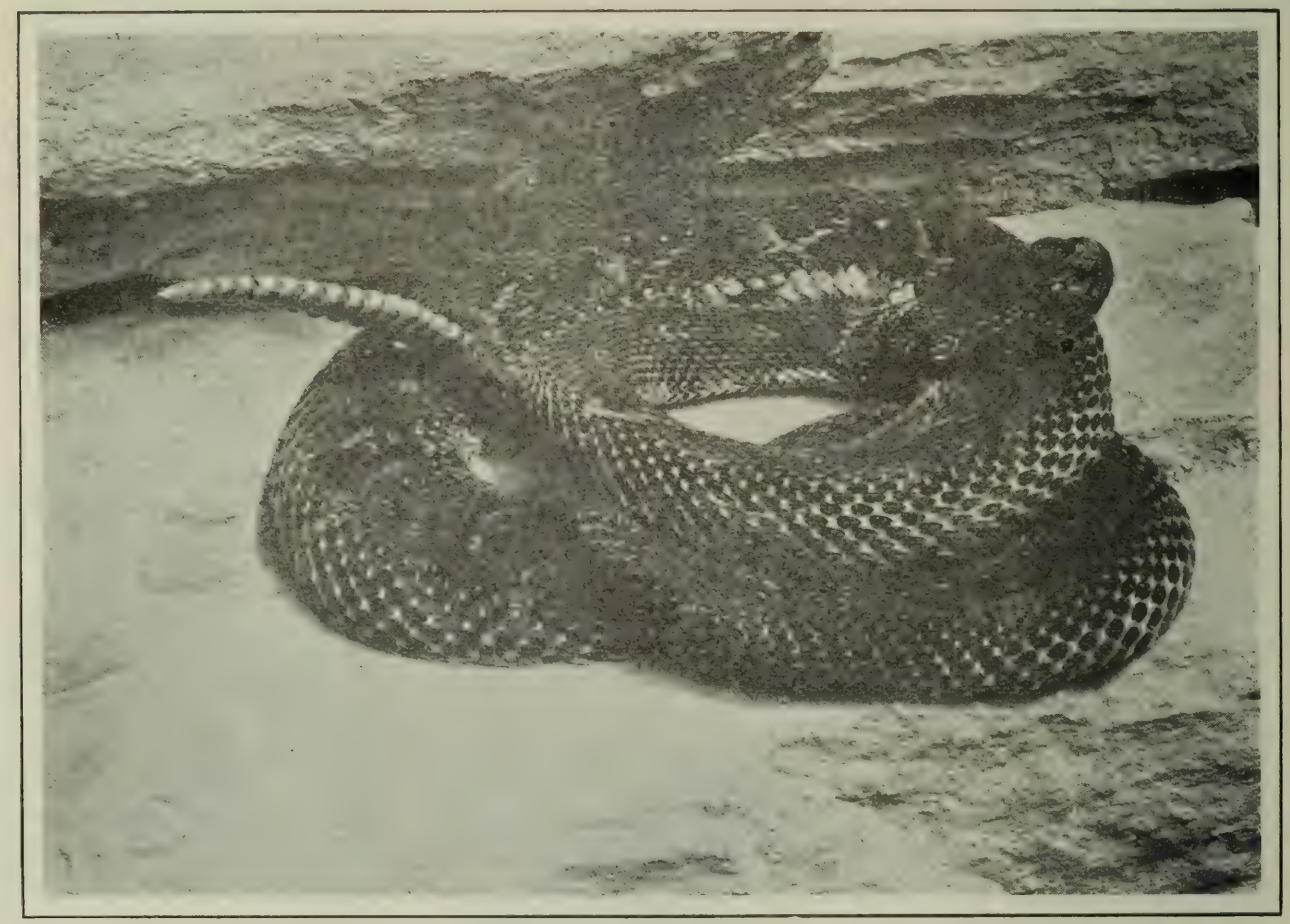
It is not generally known that inhabiting the United States are some of the most deadly species of serpents recognized by science, and these fairly teem in some parts of the country. In the Eastern States, in areas populous with villages and summering places, poisonous serpents are abundant. Practically every portion of the United States is inhabited by dangerous snakes. The greatest variety of *species* is found in the Southern latitudes, but the few Northern kinds are so common that *venomous* reptiles are actually more abundant in some districts of New York and Pennsylvania than in the South. While but a single species of poisonous snake inhabits the Pacific Coast region, representatives of it are abundant in many districts.



HEAD OF RATTLESNAKE.
The long recurved teeth are the vernom-conducting fangs.
Permission N.Y. Zoological Society

Compared with the number of species of harmless snakes, the poisonous reptiles of this country are in the vast minority. One hundred and eleven species of snakes are found in this country; of this number seventeen are poisonous. One species of poisonous lizard inhabits the United States. This is the Gila monster. It frequents the desert regions of the Southwest.

While the distribution of dangerous snakes in the United States may seem a great danger to those who are not thoroly familiar with the characteristics of reptiles, it should be explained, nevertheless, that accidents to man are rarely recorded. Of the few we have on record the majority result from the careless handling of poisonous serpents in eccentric exhibitions that are anything but educational. This circumstance is at strong variance with other countries — South America, Africa and India. In the latter country the human death rate from the bites of snakes runs up to about 25,000 a year. It should be understood, however, that in the tropical countres a large part of the population goes about bare-legged, while venomous reptiles prowl into the immediate domains of man. In the United States the poisonous reptiles retreat from the areas inhabited by mankind. The spreading zones of cultivation have practically obliterated a number of the species over great areas, while the non-venomous species actually seek the regions of tilled fields to destroy the common enemies of the farmer—the rats, mice and moles. The dangerous reptiles of this country are essentially creatures of wild, undisturbed places, and in such situa-



TIMBER RATTLESNAKE.
Black phase.

tions we instinctively keep an eye out for them. Hence reports of snake bites in the United States, particularly in the northern latitudes, are about at zero.

Before considering the characteristics of the formidable creatures to which this article relates, it is well to have a bird's-eye view of them from the standpoint of number of species and distribution. The following list presents this as concisely as possible:

It will be seen from the list that the Southwest forms the headquarters of the rattlesnakes—that is, according to the number of species.

With the exception of the coral snakes, the poisonous serpents of this country may be readily distinguished, owing to a strange development that will later be explained. The coral snakes are deceptive-looking reptiles. They have a slender body, a head not at

POISONOUS SERPENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

ELAPINE SNAKES—SLENDER-BODIED.

Common Coral Snake	*Elaps fulvius*	The Southeast.
Sonoran Coral Snake	*Elaps euryxanthus*	The Southwest.

CROTALINE SNAKES—THICK-BODIED.

1—The Moccasins.

Copperhead Snake	*Ancistrodon contortrix*	Eastern United States.
Water Moccasin	*Ancistrodon pisciworus*	The Southeast.

2—Dwarf Rattlesnakes.

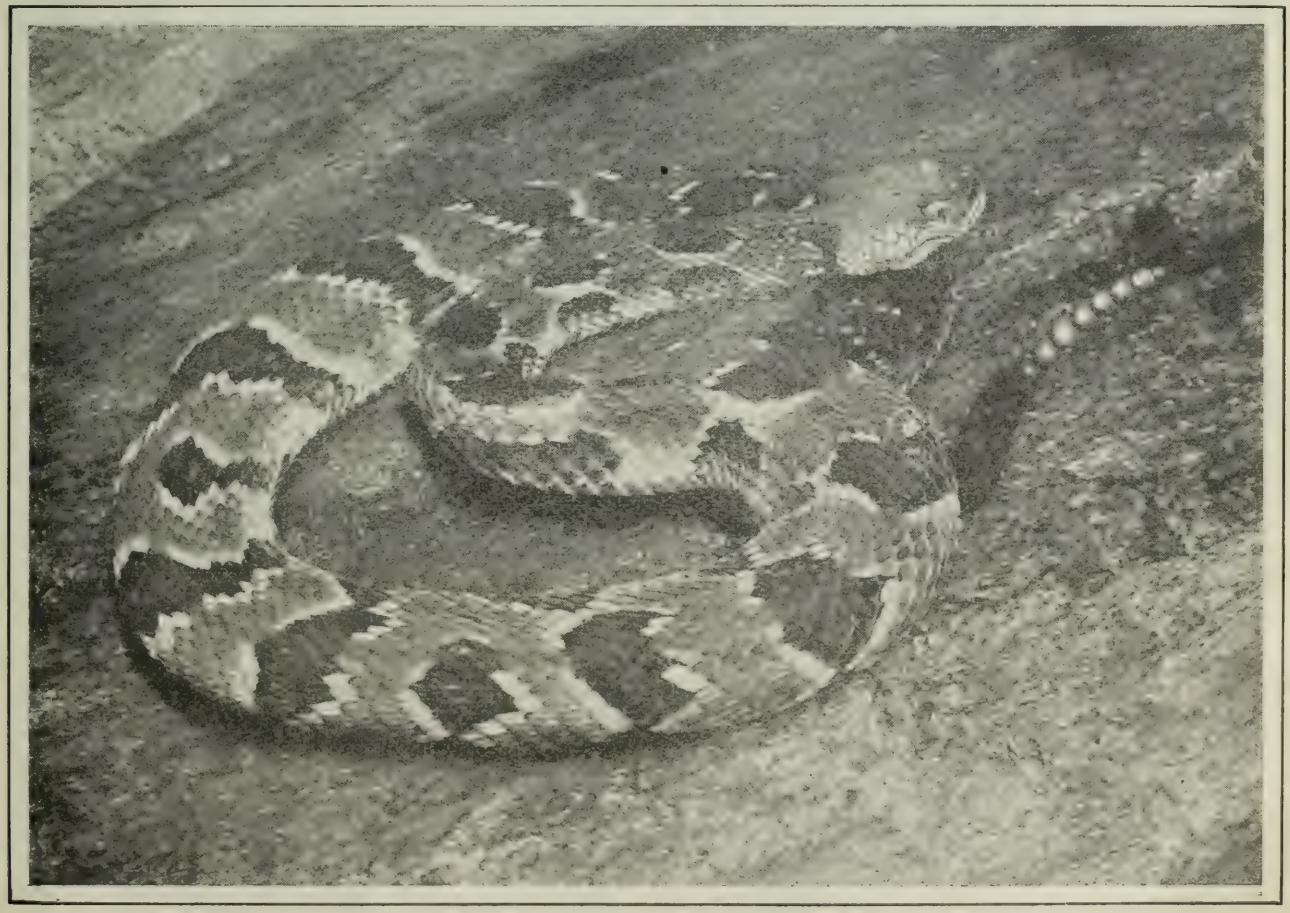
Massasauga	*Sistrurus catenatus*	Central States.
Edward's Massasauga	*Sistrurus c. edwardsi*	The Southwest.
Dwarf Rattlesnake	*Sistrurus miliarius*	The Southeast.

3—Typical Rattlesnakes.

Pacific Rattlesnake	*Crotalus oregonus*	Pacific Region.
Texas Rattlesnake	*Crotalus atrox*	Texas to California.
Red Rattlesnake	*Crotalus a. ruber*	Southern and Lower California.
White Rattlesnake	*Crotalus mitchellii*	The Southwest.
Tiger Rattlesnake	*Crotalus tigris*	The Southwest.
Black-tailed Rattlesnake	*Crotalus tigris*	The Southwest.
Price's Rattlesnake	*Crotalus pricei*	The Southwest.
Green Rattlesnake	*Crotalus lepidus*	The Southwest.
Horned Rattlesnake	*Crotalus cerastes*	The Southwest.
Prairie Rattlesnake	*Crotalus confluentus*	Prairie Region to Rockies.
Diamond Rattlesnake	*Crotalus adamanteus*	The Southeast.
Timber Rattlesnake	*Crotalus horridus*	Eastern United States.

all distinct from the neck, and look like harmless serpents. They actually belong to the same family as the non-venomous snakes, differing from the latter only in the possession of very short venom-conducting fangs. Both species of the genus *Elaps* inhabiting the United States are restricted to the southern portion of the country. Their pattern may be described as broad, alternating rings of red and black, the latter bordered with very narrow rings of yellow. Several harmless snakes have similar colors arranged in rings, but each yellow ring is wider and always bordered by a *pair* of black ones. As the coral snakes are burrowers, with very short fangs, they are of no particular danger to the sportsman. It is the long-fanged snake, that inflicts a veritable stab with its venom-conducting teeth that we must consider with more detail. We rate the copperhead snake, the water moccasin and the various species of rattlesnakes under the head of long-fanged serpents. They do not "sting," but inflict a bite dealt with a pair of long, hollow, recurved teeth in the forward portion of the upper jaw. These teeth or fangs have an orifice at their tip for the ejection of venom, and from their structure mankind has copied the hypodermic needle. They are rigidly attached to movable bones, and when the jaws are closed fold back against the roof of the mouth out of the way. Each fang connects, by means of a canal, with a gland situated in the temple and containing a virus which Nature has provided the serpent for the purpose of killing, primarily, the prey, but secondarily the fangs are used as weapons of defense. The forked tongue is in no way connected with the venom apparatus, is not a "sting," but serves as an organ of great delicacy in examination and catching vibrations of sound, for the serpent's ears are represented by mere internal rudiments.

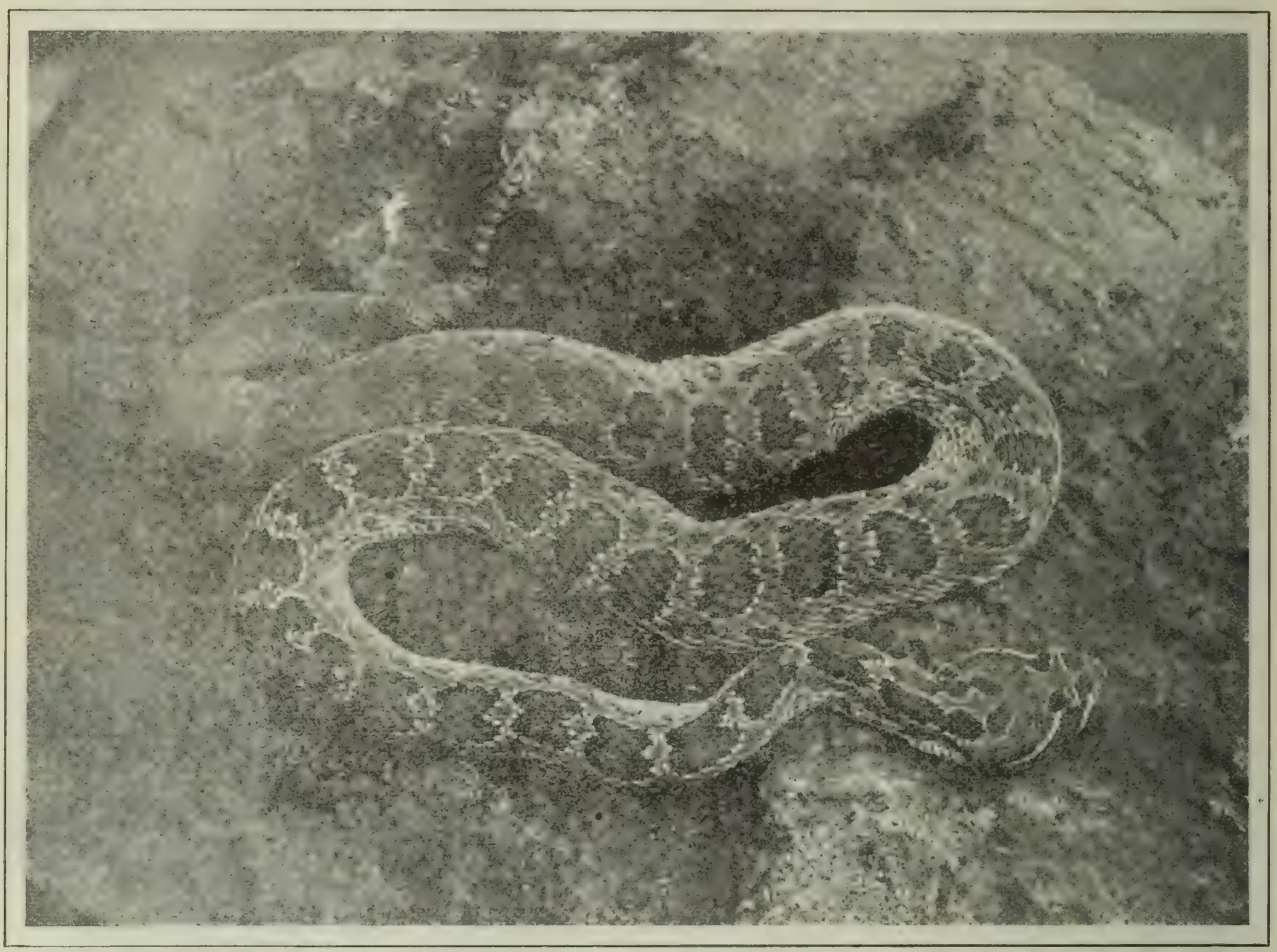
Now that we realize the deadly apparatus of the long-fanged snakes, we naturally want to know how to distinguish them. This is an easy matter. The greater number of species are rattle-



TIMBER RATTLESNAKE.
Yellow phase.

snakes, and representatives of all of these may be immediately told by the possession of a caudal appendage unique among reptiles, and with which they as a rule give honest warning when alarmed.

There is no possibility of making a mistake. While there are a number of species, as may be seen from our list, flat head. Some of our innocuous snakes have just these outlines. The copperhead snake, or highland moccasin, and the poisonous water moccasin of the South belong, as do all the rattlesnakes, to the subfamily of pit vipers. On each side of the head, between the eye and the nostril, is a deep pit. Here we have



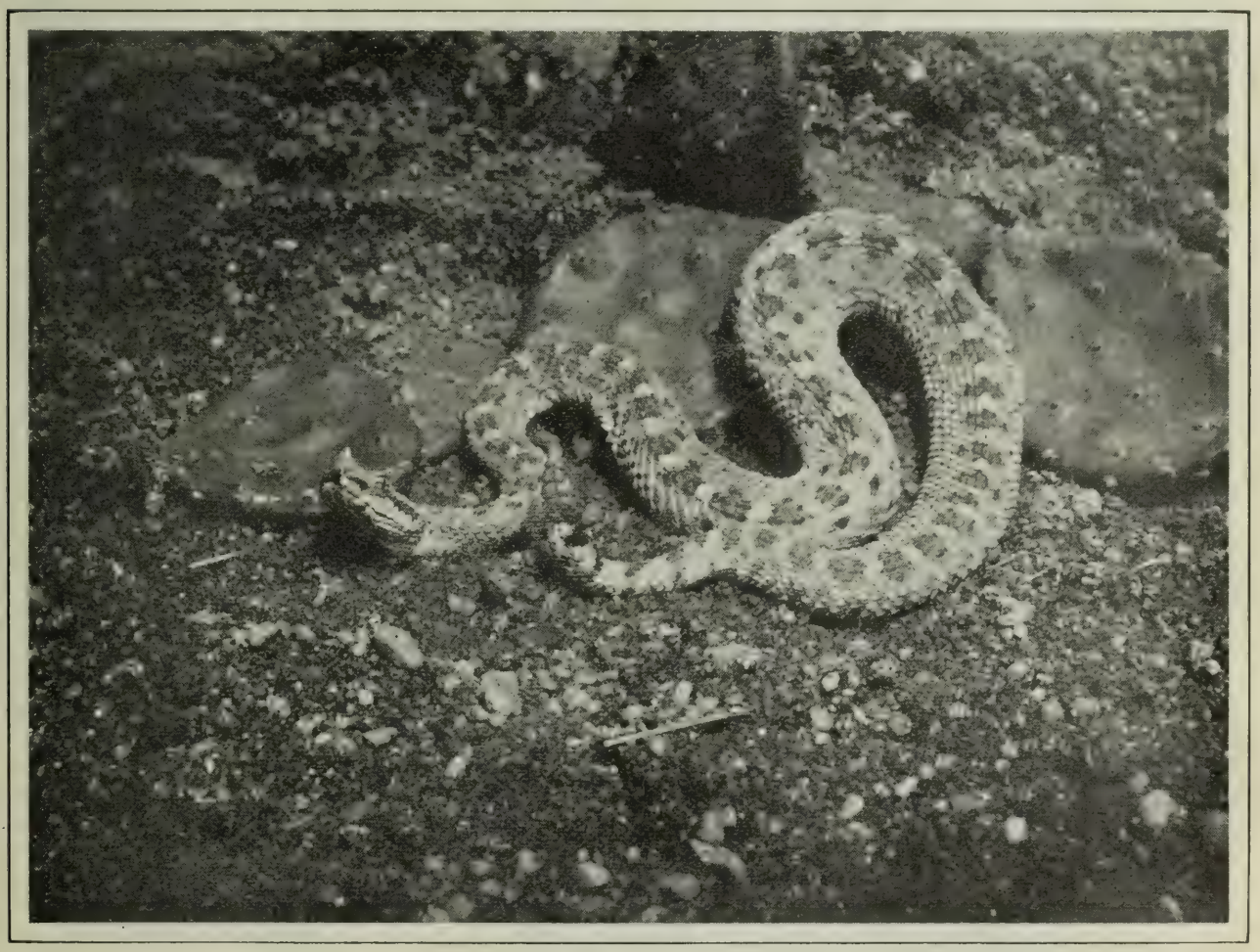
PRAIRIE RATTLESNAKE.

the characteristic of the rattle naturally relates to all. The amateur naturalist, sportsman or the farmer are not so particular as to the exact species. What they are desirous of knowing is whether a snake is poisonous—and the possession of a rattle shows this to be the case.

This leaves us with but two species in doubt—the copperhead snake of the Eastern States generally, and the water moccasin of the Southern portion. The so-called water "moccasin" of the East that occurs abundantly north of Central North Carolina is a harmless water snake.

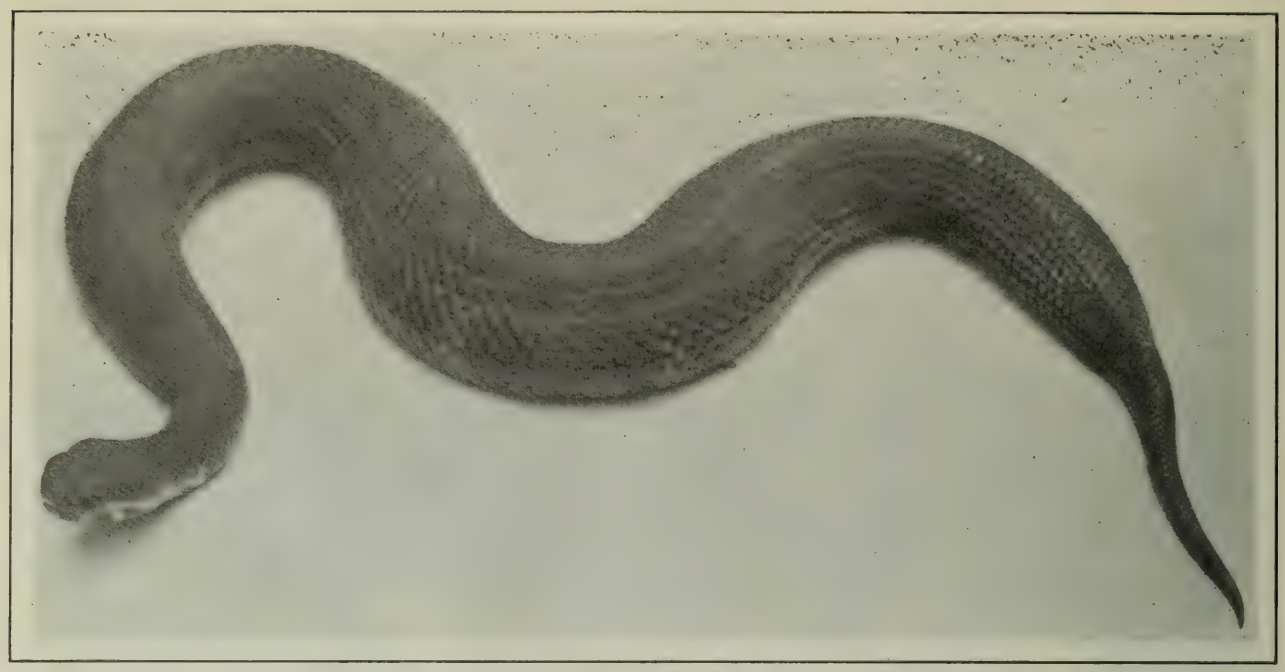
It is a mistake to imagine that a poisonous snake may be told immediately by the possession of a thick body and a a character by which immediately to distinguish the moccasins. But there are other points: While our harmless snakes have two rows of plates on the under surface of the tail, these two poisonous species have a single row of plates for the greater length of the tail. Our harmless snakes have the pupil of the eye round; the copperhead and the water moccasin have an elliptical or cat-like pupil. The former ranges from Massachusetts to Florida and westward to the Mississippi. It is a pale brown, with reddish-brown blotches crossing the back, the head often of a coppery hue. The water moccasin abounds in the swamps and sluggish waterways of the Southeast.

From an examination of our list of poisonous snakes of the United States it will be seen that in the entire eastern region, north of North Carolina, there are but two species of dangerous reptiles—the timber or banded rattlesnake and the copperhead snake. The Eastern rattlesnake is represented by various color phases ranging from sulphur yellow to black. There is not much variation with the copperhead, tho on some specimens the ground color is pinkish. The rattlesnake is a creature of mountainous, or distinctly hilly, districts, preferring dry slopes or ledgy formation. Its marked liking for rock ledges is always to be noted. Take a mountainous slope, with a shattered series of ledges, this generously clad with a growth of scrub oak and huckleberry bushes, and we have ideal rattlesnake ground. The species is quite clannish and where we find one there are liable to be many nearby. In the damp valleys between the mountains, where the woods are dark and cool, the rattlesnake is seldom or never seen. It is in the latter location that we are more liable to find the copperhead snake, which subsists largely upon frogs and birds and prefers the lower country. While the copperhead snake is also fond of rocky ground, it selects damp, cool places as a rule, tho it sometimes congregates on the higher ledges prior to the period of hibernation. The average copperhead will glide quietly for shelter if disturbed, but if escape be cut off, fights bravely. It is a more timid reptile than the rattlesnake, and more agile in gait. When preparing to strike it displays an honest habit of vibrating the tail, and if among dry leaves produces a distinct whir. The writer has discovered the whereabouts of a number of copperheads from this habit.



HORNED RATTLESNAKE.
Arizona.

It is quite wrong to imagine a poisonous snake can spring at an enemy. It never jumps from the ground and seldom strikes more than a third of its length.



WATER MOCCASIN.
A very abundant poisonous snake of the Southern States.
Permission New York Zoological Society.

Incidentally it should be understood that it is not necessary for a rattlesnake or any poisonous serpent to coil before striking. It can strike from a crawling position provided the neck can be doubled into an S-shaped loop to lurch the head forward. The average rattlesnake will seldom or never strike a man above the knee, and a pair of stiff riding leggings—puttees—will render one quite safe from a snake's fangs.

Every sportsman venturing into country known to be infested with poisonous snakes should carry certain articles to be used in case of accident. These include a hypodermic syringe, a rubber ligature,



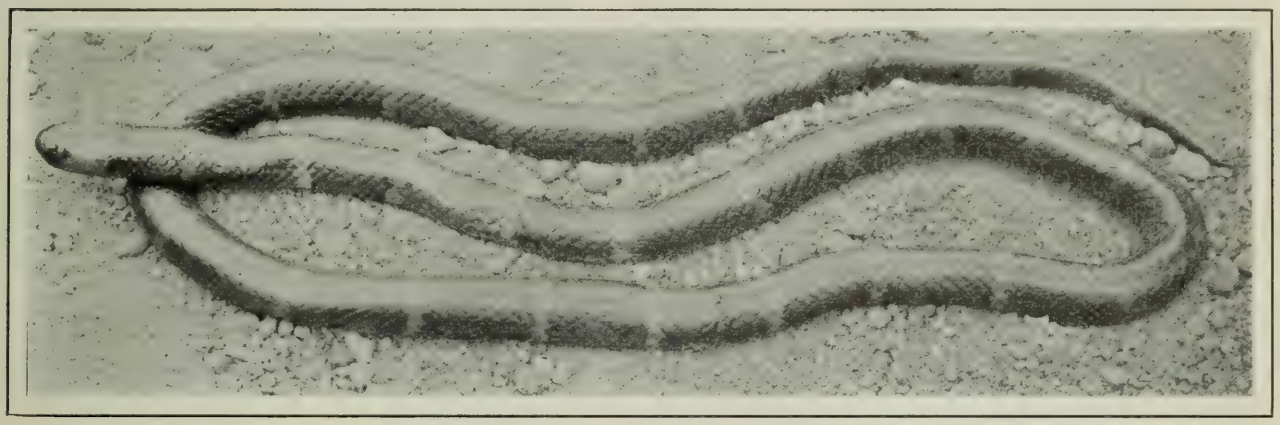
COPPERHEAD SNAKE.

a sharp scalpel or a razor, a vial of permanganate of potassium (crystals) and a couple of tubes of anti-venine—a Pasteur product. The entire outfit can be carried in the pocket of a roomy shooting jacket.

A bite is usually upon some part of the arm or leg. Everything depends upon promptitude in performing the first two processes. First, the application of a ligature a short distance above the bite. Second, the lancing into the fang punctures, at least as deep as they are. This second operation starts a flow of the poisoned blood, which should be accelerated in every way possible. It is not dangerous to suck the blood away providing there are no abrasions in the mouth or on the lips. If water is nearby the wounds should be washed, then bathed repeatedly in a solution composed of enough permanganate of potash crystals in water to produce a deep wine color. If no doctor is nearby the anti-venomous serum should be injected by means of the hypodermic syringe in some part of the body where it will quickly gain the general circulation — preferably under the skin of the abdomen.

At this stage there is but one thing to do if possible. Journey to the nearest physician of repute: for grave symptoms, beyond the power of any but a practical medical man to combat, may possibly develop.

While the treatment of snake bite is rather a gloomy chapter in the discussion of our dangerous reptiles, it is nevertheless a matter that should be understood by every sportsman. However, the danger of receiving a bite is very small, and in regions visited by the writer that were notorious for the occurrence of poisonous serpents, he found a pair of stout leather leggings afforded him ample protection.



THE CORAL SNAKE.

A poisonous species of the Southern States which, owing to its slender body, resembles the innocuous serpents.

Just because a certain proportion of our reptiles is dangerous, is no reason for a wholesale slaughter of every snake one meets in his travels. The blacksnake, checkered "adder," green snake, king snake and many others among our Eastern serpents are not only quite devoid of harm, but of immense value to the farmer owing to their habit of destroying rats and mice.

New York City.

Looking a Gift Horse in the Mouth

BY A. J. PORTENAR

Member of Executive Committee, Typographical Union No. 6.

SURELY neither a grateful nor a gracious performance. Excusable, however, if done in good faith, with avoidance of personalities, and with the result that moot questions are raised that are at least worthy of consideration.

When the bill incorporating the Rockefeller Foundation was introduced in the Senate by Senator Gallinger, it was for the most part met with conventional commendation. The probable size of the gift and the extraordinary latitude of the charter were discussed in the spirit which makes big things fascinating to the American public; but as a matter which might exercise important influence on the national life it received little attention. The thought that this influence might conceivably be an evil one was even less regarded. In short, the Rockefeller Foundation provided a nine days' wonder which is already half forgotten.

At the hearing on the bill before the Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. Starr J. Murphy, one of the incorporators named in the charter, and a gentleman long associated with Mr. Rockefeller in the administration of his charities, appeared to make a statement and answer possible objections. No one appeared in opposition, the few questions asked by the Senators of the committee had no vital significance, and the whole proceeding was of the most perfunctory character. The very little discussion that was had related to exemption from taxation of the property of the proposed Foundation, and resulted in the insertion of an amendment which specifically exempted such property from taxation "by the United States or any Territory or District thereof." This amendment was purely technical, and was inserted solely that the question of jurisdiction might not be raised. As Mr. Murphy pointed out to the committee: "In many of the States there are general statutes exempting all philanthropic foundations."

The only discordant note to mar the otherwise perfect harmony of the occasion was struck by Mr. Murphy, who read to the committee three amendments sent to him by Dr. Devine, of the Charity Organization Society of New York, and which were published in *The Survey* of March 12, 1910, as part of an article commenting on the proposed institution. The amendments were as follows:

That the Government should have a voice in the selection of incorporators and trustees.

That it should be stipulated that the annual income during the life of the endowment should actually be expended for the purposes enumerated in the charter, the indefinite increase of the endowments thru compound interest being forbidden.

That within a specified period, which might properly be a hundred years or more, any given endowment should be entirely expended, both principal and interest.

Dr. Devine did not appear to explain his amendments, the Senate Committee had no curiosity concerning them, and Mr. Murphy played with them as might a kitten with a ball of yarn. He apologized for trespassing upon the committee's time and replied to the suggested criticisms with an air of amused tolerance. Of the first he said that he did not know exactly what was meant; of the second that it struck him as almost humorous, and of the third that perhaps Mr. Rockefeller did not intend the endow-

ment to be permanent. He cited endowed universities like Harvard to prove that self-perpetuating boards and permanent endowments did not constitute a menace to public welfare. He did not think that any of the three amendments should be incorporated in the bill; the committee either did not think at all or thought likewise, and upon this record the bill was reported favorably, with the single change as to exemption from taxation noted above.

In considering the wisdom of granting a charter of such extraordinary powers, we must divest ourselves of all prejudices and look at the merits alone. It has been pointed out that Mr. Rockefeller may put a large portion of his fortune into this institution in order that it may serve as a buffer against radical aggressions, and thus protect the sufficiently large remainder. But no one should impute unworthy motives to the donor, because it is impossible to prove their existence, and again because the matter is one which can well be debated on its intrinsic merits and defects. The only point at issue is if it is safe to intrust unlimited power to an irresponsible, self-perpetuating body.

This proposed corporation, whose stated object is "to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and of foreign lands," may, in the furtherance of that object, engage in any kind of business, own any sort of property, buy, sell, or transfer the same at the discretion of the trustees, if they deem it "necessary or convenient for the promotion of the object of the corporation."

It is reasonable to assume that the Foundation will receive, immediately upon its creation, or at the death of Mr. Rockefeller, an enormous sum of money. Furthermore, it is unquestionably the expectation of the incorporators that other bequests will be given from time to time, for the charter provides that the corporation may "take or receive, whether by gift, grant, devise, bequest or purchase."

It is difficult to consider the three amendments separately, because the aim of each is to place vital limitations on the exercise of the vast powers granted in the instrument. In its present form the charter creates a self-perpetuating body which can go on indefinitely accumulating property. The first amendment injects a public representation or supervision into the management; the other two are much more important, for they prevent absolutely the growth of a money power possessing most menacing potentialities.

The rejected amendments are clearly the work of a man who feared something monstrous might arise out of this grant to do anything in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Now, what reason is there to fear that this Foundation, so beneficent in its avowed intention, might become a scourge instead of a blessing? The experience of the past must ever be our best guide as to the probabilities of the future. It is no new thing that institutions founded with the most excellent intention, by men of stainless character and high purpose, have with increasing wealth degenerated into mighty engines of oppression, in which arrogance and self-aggrandizement took the place of self-effacement and devotion to good works. The history of medieval monasticism is filled with instances of the danger of great wealth and power in irresponsible hands.

But we have recent and remarkably pertinent illustrations which exemplify (in part) what we have to fear. Ten years ago the men who conducted the affairs of the great life insurance companies were regarded as models of probity and public spirit. A Rockefeller Foundation incorporated then would almost certainly have had some of them among its directors. Five years ago the cover was lifted for but a little while, and what a vile mass of greed and corruption was exhibited to our startled gaze. How shamelessly men of seemingly blameless life and professedly high ideals had succumbed to the temptation involved in handling mountains of money. And these companies were legally subject to visitation and examination by forty-six insurance departments; they might at any time be compelled to show their books and verify their assets by any one of the insurance commissioners of the States in which they did business. The Foundation would be practically exempt from such supervision.

True, the charter calls for an annual report of its operations, but it is certain that this report would be accepted at its face value in the case of a non-commercial corporation, and one having no fiduciary relation to the public comparable to that of a life insurance company to its policy-holders.

But after all, the insurance investigation exposed only vulgar stealing, and if the Rockefeller Foundation was eventually looted by those intrusted with its administration, no vital injury would be done to the public. A far more subtle menace to the public welfare exists in the potential use that could be made of the fund if it should be permitted to grow to any size unchecked. It would probably consist of securities, the bonds and stocks of corporations engaged in commercial and industrial enterprises. Its increase, if no such amendment as above suggested is adopted, would be similarly invested. Is it too great a flight of imagination to picture a time when the directors of this Foundation will be far more interested—for their own purposes—in the management of the investments of the corporation than in its charitable work? Is it too great a flight of imagination to picture a time when these men, by reason of their control of enormous holdings, would dominate the commercial world, and moreover, would do so with sinister effect and with the intention of maintaining and increasing their own wealth and importance? Is it too great a flight of imagination to picture a time when these men would use their delegated power to reward or punish, to build up or destroy, those who were subservient to them or those who dared oppose them? Is it too great a flight of imagination to picture a time when such a directorate would inject its influence into political affairs to safeguard its position, to prevent interference, to push forward plans that might require legal sanction—to do, in fact, the things that we know corporations have done and are doing? And let us not forget that, if such a time arrived, these dangerous activities would be carried on under the fair outward seeming of philanthropic endeavor; the livery of heaven would be used to serve the devil in.

Again, is it too great a flight of imagination to conceive this Foundation using its power in behalf of what is euphoniously called conservatism? Opposing progress on democratic lines because the men who will direct it regard as *taboo* all those reforms which tend toward real democracy?

So far as Mr. Murphy's statement to the committee meets these objections to the bill in its present form, he relies upon the great universities as justification both for the self-perpetuating board and permanent endowment. But he fails to take into account that the powers of the universities are definitely and narrowly limited. Their business is to conduct an educational institution and nothing else; they have no commission to do anything and everything anywhere. He refers to the universities across the Atlantic as thousand-year-old examples of the same character. And I will refer to them, too, as illustrating one of the possibilities pointed out above. Oxford and Cambridge are entitled to certain seats in the British Parliament. Liberal or radical measures may be right or may be wrong; may interpret the popular will or may not. But right or wrong, popular or unpopular, university seats in Parliament are invariably filled by Tories, and university members invariably oppose Liberal propositions.

Since the investigation of the life insurance companies the law has compelled them to divest themselves of the stocks they held in other corporations because of the jugglery to which the door was opened by allowing men who controlled enormous amounts of money as trustees to use that money illegitimately. Men who were interested in corporations also sought appointment as trustees. Without mentioning names, it can be asserted that these unfaithful stewards were recruited from precisely the same class of business and professional men who will probably be the directors of the Rockefeller Foundation. Will they always be immune against the same temptations?

But Mr. Murphy's principal line of defense is that the bill provides that "this charter shall be subject to alteration, amendment or repeal at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States." Ap-

parently this is a valid and complete disposition of all objections. But again we must look to experience as a lamp for our guidance. If it were an unknown thing for corporate wealth and power to exercise corrupt influence upon legislative bodies, Mr. Murphy's contention would seem unanswerable. But unfortunately it has been proven to the hilt that crude bribery and more dangerously subtle methods have time and again been used to sway the action of legislators. Railroad companies, fire and life insurance companies, gas companies, oil companies—all have been guilty of such means of preventing or accelerating legislative action. And be it remembered, "they that have done these things are honorable men; all, all honorable men."

Have I drawn too lurid a picture? Have I conjured up improbabilities? My answer is that it is not necessary to prove that these things will be; it is sufficient to show that they *can be*. Such abuses do not grow up in a day. Hence it is the part of wisdom to guard as well as may be against the mere possibility of such a monstrous excrescence upon the body politic, and not to wait until the evil is fully developed and securely intrenched to attempt what would then be the herculean task of eradicating it.

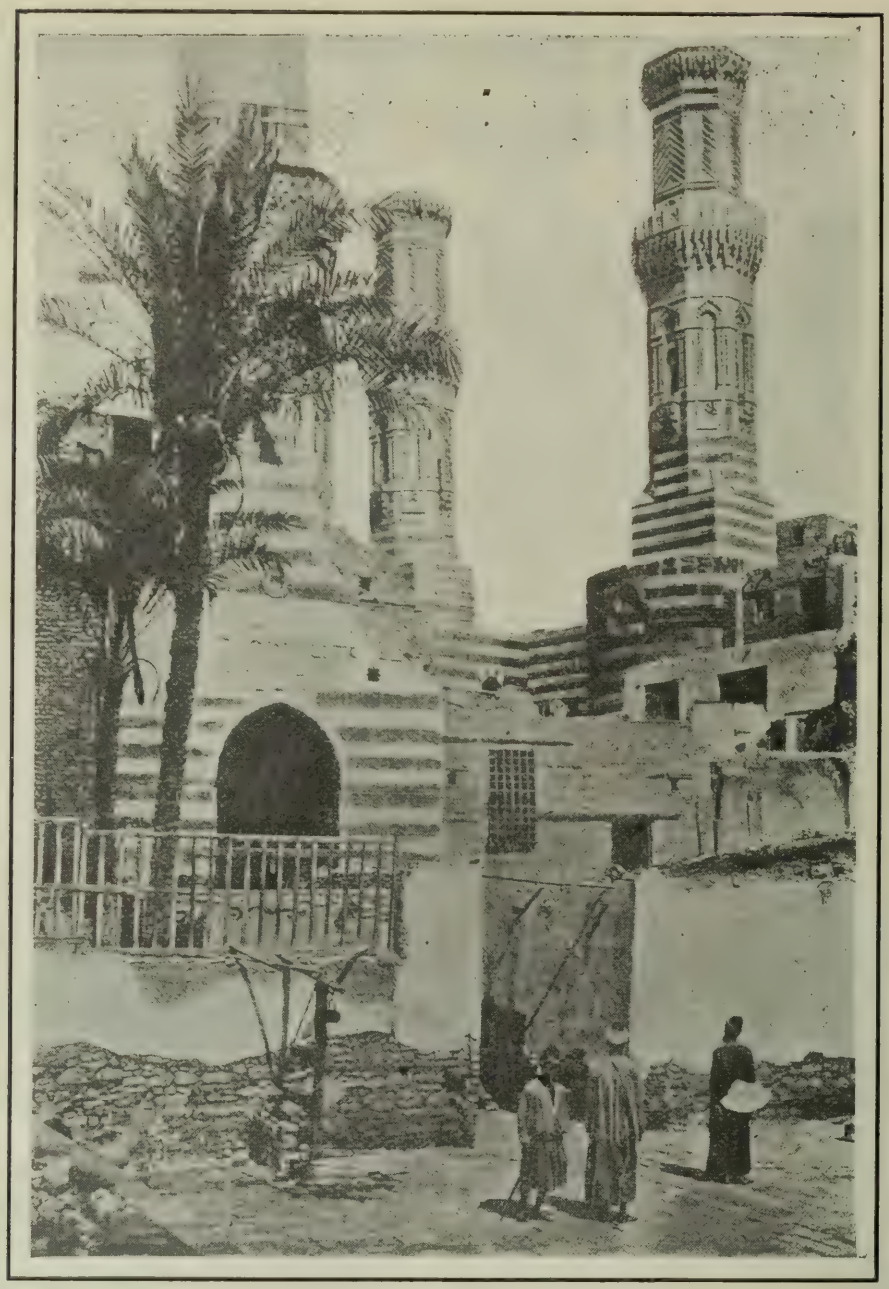
New York City.

The University at Cairo

BY CHARLES F. THWING, LL.D.

[No series of articles ever printed by The Independent has excited greater interest than the fifteen articles on the Great American Universities, by Dr. E. E. Slosson, begun in January, 1909, and completed last March. It will please our readers to learn that we intend to print during the next few months four more university articles on the greatest universities of the world outside of Europe and America, namely, those at Cairo, Calcutta, Peking and Tokyo. Dr. Thwing, who has recently made a tour around the world, will write the series. He is well known to our readers and the country as the distinguished president of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College at Cleveland, Ohio.—Editor.]

THE number of the followers of Islam is variously estimated. The extremes might be set down as seventy millions and one hundred millions. This vast number is in respect to education among the most backward of all peoples which claim the epithet civilized. A majority live in India. Compared with the Hindus, with whom they are brought in constant and close rivalry, they represent a form of education far less worthy than the type which Hindu education embodies. If the value of Hindu education should be interpreted by the number ninety, Mohammedan could not worthily claim a larger percentage than ten. The causes of this backwardness are manifold and diverse. The causes obtaining in India have been noted as the love of arms rather than of learning, the presence of indolence and improvidence, the unwillingness of those of the higher class to associate with the lower, the use in government schools of text-books opposed to the faith, the memory of former superiority, and deep attachment to Mohammedan learning. There are also causes of a strictly educational character which retard Mohammedan education. Among them are: "The teaching of the mosque must precede the lessons of the school. The one object of a young Hindu is to obtain an education which will fit him for an official or a professional career. But before the young Mohammedan is allowed to turn his thoughts to secular instruction, he must commonly pass some years in going thru a course of sacred learning. The Mohammedan boy, therefore, enters school later than the Hindu. He very often leaves school at an earlier age. The Mohammedan parent belonging to the better classes is usually poorer than the Hindu parent in a corresponding social position. He cannot afford to give



THE UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO.
Exterior view.

his son so complete an education. Irrespective of his worldly means, the Mohammedan parent often chooses for his son while at school an education which will secure for him an honored place among the learned of his own community rather than one which will command a success in the modern professions or in official life. The years which the young Hindu gives to English and mathematics in a public school, the young Mohammedan devotes in a madrassa to Arabic and the law and theology of Islam. When such an education is completed, it is to the vocation of a man of learning, rather than to the more profitable professions that the thoughts of a promising Mohammedan youth naturally turn.'"[1]

The working of these causes, general in their application, so manifold and so diverse, are embodied in the chief school of the higher education of the Mohammedan world,—the university known as El-Azhar at Cairo.

The comprehensive material result seems to the eye and to the architectural sense insignificant, incomplete, historically unworthy. The building or series of buildings is approached thru narrow streets, like the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and these buildings close-

[1] A History of English Education in India, by Syed Mahmood, page 169.

ly lean upon mean and low-lying houses and shops. But, unlike the historic cathedral-mosque of the Bosphorus, it lacks, within, hight and dignity. Neither has it any splendor of coloring. A general shopiness, and marketlike promiscuousness, a bargain-day slovenliness, seem to prevail from straw-mat covered floor to dark and grimy ceiling. The architecture is indeed remote from nobleness, and the student-world herein dwelling does not seem to be noble either.

El-Azhar is first and last Mohammedan. The place is a mosque; the teachers are priests; the text-book is the Koran. For those whose native language is not Arabic, instruction begins by learning the Arabic grammar; for those whose native language is Arabic, the Koran is at once opened. The religious teachings of the book are first learned. These teachings include the unity, the omnipresence, the omniscience of the God of many names. It also embraces the existence of angels, the written revelation, predestination, the resurrection, the judgment, the eternal life and the calling of prophets, of whom the greatest are Adam, Noah, Abraham, Jesus and Mohammed. The personal and social ethics of the Koran are also taught, including charity, hospitality, frugality, prohibition of unclean meats and of intoxicating drinks. Regular praying also represents a social, personal and religious duty. The legal teachings are not neglected, the legal teachings of the Koran representing the precepts of God in relation to the action of men. Following these lessons in jurisprudence, logic, rhetoric, the proper method of reciting the Koran, and the right pronunciation of letters represent the subjects of instruction. The method of the instruction represents the sheer lift of memory. It is such an impressing of words on the mind that the lips can fluently repeat them. Thousands and tens of thousands of Mohammedan youth can repeat all the Koran, as tens of thousands of Chinese youth can repeat the Six Books of Confucius. The task is one



ASSEMBLAGE OF STUDENTS.

of tremendous magnitude. The Koran has been translated into English, French, German, Italian and Latin. The translation of the book is, however, forbidden. Therefore, those whose native speech is not Arabic, even with their knowledge of Arabic grammar, find the learning of these hundreds of pages, more numerous than the Christian New Testament, the hard work of years. Indian, Turkish and Persian students are inclined to learn these paragraphs by rote.

A Mohammedan learning it is which the floor, or in a low chair. About him are assembled a dozen, more or less, of men squatting in a semi-circle. The teacher is reading from and commenting on the Koran. The students listen and write. What the one imparts, what the one receives, may to the Western mind seem slight or fantastic, but more important than the presumed truth conveyed and accepted is the personality of the teacher himself. The teacher does give himself. Aristotle somewhere says that eloquence does not teach. He referred primarily to the impartation of truth;



STUDENTS OUT OF CLASS.

is thus offered. The contrast between this course and the course offered in the Western college or university is full of contrasts, wide and deep and high.

But in a single and it is a most impressive respect, the contrast is to the advantage of the institution in Cairo. This respect represents the influence of personality. In the great room covering no less than 3,600 square yards are found in different hours of the day thousands of students grouped about hundreds of teachers. The teacher sits upon but the eloquent teacher does impart himself, and imparts himself the more impressively by reason of his eloquence. The Mohammedan teacher, as I have heard him, in such capitals as Constantinople and Cairo, does give himself. Amiel said, and his practice embodied his thought, that the personality of the student is a treasure so sacred and so personal that the teacher ought not to be willing to impress upon it his own personality. No such belief or practice belongs to the Mohammedan expounder.



STUDENTS IN CLASS.

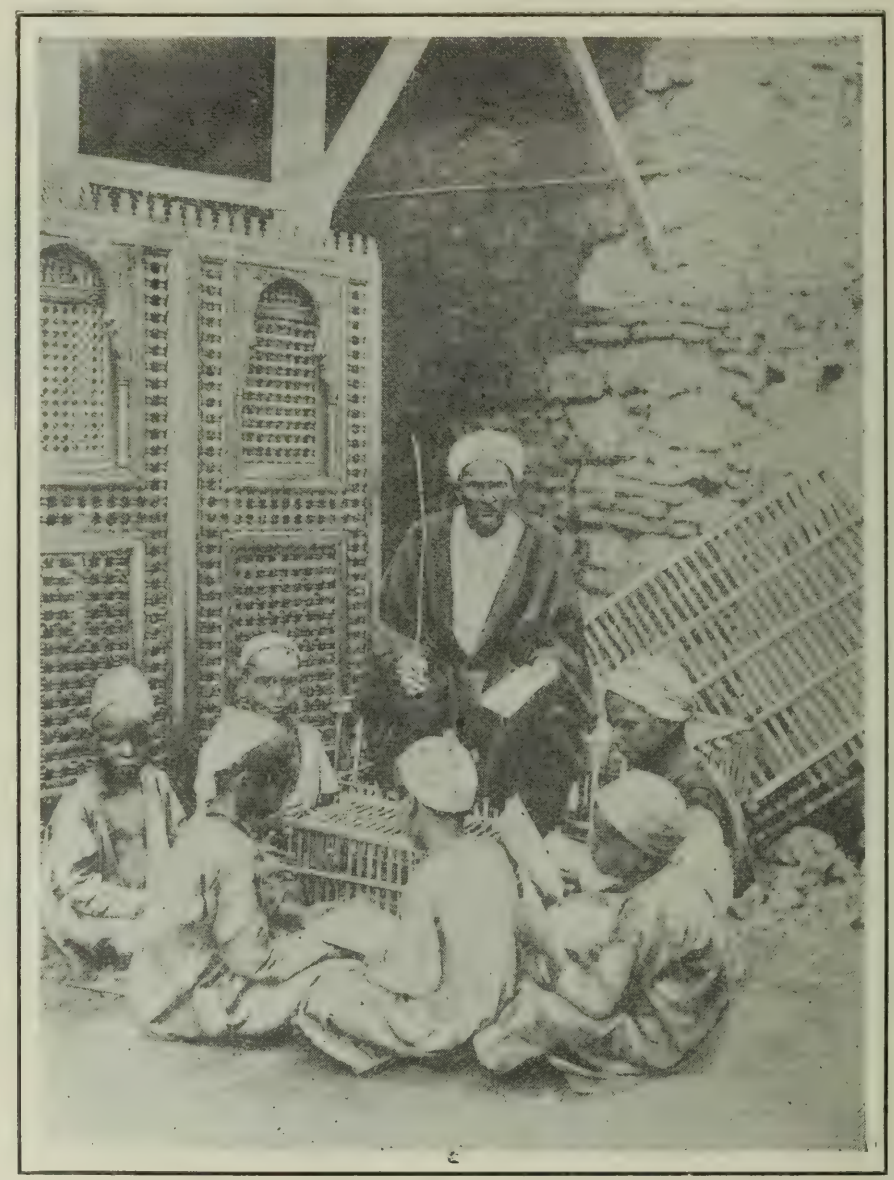
Himself he regards as one of the greatest factors in the education which he seeks to give the student.

The intellectual results of this training are for the individual, I fear, of slight worth. In answer to my question asked of a government chemist living in Cairo for ten years regarding the value of this training, he replied, "Nothing." Certainly the whole testimony, offered both in Confucian and Mohammedan countries, regarding the intellectual value of the education given thru the constant and heavy loading of the powers of linguistic acquisition is wholly against its worth. The sheer weight of a multitude of unrelated facts crush out mind. Mental atrophy results.

The evil of this result is manifest in several ways—in the lack of the use of science, in the lack of personal initiative, and in the lack of personal and common efficiency. In general, the disastrous effect of this training is seen in the want of all progressive elements of mind, body and character. In Egypt, as in most Mohammedan countries, things are as they have been, and things will be as they are. The farmer uses the same little wooden stick to plow with which his fathers used forty generations ago; and the same level which is pictured on the walls of the tombs of the kings, one finds in the hands of the carpenter today in Cairo. Egyptian character and the Egyptian types have persisted thruout all the ages, despite the engrafting of new tissue and the inflowing of new blood. As the Anglo-Saxon absorbed the conquering Norman, so Egypt has converted his conquerors, be he Syrian or Assyrian, Roman or Greek, into a being much like himself. These vast racial conditions and results are not, of course, the effects of the *memoriter* process of education, but I am sure that mere mental acquisitiveness, without reasoning, has helped on what is apparently a racial tendency.

This imitative principle of race and of religion is also made manifest by the method of living which is pursued in the El-Azhar University at Cairo. The principle of the "nations" is respected quite as thoroly as it is at Upsala. At Cairo the students from Morocco, from Turkey and other parts do not have their separate houses as in Sweden's historic school, but they do have their separate apartments in the great Mosque. In one large room live the bodies of the students of each of the different nations. On the floor they sleep, and on the floor they sit at their simple meals. On the walls are piled up the boxes containing

the few clothes that a Mohammedan schoolboy needs. It must be confest that the hygienic and moral conditions resulting from such close and constant relationships are not wholesome. But wholesomeness is a matter of relativity. It may be added that this unwholesomeness is not confined to the great building and its connected courts. It extends to the narrow streets and alleys of the whole neighborhood. Oriental filthiness and crowding, Oriental hawking and bargaining, Oriental noisiness and noisomeness beat against the walls of the institution of the higher education and help to make it other than educative.



AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE UNIVERSITY.

All these accommodations are, at least after the first year, given to the student without charge. The education of El-Azhar is an education freer than the American public school or those the State university system recognizes or uses. The American system has seldom gone farther than to give free lunches to underfed pupils, but the Mohammedan university at Cairo offers free bed and free board. Neither is any charge made for tuition. The cost is met from endowments provided by loyal Mohammedans of the past. In fact, the teachers themselves receive no, or only small, fees, gaining their support from private teaching, from copying books, or from some religious office. Such freedom of instruction helps to explain the large number of older men whom one finds in this body of seven thousand students. Altho three years represents the normal

term, yet not a few vastly lengthen out this period of residence.

The immediate and direct result of the training given at El-Azhar is the making of the student into a teacher, or into a leader of the people of his native village. He may become a lecturer like the turbaned, black-gowned man to whom he daily listens, and whom he deeply reveres. Not infrequently when he has succeeded in learning certain parts of the Koran, he is himself made a teacher and expounder of it. Or he may return to the village whence he has come, where he will find opportunity for helping the few score or hundreds of his people.

But beyond this immediate result, and also beyond the intellectual worth of the training thus given in the most conspicuous Mohammedan school of the world, emerges the comprehensive question, What is the value of this education for the peoples of the Mohammedan race and of the Mohammedan religion? I fear that a large interpretation results inevitably in giving one answer. Not only does this training, as I have said, tend toward intellectual atrophy and stagnation, but also it promotes religious intolerance and ethical narrowness. Its influence is for the lessening of the vital elements of a progressive race. That such results are the natural and inevitable consequences of the system not a few Mohammedans,—and they, of course, the more liberal,—fully recognize.

Liberal Mohammedans are seeking to remove the forces from which such effects spring. They have indeed been seeking to found a national university in Egypt which should be worthy of the name and of the past of their country, but their endeavors have not been well conceived.

In one of the last Reports of Lord Cromer, he refers in detail to this project of a National University, as indeed in each of his great Reports he makes reference more or less prolonged to the question of Egyptian education. Lord Cromer says:

"To attain a far-reaching influence the University must have some corporate existence, its membership must be an object of ambition, and the status of student must be recognized as a serious and honorable calling. Some test or qualification sufficient to show that the student can profit by his course, a minimum number of lectures, and some sort of discipline are essential to the formation of a serious body of students. It may be presumed that the roll of students will include all those who desire a higher standard of professional attainment than can be produced from the colleges as they now exist, and also those who aspire after a liberal education in the highest sense of the term. Amongst the latter, the scheme of the University must be devised in such a way as to attract the sons of wealthy Egyptians—now a rapidly increasing body—who will come to regard the time spent in study at this University as a necessary part of their intellectual equipment for life, in the same way as in Europe, the training at the great universities is regarded by the sons of the higher classes."*

The English government in Egypt can hardly aid the efforts for a national university, for the need of primary education is even greater than the need of advanced, as it must be in a nation in which out of all public expenditures less than two per cent. are given for education. The Mohammedans of India are seeking to improve their historic university at Aligarh; but the results so far secured are slight. The causes which have for more than a thousand years retarded the progress of Mohammedan education still exist. It is to be feared that they will exist so long as superiority in arms is regarded as more excellent than superiority in wisdom.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

*From Reports by His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of Egypt and the Soudan in 1906. Page 95.



Literature

American Crisis Biographies

THE American public has great difficulty in remembering even the names of its leaders who fall short of the Presidency and is unmindful of the fact that great policies are often the creations of these statesmen whose very prominence is the secret of their Presidential unavailability. A generation hence, the name of Mr. Bryan may be only a tradition connected, as was that of Henry Clay, with persistent and unsuccessful seeking of the road to Washington and the White House. Charles Sumner has faded until a Massachusetts schoolboy, ready for college, can say that "Fort Sumner, Charlestown, was named in his honor." Yet for half a century Clay and Sumner were dominating figures in American politics.

The new life of Henry Clay,[1] begun for the series of "American Crisis Biographies," by his grandson, and completed by Dr. Oberholtzer, is naturally a friendly and intimate picture of the great compromiser. It is not based upon any considerable amount of newly discovered material, but follows the older lives, the general biographies of the period, and the debates of Congress with care and sympathy. Clay was the most important Whig of his day. He opposed the extension of slave territory and insisted upon an American protective system. The former was the middle-century demand of the "interests" that looked upon the Government as their peculiar protector. The latter was yet under debate upon its merits and had not become the instrument of log-rolling manufacturing sections. But Clay's attitude upon either of these problems was subordinate to his loyalty to the principle of Union. For this principle he more than once risked his career.

Charles Sumner[2] had in his blood no trace of what he would have regarded as the taint of compromise. He was a generation younger than Clay, being born late enough to fall in with the humanitarian reforms that were trying to renew society. Professor Haynes has made good use of the Sumner manuscripts in Harvard Library and the ponderous life by E. L. Pierce. Necessarily slavery and reconstruction are the center of his story. Unforgiving, and with rare talents in vituperation, Sumner was at the front of the reformers from the date of his Phi Beta Kappa oration in 1846 until his death. Like Clay, Sumner was also interested in foreign affairs. In the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations he did his best and worst work, the latter in connection with Santo Domingo. Few Americans have had the wide and intimate European acquaintance that Sumner used to reinforce his knowledge of international law and that served the United States so well thruout the period of the war.

Both these biographies were well worth doing on the scale of Dr. Oberholtzer's series. Tho showing the marks of double authorship, the Clay is likely to become a standard work of reference. The Sumner is more positively a contribution in its presentation of the anti-slavery-radical from a modern viewpoint with excellent sanity and poise.

The Woman Who Spends*

THE division of labor in American life that has thrown all the burden of spending upon the women is undoubtedly the natural and inevitable outcome of modern life and industry. But that one-half of the economic process should be in the hands of men—of the enfranchised, governing class—and the other half in the hands of women, who are usually unorganized and who have no direct representation in the law-making bodies, has resulted in a state of affairs, as regards

[1] HENRY CLAY. *By Thomas Hart Clay. Completed by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer.* (American Crisis Biographies.) Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 1910. $1.25.

[2] CHARLES SUMNER. *By George H. Haynes.* (American Crisis Biographies.) Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

*THE WOMAN WHO SPENDS. A Study of Her Economic Function. *By Bertha Jane Richardson, M.B.* With Introduction by *Ellen H. Richardson, A.M.* Second Edition Revised. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows. $1.

the home and the final results of men's labor for their families, that is one of the most serious of modern economic problems. The fact that women—the home-making women, not the thousands who have to labor in the factories and sweatshops—are no longer producers in the same sense as were their grandmothers, whose homes were the busy workshops in which all the necessaries of life were prepared for consumption, is fully recognized. What is not so generally acknowledged is that the change has also affected men's labor; that men are no longer producers of the raw material which the husband of old brought to the wife to undergo its final stages. No longer does the man bring into the home the game and the furs, the grain and the wool, which will feed and clothe his family. The work in which most men are engaged is remote from the actual needs of his household. He may be producing, but whether he be engaged on steel rails or motor cars, on shoes, pianos or candy, it will not be any portion of his product that he will bring back at the end of the day or week. Even the farmer does not bring wheat to his wife, but sells it to the miller for money. Practically thruout the whole nation, from the point of view of the family, the man is not a producer, but a money earner; and money is what he hands to his wife for the support of his family.

To earn the money is then the first half of the necessary process of maintaining the family. The second half is to spend it, and to do this the wife becomes one unit in the great neglected army of the general consumer. To spend the money which each man earns for his family means to realize in food, in clothing, and in home, and in the less vital necessaries of life, the labor which he has performed. Just so far as the spending of money is safeguarded by good laws, guided by knowledge and correct theory, and given free scope and ample choice, just so far does man's labor become fully and completely productive of all that conduces to efficiency of life. Spending is the necessary corollary of earning. As a function it is of even more immediate importance to the welfare of the face; for it is obvious that a small wage wisely spent in a good market will keep a family in greater comfort than a much larger amount of money spent unwisely, or in a dear and restricted market. It would seem therefore natural that spending should receive as much attention from economists and lawmakers as is given to productive industry and money-getting. And yet it cannot be said that so far any real or serious attention has been given to the subject. Lawmakers and administrators, as the servants and delegates of their constituents, have no time to attend to anything which is not insisted upon by the men who have elected them, and the attention of American men has been so concentrated on money-getting that proper spending has been passed by as of little account. The women, to whom the function of spending has been relegated, find themselves in an uncharted wilderness, full of pitfalls and dangers to which they are just awakening, but which they do not know how to avoid, and are powerless to remove. Adulteration, short weight, sweatshop conditions, surround them on every side. Their market is restricted by the tariff and the trusts. They are confronted by high prices and poor quality—by paper shoes and cotton and shoddy woolens for their children's clothing, by furniture that falls to pieces, by food products made under conditions so abhorrent that they dare not think about them; and in the midst of all these dangers and perplexities, they are told, as Miss Richardson tells them in her little book, *The Woman Who Spends*, that they and they alone are responsible for these conditions; that organization in face of them is of little avail; that it is their own ignorance and selfishness that are to blame, and that if they will only individually demand better quality and right conditions of production all the evils will disappear. It is small help that the perplexed spender—say, the wife with ten or fifteen dollars a week at her disposal—will get from such pronouncements as these; but it is at any rate some satisfaction that some one has recognized the existence of the problem. Miss Richardson's book is at least a tiny ray of light shining in the wilderness which has to be traveled by the woman who spends.

Perhaps the theme may be quickly taken up by other and better equipped thinkers; and men may awake to the fact that modern conditions demand a government in which both halves of the economic problem may receive consideration, and that spending the money may in time come to be regarded as worthy of as much attention as getting it.

Italian Sculpture*

In his excellently designed and well printed large octavo volume of nearly 350 pages, Lord Balcarres has come nearer than any one else writing in English has ever done to fulfilling the ambitious program of dealing "with the whole basis of plastic art in Italy, recording the fundamental stages of progress, and analyzing the methods, theories, and ideals of the various schools of sculpture." Near the end of Chapter II, headed "Progress of Form," he says:

"In no country does the progress of plastic form, from its most barbarous stages down to the moment of supreme election, show the ordered continuity and evolution which is found in Italian art. Nowhere is the variety of form so far-reaching, the study of distance and emplacement so thoughtfully pursued, or the application of color, whether by means of paint or differentiated materials, so harmonious. In spite of ethnological disparities, and notwithstanding recurrent wars between the various states, as well as domestic feuds and revolution, the arts remained complementary; esthetic intercourse was seldom interrupted thruout the Peninsula."

After an introduction summing up the tradition of imperial art, the decadence of Western art, Oriental influences, Byzantium, iconoclasm, Ravenna, and the characteristics of the barbarian invaders; beginning with Benedetto Antelami, "as the earliest sculptor whose outlook was essentially Italian," he traces this evolution of style thru the ages down to the time of Canova, taking up successively the Progress of Form, Portraiture, Anatomy and the Nude, Religious Thought and its Plastic Embodiments, Secular Thought and Secular Form, Classical Thought, and Baroque. By 1300 the status of the sculptor was assured, the art had become a recognized vocation, the organization of guilds and corporations had laid down certain standards of work and fixed scales of remuneration. From this time onward the personality of the artist begins to emerge. Niccolo Pisano was the pioneer who recreated the secure foundations and fixed the type upon which progress was based. The development of plastic form, from bas-relief to free-standing (with an intermediate stage), from free-standing to the group, and thence to the final achievement of the equestrian statue, is outlined rapidly but luminously. In the section on Portraiture the evaluation of Bernini is especially satisfying: "Theoretically Bernini ought to have made more portraits than he did; putting aside the series of tombs, it is in portraiture that he excelled. In this particular branch of sculpture his eclecticism was restrained; his respect for truth is shown in his habit of making the subjects of his portraits move about and engage in conversation, so as to seize the living face; and finally it is difficult to exaggerate his technical skill." It seems to us hardly just to say that "it is almost a contradiction in terms to speak of Michael Angelo as a portraitist" because of his symbolic effigies of the two Medici princes at Florence; but otherwise much that is said of the great Buonarroti is excellent. All the Italian sculptors of note are analyzed. Anatomy and the nude, religious and secular thought and their embodiments are dealt with extensively, but with remarkable compression; and the chapter on Baroque contains much that is both sympathetic and new. "Baroque" the author defines as "a work of art, be it sculpture, architecture, or music, in which discordant elements are freely united, where heterogeneous parts are combined into a whole which is at once trivial and pretentious. The word is of recent application, and we are apt to misuse it, much as Vasari and his contemporaries treated the word Gothic as a compendious epithet of displeasure." Thus, Baroque sculpture is not and need not be confined within a specified period or school, nor need its tendencies be limited by any time measurement.

Lord Balcarres knows his subject as

*The Evolution of Italian Sculpture. *By Lord Balcarres.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

few scholars do, and his mastery of it enables him to pack a multitude of facts, deductions, interpretations, into comparatively small space. He writes well, in a style that is both swift and smooth, and this fact, combined with his fondness for his theme, his complete possession by it, one might say, makes his book highly and pleasantly interesting as well as instructive. A few attributions are erroneous or at least questionable, and there are some misprints of proper names—Verrocchio appearing repeatedly with only one "c." The index, while good so far as it goes, is not so full as one might wish. But despite its shortcomings, the book is the best on its subject that has yet appeared in English. It deserves many readers. One hundred and twenty good half-tone blocks, skilfully grouped to show the progress of Italian sculpture, satisfactorily illustrate the work and add to its value.

The Crime of the Congo. By A. Conan Doyle. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

A notice of Sir Conan Doyle's little book on the Kongo atrocities, tho belated, is always in time while the atrocities continue. Published toward the end of last year, it brings the record down to the previous June. The Rev. H. M. Whiteside, of the notorious A. B. I. R. district, asserts that the infamous rubber tax is still being collected, and that he has no doubt that it requires one-third of the time of the people to collect it. The poverty and oppression of the people are extreme, and in all the district no domestic animals, except a few miserable chickens, were seen, while "a very small bale of cloth could take the place of all I saw worn." Another report, dated the same month from the Kwango territory, declares that robbing and murder are still being carried on by Belgian officials, and two instances of brutal raids are given, in one of which an American mission was broken open and robbed. Consul Thesiger's report from the Kasai Company's district gives even more specific details of barbarities. "The native cannot complain or obtain satisfaction in any way," says the report. Each village has its capita, or head man.

> "Chosen always from a different race [these men] have no sympathy with the men placed under them, and having the authority of the agent behind them they can do as they please, as long as they insure the rubber being brought at the proper times and in sufficient quantities. In the villages they are absolute masters, and the villagers have to supply them gratis with a house, food, palm wine and a woman."

All this in the face of the fact that Belgium has promised to the world that reforms would be instituted. Sir Conan's book is a ringing call to the nations, particularly to England and America, to interfere and put a stop to these unparalleled cruelties. He gives a summary of the evidence from the early days to the present and briefly answers the apologists of the Belgian Crown. It is a book that should be in the hands of every one.

Personality and the Christian Ideal. A Discussion of Personality in the Light of Christianity. By John Wright Buckham. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.50.

A generation ago Amiel declared that the great tendency of the age was "to depersonalize man." No doubt the currents of thought ran that way for a time, following the channels of analytical science, but a change has come about thru the persistent feeling that some realms of human experience cannot be explained without the "personal" factor. Professor Buckham has written his clear and interesting book as a contribution to this deeper apprehension and interpretation of life. He builds his arguments and deductions on the results of psychological investigations, yet his work is mainly philosophical and religious in its bearing. The point of departure is the distinction which the author makes between personality and individuality, the latter of which, he holds, belongs to the temporal, evolutionary and natural order, while the former is above this order, tho more or less interwoven with it. Whether Professor Buckham's distinction can be maintained in fact or not, his discussions based upon it show how valuable and fruitful it may become in thought for a proper emphasis of the moral and idealistic factors in human progress. The chapters on "The Development of Personality" and "Self-Realization" are stimulating discourses on abstruse but

weighty themes, and the later chapters will be read with great profit by all who are brought face to face with moral and religious problems. The work is an earnest and successful attempt to exalt personality and interpret man and his environment in its terms.

Literary Notes

As a souvenir for the fortieth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Dr. MacArthur in the Calvary Baptist Church, a little volume of *Precepts and Prayers* (E. B. Treat & Co., 50 cents) has been prepared, containing for each day of the month a morning prayer by Dr. MacArthur and an evening prayer compiled from the Scriptures.

....We welcome the first number of *The Jewish Review,* a bimonthly ($2), Bloch Publishing Company, New York. Its articles are scholarly and able, and it represents a somewhat conservative Judaism, inclined to Zionism. A criticism of Pragmatism and a careful review of Mr. Montefiore's remarkable Jewish commentary on the Synoptic Gospels have attracted our special attention.

....Those who have not tried do not realize what a different thing cooking over three sticks and a stone in the open is from the use of a range or chafing dish in the house. For tenderfeet and even for the most experienced campers Horace Kephart's *Camp Cookery* (Outing Pub. Co., $1) will be well worth study. His advice about selecting provisions with the least amount of water in them is especially useful, but he fails to appreciate the value of canned tomatoes and fruit in the arid region.

....Vanderbilt University issues the seventh volume of its "Oriental Series," in the *Cuneiform Supplement* to Prof. H. C. Tolman's "Ancient Persian Lexicon and Texts," to which is added an Index Verborum of all words in the Persian cuneiform monuments. In this volume all known texts are autographed in accordance with the latest corrections, with a compact grammatical synopsis prefixed. The volume, with Professor Tolman's previous dictionary, is an indispensable handbook for the student.

....It is an open secret that the anonymous sketches of backwoods religion entitled the "Circuit Rider's Wife," which attracted so much attention while running in the *Saturday Evening Post,* were written by Mrs. L. H. Harris, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been a frequent contributor to THE INDEPENDENT for the past twelve years. The "Circuit Rider's Wife" will soon be published in book form by Altemus. It is Mrs. Harris's first work in fiction with the exception of her "Poppy Corn" stories, and the "Jessica Letters," which were written in collaboration with Paul Elmer More, then literary editor of THE INDEPENDENT, now editor of the *Nation.*

Pebbles

TOUCHING, tender, truly terse,
The In-de-pend-ent's Eskiverse.
—A Gentle Reader.

"MINE is a trying situation," remarked Beatrice Bustle, the beautiful cloak model.—*University of Minnesota Minnehaha.*

The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train he said: "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?"

"Oh, no!" she responded sweetly. "I shall depend upon your letters from home."—*London Tatler.*

THE golden-haired song bird had just bowed to her audience when a man rushed frantically upon the stage and cried:

"Is there a physician in the house?"

A young man in the third row, blushing with embarrassment, arose.

"Say, Doc," asked the man on the stage, with a jerk of his thumb toward the singer, "ain't she a beaut?"—*Everybody's.*

A BOSTON woman, said Mr. Bliss Carman at a dinner in New York, once asked Lowell to write in her autograph album, and the poet, complying, wrote the line, "What is so rare as a day in June?" Calling at this woman's house a few days later, Lowell idly turned the pages of the album till he came to his own autograph. Beneath it was written in a childish scrawl, "A Chinaman with whiskers." —*Washington Star.*

ADVICE TO PICTURE PURCHASERS.

[After Longfellow.]

Buy from some humbler artist
Whose paint gushed from his heart,
Whose family needs the money—
Help him to get a start.

Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the guys sublime,
For you* don't know much about pictures.
And are likely to get a lime.

*Oh, dear no. Not you.

"THAT will be $1.25, please," said the druggist, as he handed the white-papered, red-sealed bottle across the counter to his customer.

"One twenty-five!" exclaimed the customer, astonished.

"One twenty-five, please!" repeated the druggist.

"Come—come!" protested the customer. "Seems to me that's rather a big price, isn't it?"

"No, sir!" smiled the superior vender. "The drugs in that prescription are very costly."

The customer closed one eye, meditatively.

"You know, I'm a druggist myself," he coughed.

"I beg your pardon!" exclaimed the man behind the "patients." "Of course, I'll charge you cost price. You should have told me before. That'll be a quarter, please!"

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Our Africanus

WITH all the pomp of the most stately triumph, decreed *"pro ejus virtute et felicitate,"* did his native land welcome home the elder Scipio Africanus from his conquest of Africa; and even so do we welcome our later Africanus. The parallel may well attract us further. Said Ennius of his returning hero:

"A sole exoriente supra Maeotis paludes
Nemo est qui aequiparare queat";
("From the sunrise over the marshes of Egypt
Nowhere is there a man that can match him.")

They made him their conquering hero, *"optimus et invictissimus,"* "best and most unconquerable of men." And it was not his valor and his luck alone that they praised, nor even his strenuous swift force *"in re gerunda celeritas,"* "the speed of his accomplishment," but even more his rigid character, of which Cicero said, *"Ad honestatem omnem conatum referebat, non ad voluptatem";* "In every purpose he sought what was honorable, never his own pleasure"; so that, says the Roman orator again, *"Non in sententia solum, sed etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas";* "Not merely in his words, but in his very presence rested authority." On one occasion at a feast the host tried to crown him with laurel leaves, but the crown spread and was broken, when P. Licinius Varus cried out: "Don't be surprised that it does not fit; it is the head that is too large."

Yet there are points where the parallel does not hold. Roman writers lamented that of any writings of their Africanus, as of Socrates, not a line, not a word had been transmitted. He could not write books while on his travels and conquests as our Africanus can. And we may say that his severer language had a merrier touch than that of our hero. When Naevius gibed him he answered with a pun, *"Quid hoc Naevio ignavius?"* "What more knavish than this Naevius?" And, once more, Cato said of him: *"Nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret, nunquam minus solum quam quum solus esset";* "Never was he doing more than when he was doing nothing; never less alone than when alone"; for when was Roosevelt ever seen doing nothing?

But the general parallel is too evident to need further illustration, unless to recall the fact that Scipio Africanus was a very young man when he was chosen Consul, and that Theodore Roosevelt had served seven years as President at the age of fifty. Now coming from Africa, and beginning his triumph at Rome, it concluded here, with his usual luck, *felicitas,* on a clear day, *dies faustus,* a sunny half day after forty days of rain, when the cheering crowds of us could acclaim his triumph and make it the augury of future triumphs, and with the prayer with which the ancient augurs prefaced their divinations, *"Quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit."*

But enough of the pedantic; there is nothing pedantic about Teddy. He has been away from us a year and a quarter, and his departure illustrated his tact and sense. It was a fine, fair thing that he left his country so that he might not seem to embarrass his successor. President Taft's successes would be his own. Roosevelt buried himself in the wilds of Africa, resting strenuously, as no other statesman would, yet not vainly, but usefully, in an important field of science, filling our National Museum and

writing a book. Then, after a year of silence, he found his voice, and a lusty voice, in Cairo, in Rome, in Vienna, in Buda-Pesth, in Paris, in Brussels, in Amsterdam, in Copenhagen, in Stockholm, in Christiania, in Berlin, in London, in Cambridge, in Oxford, and everywhere with dignity, with force, even with that supreme tact which consists in giving plain advice without offense. Everywhere he left behind him praise, and nowhere did he give the least evidence that his head was growing too big to hold the laurel crowns. He comes back the same level-headed, plain American he was before he entered on that unparalleled triumphal march.

And what will he do now? He again shows his sense of propriety when he says that, as he has avoided all political matters during his absence, so now for two months he will not be heard in the field of politics. But then—what then? We are sure that no large pecuniary offers will tempt him. He does not ask his country to make provision for this ex-President. He can provide for himself. He will be called to service, for his country and for the world, and he will not shrink from it. He has the courage, and the people have the faith. Meanwhile, for our neighbor *The Outlook* he may be expected, very properly, to do service as a contributing editor, and his account of African experiences in *Scribner's* will be added to the shelf which contains the volumes of his works; for he is no unliterary Africanus, but the most literary, the most scholarly of our Presidents. Yet never has he been doing more than when he may seem to be doing less than usual. He will be learning the drift of things, the need of change, the enemies and the friends of progress; and then he will act and the country will hear of him and tell him what to do.

Secretary Knox's Forecast

EVERY American must feel a just pride in his country's foreign policy after reading "The Spirit and Purposes of American Diplomacy," delivered last Wednesday by Secretary Knox, at the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania. It shows that our present Secretary is not only worthily maintaining the high prestige of Hay and Root, but also that he may yet prove to be the greatest "peace" Secretary this country has produced.

A great world court modeled on the Supreme Court of the United States is close at hand as a result of the efforts of this country. The "open door" in China, which has been chiefly the result of American diplomacy, is being maintained, and our recent suggestion to neutralize the Manchurian railways and have them built in part with American capital is only following out this policy. We have led in freeing the Kongo from oppression and have befriended the Young Turks and Liberia. We have refunded the debt of Honduras and are paying that of San Domingo. In this connection the Secretary says:

"The Santo Domingo plan was vigorously opposed in and out of Congress by those who regarded it as a deviation from our policy of aloofness from participation in the internal affairs of other countries. I suppose it was a departure, but if this Government can help to upbuild its neighbors and promote the thought that the capital of the more advanced nations of the world would be better employed in assisting the peaceful development of those more backward than in financing wars, it is such a deviation from traditions as the American people will approve."

We have also, in conjunction with Argentina and Brazil, stopped war between Peru and Ecuador.

These are all beneficent advances for humanity; and while some of them originated in previous administrations, they are chiefly connected with Secretary Knox's first year of service and constitute a brilliant record of achievement.

Still, the two most remarkable parts of the Secretary's address deal not with the past, but the future.

He makes the novel suggestion that the Pan-American railroad be neutralized, a plan which, if carried out, would well nigh stop war in the New World. He says:

"It would be most desirable to see as much as possible of the great highway, which it is necessary to build to connect the Americas, built by the co-operation of the enterprise of the countries thru which it passes, and, by convention, dedicated solely to the uses of commerce upon reasonable and equal terms. The cause of American peace would be greatly advanced if its use were forbidden for military purposes in the event of internal war in

any country or in the event of war between countries thru which it passes."

Finally he concludes with this far-visioned peroration:

"We have reached a point when it is evident that the future holds in store a time when wars shall cease; when the nations of the world shall realize a federation as real and vital as that now subsisting between the component parts of a single State; when by deliberate international conjunction the strong shall universally help the weak, and when the corporate righteousness of the world shall compel unrighteousness to disappear and shall destroy the habitations of cruelty still lingering in the dark places of the earth This is the spirit of the wide world brooding on things to come.' That day will be the millennium, of course; but in some sense and degree it will surely be realized in this dispensation of mortal time."

This is the first time, as far as we know, that a responsible minister of foreign affairs of a great world Power has ever prophesied while in office the coming of the "Federation of the World" and its corollary, the reign of universal peace. As an utterance in behalf of world peace it is more far-reaching than anything Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt has ever said, and places Mr. Knox at the very forefront of world statesmanship. It contains the true and final philosophy of the peace movement — interdependence for independence, organization for chaos, law for war. And when the statesman joins the poet, the prophet and philosopher, their dreams come true.

It will please the country that Mr. Knox will remain at the head of the Cabinet, and will not accept nomination as Governor of Pennsylvania.

The New Railroad Law

THE Federal statutes relating to railroads have been greatly improved by the new law. In the bill submitted to Congress by the Administration there were certain provisions which needed amendment. Some of the additions or changes proposed while the bill was pending deserved to be accepted; others did not. The bill of the House differed widely from that of the Senate, but the result of the conference was unexpectedly good. Not everything that is to be desired in such a field of legislation can be obtained in one session. The bill signed by the President last week is a long step forward.

One of the most important of the new provisions is that which empowers the Commission to take up proposed new rates on its own initiative and to suspend the adoption of them for four months, and even for ten, while inquiry as to the justice and reasonableness of them is in progress. This power is to be used at once with respect to the recent attempt of the railroads to increase their freight charges. Preference must be given to such questions by the Commission. In other ways the powers of the Commission are enlarged. When rates are to be raised, the burden of proving that they ought to be higher is imposed upon the carrier. Shippers are authorized to designate thru routes for their goods. Upon application, roads must give shippers in writing the rates to be charged for specified commodities. Officers and employees of roads are forbidden to disclose to one shipper information relating to another which can be used to the latter's disadvantage. This strikes at an evil practice which has assisted great combinations in ruining competitors.

There is to be a new Commerce Court composed of Circuit Court judges selected at first for a specified term by the President, and designated afterward by the Chief Justice. The creation of this tribunal, to which all litigation relating to the Commission's orders and work is to be referred, will expedite the settlement of all questions in that field. Discussion and amendment improved the provisions of the original bill concerning this court, and the improvement was due to the labors of the insurgents. Telegraph, telephone, and cable lines are subjected to the supervision and control of the Commission, as railroads are. This is legislation of considerable importance. A greater charge by a railroad for a certain distance than for a longer one is forbidden, with the exception that it may be permitted if the Commission decides that it ought to be. There should have been such an exception. The enforcement of State laws is not to be enjoined by a Federal court on constitutional grounds, unless the decision is made by three judges, one of them a Justice of the Supreme Court.

We thought that traffic agreements should be legalized, subject to the Commission's approval, and we regret that a carefully guarded provision to that effect was not enacted. The sections providing for official regulation of issues of stocks and bonds seemed to us so drastic that they were scarcely practicable. They were rejected, but the President procured the acceptance of a paragraph authorizing him to appoint at once a commission to inquire concerning such issues. Undoubtedly this commission's report will tend to show just what legislation on this subject the public interest requires. That part of the bill which called for a physical valuation of the railroads was rejected some time ago. Those who earnestly supported it held that such valuation is needed when the Commission is required to decide whether existing or proposed rates are just and reasonable. Since such valuation was first proposed, some have come to the conclusion that in many cases, if it were permitted to have weight in fixing rates, it would be favorable to the roads, warranting, upon the basis of appraised value, higher rates than are now charged. It is quite probable that an official valuation will eventually be required. Authority for it, however, could not be obtained at the present session.

We have said that the new law is a long step forward. We cannot at present regard it as a step toward Government ownership. It is a step toward that effective and thoro official regulation in the public interest which must be secured if Government ownership is to be avoided. It goes far beyond what Mr. Roosevelt sought in the Hepburn act, and yet it has not encountered the strenuous opposition from the railroads which that measure excited. Railroad men have become convinced that official supervision and regulation are demanded by a vast majority of the American people and must be accepted.

It is difficult to realize how great the change has been since the Interstate Commerce law was enacted in 1887. The main purpose of the authors of that statute was to prevent unjust discrimination. At that time many railroad managers could not see that their business was one rightfully subject to regulation by public authority. It was a common practice to discriminate in rates. Favors were granted to some shippers for the disadvantage or even the ruin of others. In the same way the growth of monopolies was promoted, sometimes for the private profit of railroad officers whose financial interest in the favored shipping corporations was concealed from the public. Enormous private fortunes were built up by such discrimination, the practice of which did not end with the enactment of that first statute.

The movement for official regulation has simply been one for fair play on railroad lines. It has always been opposed by railway interests, but their resistance now has but little force because railway men themselves have broader and more just views of the relation of their business to the public than they held a few years ago. The aim of all such legislation as this new law is nothing but justice. The American people do not want to ruin or oppress the railroad companies, nor will the Interstate Commerce Commission, while it is not infallible, insist upon ruinous changes which the companies ought not to be forced to accept. In any event, the companies can look with confidence to the courts for protection if it is needed. But they must understand that the people very earnestly insist upon fair play in railway traffic, and that they will continue to seek it by legislation if the laws now in existence prove to be inadequate.

California's Conversion

LAST week we had occasion to report California's repentance, in the matter of its treatment of the Japanese; and we took the liberty to say that we hoped California would do works meet for repentance. Well, she has.

The Governor of California has forbidden the great prize fight! We could not have believed it possible. California is better than we believed. He had allowed the arrangements to be made up to three weeks before the event which was to desecrate Independence Day, had shown an apparent sympathy, or indifference, and had declared that he had no power—he seemed to mean *wish*—to pre-

vent the disgrace to his State. He did not seem to think it a disgrace, rather an advertisement and an honor; one that would bring one to two million dollars into the coffers of the traders and boomers—and what is worth more than money? certainly not windy honor.

But he has seen a sudden light, as sudden and convincing as one that once shone when a man was on a bad errand on his way to Damascus. We cannot pretend to know what converted Governor Gillett, as we have not access to his psychology. It may be that he has been so bombarded by the decent people in California, those whose consciences give them discomfort, the church people, and the sober, discreet men and women who are not attached to the churches, but who love those things that are of good report, that they have overpowered, to him, the voices of the saloons and the railroad booking offices. If so it is well; it is California that speaks her conversion. Or it may be that the fear assails him that Congress may refuse to give the big exposition to San Francisco if the city and the State are so indifferent to their good repute. That would be a good reason for a change of mind, if not the best. We will not inquire too narrowly; we prefer to accept the good news, to give the full credit of it to California and rejoice that even so late she has awakened to see her wrong, her shame, and her duty.

But we are told that the fight will go on just the same, only somewhere else, and the place will be Reno, Nev. Reno, and we suppose Nevada, will welcome the bout. They had asked for it. Reno has not any pride, only greed. Even Utah, with the Mormons of Salt Lake City, refused to admit the fight and its attendant mob, but not so Reno. Nevada does not think it has any reputation to lose; so why should its saloons not pick up the money? It is, in population, much the smallest of all the States of the Union, the runt of the States. It had at the last Census fewer people within its empty borders than Covington, Ky., or Lancaster, Pa. So Nevada remains, to its shame, the last of the States to hold out glad hands to prize-fighters and the bloated crew that admires and follows them. But we tell Nevada that this is its last time thus to serve the devil. This disgrace will pour down on the State the reproaches of the whole country. Just as universal condemnation and disgust compelled Mormonism to get a new revelation on polygamy, so will Nevada be plagued into decency. The last refuge of brutality will have to yield, for right has a longer and stronger arm than wrong, if it is a little slow to move; and the brutes will be invited to move on to Alaska and the Pole or to the bull-fight arenas across the Southern border. Meanwhile for the last time we endure, *in vili corpore* our national disgrace.

But we congratulate California. She has achieved her moral climacteric.

A Questioned Benefaction

Mr. Portenar's alarm over the conditions of the Rockefeller Foundation asking incorporation by Congress is shared by another able sociologist whose opinion of the argument we sought. So far as we can see any defense turns on two points—on the one side it may be said that the possibilities suggested are too monstrous to be desired or considered; and on the other side that the right of Congress to amend or repeal the charter gives the people full authority. Yet it appears to us that the amendments proposed should be incorporated in the charter. The purposes evidently in the minds of the incorporators are so worthy that the plan was received by us and by the public generally with great satisfaction. Our correspondent says:

Mr. A. J. Portenar has rendered the American public an important service. The bill to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation has been discussed in every newspaper, and many objections to it have been raised. But no one has scrutinized its merits as Mr. Portenar has done. His article will necessarily receive attention and will raise grave doubts. It is not often that a question of public policy is subjected to an analysis at once so good tempered and so remorseless.

Certain things are, we suppose, admitted in regard to this project. The avowed object is "to promote the well being and to advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and of

foreign lands." The means to be employed for so worthy an end will consist of a fund much larger in amount than has ever before been devoted to philanthropic uses under one management. The agent to which the responsibility will be entrusted will be a corporation, created by Congress, and subject to the right of Congress at pleasure to alter, amend or repeal its charter. The initial powers of the corporation are to be larger and more loosely defined than those of any American corporation now in existence, so far as we are advised. In furtherance of its object the Foundation, it is understood, may engage in any kind of business, own any sort of property, buy, sell, or transfer the same at the discretion of the trustees, if they shall deem it "necessary or convenient for the promotion of the object of the corporation."

Following Mr. Portenar's polite method, let us enquire, without animadversion or insinuation, and in the cold-blooded spirit in which a lawyer would examine the terms of a contract, what concrete things besides promoting education, religion and urbanity among men, the Rockefeller Foundation might immediately begin to do under its liberal authority.

Obviously it could begin, if such a course seemed to it "convenient," by taking over the business of the Standard Oil Company and its auxiliary grocery stores, candy enterprises and restaurants, a continental railroad or two, three or four of the principal department stores of each city in the United States, the United States Steel Company, the American Tobacco Company and the United Cigar Stores, an indefinite number of Atlantic and Pacific steamship lines, the Swift and the Armour meat packing businesses, an indefinite number of mining enterprises, a million or ten million, more or less, of American farms—*and, in short, any and every industrial or other business enterprise now carried on in the United States, provided the parties now owning them could be induced or compelled to sell.* In a word, the Rockefeller Foundation, under the proposed charter, and so far as that charter is concerned, could become the principal employer of wage earners and salaried men in America, the largest employer in the entire world, *and could employ more human beings than all other employers in the world put together.*

So much for the industrial power which it is proposed to create; but that is only a beginning. The sane suggestion of Dr. Devine that the annual income of the fund should actually be expended every year for the purposes enumerated in the charter, thereby preventing the indefinite increase of the fund itself by compound interest, has been laughed to scorn. That is to say, the actual proposition is, that the fund shall be permitted to grow indefinitely. This proposition admits of but one possible construction. The foundation can go into the banking business, and beyond the slightest doubt it will. It can buy up and consolidate banking interests thruout the United States. It can be to all intents and purposes the central bank of the country. It can become more powerful than the United States Treasury—more powerful than all existing banking institutions put together. It can become more powerful than any existing money power in any part of the world, *more powerful than any money power that has ever existed in human history.*

What then? Given its two supreme powers, namely, the power, first, to employ more wage and salary earners than all other employers put together; the power, second, to control more loanable capital than all other funds of loanable capital put together, what can the Rockefeller Foundation do with these powers? Well, by way of "promoting the well-being and advancing the civilization of the peoples of the United States and of foreign lands," it can, if it finds such a course "convenient," "gently induce and persuade" wage earners who have wives and children to feed, and business men in need of accommodation at the bank, to refrain from voting for Congressmen whose legislative influence might be inimical to "civilization" as construed by the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The bill to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation should be redescribed. It should be entitled, "A Bill to Incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation and to Vest in the Trustees of Said Foundation

the Political Sovereignty Now and Heretofore Lodged in the People of the United States."

American Medical Education

We have had a number of things in the last few years to take down our high-blown pride in American education. Criticisms of our scholarship from many directions have shown us that we may "have been swimming on bladders this many summers in a sea of glory, but far beyond our depths." We have been doing some good work, but we have been doing much more that only by the emptiest conceit could be considered good work. It is a little bit hard to get to know the worst all at once, but we are lusty and vigorous enough now to stand criticism and benefit by it. Therefore does it seem good that most of the beginning of this twentieth century has been occupied by criticism of our educational methods and results, for the future depends on our waking up to realities and not letting ourselves be lulled into fancied security, that with American enterprise and ambition and young incentive we must be doing good work, while all the time we may be making serious mistakes in organization, in methods, in subjects. There is no doubt that we have the vigor to do things well, if we only set about doing them the right way. Where we have failed to in the past it has been because we went at it the wrong way. What we need is guidance in the right path, and that is evidently coming from the friendly critics, who, tho severe, are deeply interested and are constructive and not destructive.

The last department of education to come under the fire of the critic is medicine. We have headed this article "American Medical Education," but the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has called its Bulletin No. 4 "Medical Education in the United States and Canada." Surprising as it may seem to us in the United States, Spanish-American medical education probably deserves none of the strictures that are placed upon that in English America. Medical schools in Mexico and in South America were always coordinate departments of the universities, demanding thoro preliminary training. Medicine was considered genuine post-graduate work, and at least four, and sometimes five or six, and in one country at least seven years of medical study were required before the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred. Here in the United States, until a generation ago, that is to say, thirty-five years ago, no medical school required more than two terms before conferring the degree of doctor of medicine. These two terms were of four months each, so that it would be quite wrong to speak of them as years, and one good school whose graduates passed the best examinations for the army and navy, gave its two medical terms of four and a half months each in the same calendar year.

This is not the whole story, however. No preliminary education at all was required. If a man could write his name, and he did not have to do that any too plainly, he would be admitted to a medical school, and provided he paid his fees, as a rule he would be graduated, because to have many failures in examinations made a school unpopular and deprived the professors of fees that they were very anxious to secure and augment. A man might come from the farm then, or the smithy, or from before the mast, or from any trade or occupation, and after two years he would be graduated as a physician. Until about thirty years ago the diploma that was given him was also a license to practise in any State in the Union, for there was no regulation of the practice of medicine by law beyond this. As was well said not long since, it was a license not to practise medicine, the Lord knows! but to practise on his patients until he learned some medicine. Out of this slough of despond in medical education we have risen in the last thirty years, until now most of the medical schools of the country require four years, nearly all of them demand a high school training, a few of them insist on a year or more of college work, and one, but only one, insists upon a full undergraduate training before a man shall be allowed to enter its post-graduate professional department of medicine.

The present report of the Carnegie Foundation shows how much remains

yet to be done if our medical education is to be brought up to anything like the standard that it ought to have. The difficulty in the past was that the medical schools were proprietary, that is, they belonged to the historic septennate of professors, the immortal seven, who taught in the seven departments considered necessary for medical training, employed some assistants and divided among themselves the fees. Occasionally men held two chairs out of the seven, anatomy and surgery went very naturally together; sometimes such disparate departments as physiology and midwifery were united in the same hands. Physiology and medicine went rather well together, but when pathology and obstetrics or still more surgery were combined then results could be looked for. Sometimes the school practically belonged to one man. He hired the professors and took all the profit. Naturally the less equipment, the less laboratory work, the less time the more profits. Unfortunately this system of proprietary medical schools has not been entirely abandoned. Indeed the majority of our medical schools are still of this kind. Even schools that masquerade under the name of a university, sometimes even a State university, are proprietary schools. The bother was, of course, that many even of our best universities a generation ago allowed such schools to exist supposedly under the egis of the university.

With medical teaching as a money making business, it is easy to understand that a great many more medical schools came into existence than there was any necessity for. The Carnegie report says:

"First and last the United States and Canada have in little more than a century produced 457 medical schools, many, of course, short-lived and perhaps fifty still-born; 155 survive today. Of these Illinois, prolific mother of 39 medical colleges, still harbors in the city of Chicago 14. Forty-two sprang from the fertile soil of Missouri, 12 of them still 'going' concerns; the Empire State produced 43 with 11 survivors; Pennsylvania 20, with 8 survivors; Tennessee 18, with 9 survivors. The city of Cincinnati brought forth about 20; the city of Louisville 11. These enterprises—for the most part they can be called schools or institutions only by courtesy—were frequently set up regardless of opportunity or need; in small towns as readily as in large and at times almost in the heart of the wilderness."

Fortunately the frankly proprietary schools are now dying out. Much remains to be done, however, in the work of removing the vigorous weeds that grew up in the field of medical education, tho the Carnegie Foundation's report will do more than anything else to rid us of the undesirables.

There is just one ideal that must be striven for in medical education and that is that every medical school shall have an organic connection with the university and shall be, in fact, a post-graduate department of the university. Sixty years ago Nathan Smith Davis, at the beginning of the movement for the formation of the American Medical Association, declared that there were two needs in American medicine. First, young men received as students of medicine should have suitable preliminary education—second, a uniform elevated form of requirement for the degree of M.D. should be adopted by all the medical schools in the United States. We are far from that yet, but we know our shortcomings. We have entirely too many doctors; and just as much as the new standard will cut off this supply to some extent the result will be beneficial. During the past year twelve of the proprietary medical schools closed their doors. Under the strong light of publicity now thrown on them others will wither up. We must have university medical schools in smaller number than before, and then our supply of physicians will be not only adequate but suitably educated. In the meantime the public must be educated up to look for a high standard of qualifications and not mere pretense and pseudo-scientific presumption in its physicians.

European Comment on the "Deluge" Fragment

EUROPEAN scholars are beginning to come forward with their opinion of the new "Deluge" fragment which, our readers will recall, was announced in a somewhat sensational manner by Professor Hilprecht about two months ago as the "oldest version" of the Babylonian tradition.

Dr. T. G. Pinches, of University College, London, whose supposed endorsement of Professor Hilprecht was widely quoted in the press, appears to have changed his mind to judge from a note attached to an article from his pen on the subject in the *Expository Times* for May. He now accepts as more probable the later date assigned to the fragment by Professors Clay and Barton. More emphatic in his assertion that the fragment has no special bearings on the Old Testament versions of the Deluge is Professor Bezold, of the University of Heidelberg, in an elaborate discussion in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of May 21. He scouts the idea that there is any direct connection between the new fragment and the "Priestly Code" and believes that Clay and Barton have given satisfactory evidence to show that the tablet may date from the Kassite period. Moreover, Bezold does not accept any of Hilprecht's proposed restorations. The position taken in THE INDEPENDENT (of March 24 and April 7, 1910) is practically endorsed by Professor Kittel, of the University of Leipzig, in the *Theologische Litteraturblatt* of May 21, 1910, that there is too little preserved of the fragment to warrant any large conclusions, and that there is nothing to show that this version is closer to the Biblical accounts than the one found many years ago in the Library of Ashurbanapal, Dr. Hilprecht's endeavor to connect the Hebrew word *min,* rendered by all ancient translations of the Hebrew text and by all modern scholars as "kind," with a Babylonian term *minu* "number" is definitely set aside by Professor Kittel, who pertinently points out that instead of restoring the twelfth line of the fragment "creeping things two of everything," one might just as well supply "seven" of everything and thus obtain a parallel with the "Jahvist" version instead of with the "Priestly Code."

Professor Hommel, of the University of Munich, on the other hand, unconsciously introduces a touch of humor into the otherwise solemn discussion by improving on Professor Hilprecht's conjectural restorations. Professor Hommel is a most learned but also somewhat erratic scholar who delights in bold hypotheses many of which do not endure the test of criticism. His restorations of the little fragment (published in the *Expository Times* for May, 1910) are so amusing that it seems wrong to withhold them from American readers.

In the second line where only one word is to be seen and which Hilprecht renders "I will loosen," but which may also mean as Bezold and others have pointed out, "I will remove a ban" or "I will reveal a secret," Hommel, instead of accepting Hilprecht's restoration ["The confines of heaven and earth] I will loosen," proposes to read ["The springs of the deep] I will open" and thus obtains a closer parallel to Gen. 7, 11, "The fountains of the great deep were broken up." In line 6, where the only words preserved are "build a great ship" and where even Dr. Hilprecht refrains from any restoration, Professor Hommel undaunted fills in the line as follows: ["Take wood and pitch] and build a great ship." In this way he obtains another interesting parallel to the Biblical story. Finally in the now famous line 12, where to the two words to be seen—both of them doubtful—and which certainly do not mean "instead of a number," Professor Hilprecht adds: "Creeping things two of everything." Professor Hommel prefers: ["Reptiles two of each] instead of (their whole number"). The picture thus suggested is a remarkable one of the Babylonian Noah taking reptiles into his ship. The hero of the Babylonian Deluge is called in one part of the story "the very clever one." One might doubt his right to this title if he acted in the manner attributed to him, for why should he have taken any reptiles into the ship? Perhaps Professor Hommel can explain this.

Preparing for Adjournment

Congress is hurrying thru its business with commendable speed. Besides the Railroad Bill, of which we have treated elsewhere, other nearly as important bills have been expedited with a view to early adjournment. As important as any is that for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico. This is an act of justice too long delayed. The two Territories refused to accept the act passed by the last Congress uniting the two into a single State, and they did right. They are large enough for two States. Congress seems to have delayed for a very bad reason, the fear that the

States might send four Democrats to the Senate. If the States should be Democratic they would have a right to send men to suit them, and to refuse them the right is both undemocratic and unrepublican. For this reason we do not like the provision which would delay their representation for two years. It is small politics. It is another great victory that at last we are to have the postal banks. Our postal system is far behind that of other civilized countries, and it has been corporate interests that have stood in the way of public advantage. For twenty years one Postmaster-General after another has asked this benefit for the people, but Congress has refused, until now it can be refused no longer. At last President Taft has his innings.

To Fight Socialism

A society has been launched in this city to fight Socialism, and it proposes to fight it all over the country. Its president is a Methodist clergyman of this city, the Rev. John Wesley Hill, who has been preaching against Socialism for some time, and its first vice-president is Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and the second is Peter W. Collins, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Engineers. Other officers of note are, of the Catholics, Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston; Mgr. Lavelle, the Rev. John J. Wynne and Claude B. Pallen, of the editorial staff of the Catholic Encyclopedia. There are several well known Jewish rabbis, Drs. Grossman and Schulman, and of college presidents, Dr. Reed, of Dickinson College; Dr. Shanklin, of Wesleyan; Dr. Smith, of the Ohio Northern, and Dr. Thwing, of Western Reserve. Among the bishops are included Dr. Darlington, Episcopal Bishop of Western Pennsylvania, and the Methodist bishops Cranston, Warren and Mallalieu, and of other names we mention Dr. Slicer as field organizer; Dr. Cadman, of Brooklyn; Charles D. Hilles, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Congressman Bennet, of New York, besides several representatives of labor organizations. It is a very composite body of men, evidently frightened by the progress of Socialism. In an address one of the members spoke of the public school as a socialistic institution. Such it is, and so far the country has been socialistic from the beginning, as it is also in post office, highways, parks, etc.; and we are going farther in socialism by establishing a postal banking system. The reason why it does not seem important to fight Socialism is that we need more of it, particularly in railroads and telegraphs; and, further, when it comes to practical measures Socialism moves slowly, a step at a time, asking if the people approve it. Thus it is in Europe, where the progressive side joins Socialists in public measures, not that they believe in extreme abstract collectivist Socialism, but that they want more privileges for the people.

President Hadley tells the Yale graduating class, in his baccalaureate sermon, that this is an age of faith and a land of faith. He added most admirably:

"We sometimes hear a contrary opinion expressed. Many good people will tell you that this is an age when faith has decayed, an age when the human race has lost its belief in the things which are most necessary to its life here and hereafter. This is a wrong view. We have lost faith in some things, but we have gained faith in others, and the faiths that we have gained are greater in number and importance and inspiration than the faiths we have lost. We have lost faith in signs and portents and supernatural manifestations of power, in certain dogmas and formulas once supposed to be essential to salvation. We have gained in their place faith in man, faith in law, faith in the truths of nature and faith in the God of justice."

But even more, faith in the God of love.

After all these years the Catholic Cathedral in this city has been freed from its immense debt on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the ordination of his Grace Archbishop Farley. It is a great achievement, which claims our congratulation. We notice that the address of the clergy opens by calling him "Your Eminence," a term which belongs to a cardinal; but coming events cast their shadows before.

So long as negroes are not allowed the privileges of the two public parks of Memphis, Tenn., it is only decent and right that provision has just been made to give them a good park of their own. But what a curious freak of sentiment that should require this separate provision.

Insurance

Retire the Equitable Stock

As THE owner of not less than 502 shares of the capital stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for which he is reported to have paid $2,500,000, Mr. J. P. Morgan dominates the affairs of that half billion dollar institution. Altho the company is not now any more in Wall Street than it was under the elder Hyde and his associates, its control by first one and then another master of finance has been palpable to the general eye for the past five years, and if that fact has not been actually prejudicial to its interests, it is because the public accepted at their face value the promises made respecting mutualization within a reasonable time.

Actual opposition to the ownership of these vast interests by the money powers of New York City was originally neutralized by lodging the ostensible control in the hands of three trustees, headed by former President Cleveland, under a five-year agreement which contained a provision for its continuance over a second period of five years. But Mr. Cleveland is dead, the deed of trust has expired, and the two surviving trustees have resigned. The absorbing question now is, What will Mr. Morgan do?

Doubtless the Governor and Superintendent of Insurance of New York have had the problem under consideration, and perhaps they have been in correspondence or conference with the representatives of Mr. Morgan. There are strong reasons for the belief that the Governor and Superintendent are determined that the transformation of the company from the stock to the mutual form shall be effected, if that can be legally accomplished without injustice to the stock interests. The difficulties to be overcome, tho few, are real. While more than one-half the stock is in the possession of one person, the remainder is divided among many, and these may prove to be troublesome factors in the way of a satisfactory settlement of the question. However, the attempt must be made, and persisted in, to relieve the Equitable of its stock domination. Perhaps the mutual form of organization is just as susceptible of control by the large financial interests as is the stock form, but it possesses at least one advantage—a mutual management can be expelled without injuring any so-called vested interests, a proceeding which bristles with difficulties when attempted in connection with a corporate government resting on a proprietary basis, as we see in the present instance.

Under the deed of trust previously alluded to, the policy-holders of the Equitable are presumed to have elected twenty-eight of the fifty-two members comprising the board of directors, a majority of four, and while it is conceded that the entire board is quite as representative of policy-holders' interests as the boards of most mutual companies, the substantial fact is that the directors of the company are all servants of the stock element.

The ownership of Equitable stock at its present speculative value is ruinously unprofitable as a legitimate investment, limited as it is by law to 7 per cent. of its par value. Desire for its control must necessarily rest solely in the fact that it commands the custody and movement of nearly five hundred millions of cash and securities. This wealth is rapidly increasing every year and constitutes a temptation that should not be afforded to any small number of individuals. Retirement of the stock by purchase out of the surplus of the company, at a price that is just to policy-holders and stockholders, is the only remedy against future trouble, and now that the question of mutualization has become acute, it would seem to be wise for all parties to come to an understanding under the supervision of the State Insurance Department.

Financial

The Wages Movement

WAGES are still rising. Last week, by arbitration under the Erdman act, the 2,100 telegraphers employed by the Southern Railway obtained an increase amounting to $88,000 a year. A strike of conductors and trainmen on thirteen railroads east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio was averted by referring the controversy to Chairman Knapp and Labor Commissioner Neill, for mediation under the Erdman act. In all probability an increase will be awarded. The workmen employed by the independent tin plate companies ask for an addition of 10 per cent. in the new scale to be adopted after July 1. In Yonkers, N. Y., the street railroad men are on strike for an addition of 20 per cent. The road is in the hands of a receiver, who says he can make no change except by order of the court. In sharp contrast with the movement in many industries is the curtailment of output by manufacturers of cotton and woolen cloth. In New England, 40 per cent. of the machinery of the woolen industry is reported to be idle. Many cotton mills are running only four days in a week, as manufacturers say they cannot get the prices which the high cost of raw material requires.

Cotton Speculators Indicted

As a result of the Government's inquiry concerning a pool of speculators in cotton, several millionaires were indicted last week in New York for violation of the Sherman act. The list is as follows:

James A. Patten, of Chicago, who made a large fortune in wheat before he turned to cotton; William P. Brown and Frank B. Hayne, of New Orleans, highly successful brokers and speculators in the Southern cotton market; Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, a capitalist deeply interested in naval affairs, who was prominently mentioned for Mr. Taft's Cabinet, and who is connected as a special partner with the cotton brokerage firm of his son-in-law, S. H. P. Pell; Eugene G. Scales, of Texas, a daring speculator in cotton; Charles A. Kittle, a member of the Pell firm; Sydney J. Harman, of Louisiana, a cousin of Mr. Scales and a cotton dealer; Morris B. Rothschild, of Mississippi, planter and operator.

It was charged some time ago that these men had combined to corner the cotton market and exact a high price from spinners, but the proof was not published. These indictments, however, contain copies of a long agreement, dated February 26, 1910, made by Brown, Hayne, and certain manufacturers, providing for the purchase of 300,000 bales. The agreement bound the subscribers not to offer this cotton, or any other cotton owned by them, on the Exchanges at New York, New Orleans or Liverpool "prior to November 1, 1910." This seriously affects the claim hitherto made by the speculators that they were free to sell, and were selling, their cotton to manufacturers generally as fast as it came into their possession. It furnishes much support to the Government's case and shows why the Department of Justice was satisfied (as the Attorney-General says in an explanatory statement) that here was a combination having criminal characteristics, a combination made for the purpose of forestalling the market, practically monopolizing the visible supply of cotton, and securing power to dictate prices to the consumer.

....Net earnings of the railroads in April were greater by about $3,500,000 than in April a year ago.

....Canada's bounty last year on lead ore delivered at Canadian smelting works for treatment was $340,542.

....Canada's wheat area this year exceeds that of 1909 by 1,554,000 acres, or 20 per cent.

....There are now 7,123 national banks, with authorized capital of $992,997,635 and bond-secured circulation amounting to $683,254,858.

....The output of copper in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba in 1909 was 1,285,809,280 pounds, against 1,098,036,214 in 1908.

....The gold output of Australia and New Zealand in 1909, was $70,907,670, against $73,314,671 in 1908. Since 1903, when the output was $91,755,000, there has been a steady decline.

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Survey of the World

End of the Session of Congress

The first regular session of the Sixty-first Congress ended at 11 o'clock on the night of the 25th, without the customary singing and other expressions of joy, owing, it is said, to the depressing effect of Senator Gore's charges of bribery, and to the order for an investigation. It was generally admitted, however, that at no other recent session had so much important legislation been completed. Some account of the bills enacted is given in our editorial pages. The President was actively interested in the pending measures. When there was danger that the bill for postal savings banks would fail by disagreement in conference, he gave up his projected visit to New Haven, where he had intended to be present at the graduation of his son. To his great satisfaction, the House bill was accepted by the Senate. It permits the investment of 30 per cent. of the deposits in Government securities, and the remainder (5 per cent. excepted) may be so invested when, in the President's opinion, the general welfare requires this to be done. The House's reduction of the issue of reclamation bonds from $30,000,000 to $20,000,000 was accepted by the Senate. The Campaign Publicity bill, as enacted, provides for publicity only after election. The bill authorizing an expenditure of $11,000,000 in five years for White Mountain and Appalachian forest reserves was passed in the House, but the Senate will not vote upon it until February 15 next. The report of the Ballinger investigation will probably be prepared in September.——By a vote of 152 to 105 the House had insisted upon its amendment to an appropriation bill providing that no part of the money given to be used in enforcing the Sherman Anti-Trust law should be expended in prosecuting combinations of workingmen. This attempt to exempt labor unions from the operation of the law in the case of a boycott was not approved by the President. A telegram protesting against his opposition was sent to him by the convention of the Locomotive Engineers' and Firemen's Brotherhood. He replied by telegraph, saying:

"The Supreme Court decided that a boycott is a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and this proposal is an attempt to withhold the means of prosecuting that law when it is violated by a particular class to be made privileged. I am entirely opposed to such class legislation. If it was proposed to amend the language of the Sherman Anti-Trust law itself so as somewhat to narrow its scope, that would present a proper question for consideration, but so long as the present Anti-Trust law remains upon the statute books an attempt to modify its enforcement so as to render immune any particular class of citizens, rich or poor, employers or employees, is improper legislation and in my judgment ought to be opposed by your Brotherhood. The laboring man and the trade unionist, if I understand him, asks only equality before the law. Class legislation and unequal privilege, though expressly in his favor, will in the end work no benefit to him or to society."

Owing mainly to his disapproval of the proposition, the House, on the 23d, reversed its action and voted, 138 to 130, to agree with the Senate in excluding the exemption.——The President did not sign the River and Harbor bill, which appropriates $52,000,000, until the 25th, and then he sent to Congress a message severely criticising it and saying that at one time he had reached the conclusion that it was his duty to interpose a veto. He had afterward changed his opinion, because the bill had many good features and the failure of it would embarrass the constructing engineers and cause loss. He emphatically expressed his disapproval of the "piece-

meal" policy pursued with respect to appropriations for many of the projects, several of which ought to be abandoned, and urged that there should be reform in the preparation of such bills, saying that a failure to adopt reform would justify a veto next time.——He caused to be published on the 23d the following statement, to which his signature was attached:

"I am elated at the legislation which has been enacted by this Congress. It has fulfilled the pledges of the party. It is a great satisfaction to me that we have accomplished so much. It has been the custom in the past to try to fulfill party pledges during the term of the President elected; we have secured what we set out to get during the first regular session of Congress. We now have the best railroad regulation law we ever had. The provisions for the supervision of capitalization were omitted, but this does not mean that they have been abandoned. Renewed effort to enact them will be made at the next session. I think the party in power has enacted legislation which will inure greatly to its benefit. It has kept its contract. The Congress which is now closing its first regular session has done what it promised the people to do, and the Republican party has a good record to take to the people in the coming elections."

Senator Gore's Charge of Bribery

Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, asserted in the Senate on Friday last that a bribe of from $25,000 to $50,000 had virtually been offered to him, presumably in the interest of certain lawyers and others who hold contracts for the sale of the unallotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in Oklahoma. These contracts, he said, would yield to the lawyers at least $3,000,000. In the House it was asserted that the lawyers' commission fees might amount to $16,000,000. A Senator, a Representative and two ex-Senators were affected by Mr. Gore's charges. He had procured the insertion in the General Deficiency Appropriation bill of an amendment providing that all contracts for the sale of the lands in question should be null and void unless approved by Congress. In conference this amendment was so changed that it required the approval of the President and the Secretary of the Interior, and also so modified that, in his opinion, it would compel the acceptance of existing contracts for land worth $30,000,000, on which the lawyers would collect 10 per cent. Owing partly to the opposition of Senator Gallinger, he could not recall the conference report, which the Senate had accepted, but his charges were repeated in the House, where the report was rejected. Mr. Gore said in the Senate that on May 6 he had been approached by a resident of his home town, a man who had been his friend in time of need, who told him $25,000 or $50,000 would be available if he should induce the committee or the conferees to drop the amendment which he had caused to be accepted; that he understood a similar offer had been made to a member of the House; that he had been informed that an ex-Senator from Nebraska, an ex-Senator from Kansas, and Cecil Lyon, chairman of the Texas Republican Committee, were interested in the contracts, and that a large lobby was maintained in Washington, in behalf of the contracts, by J. E. McMurray, the lawyer who owned a majority of them. McMurray some time ago collected $750,000 in fees upon similar contracts. Mr. Gore also asserted that a member of the Senate and a member of the House were interested in the scheme. He was willing to give names to an investigating committee. It was afterward shown that the Representative he had in mind was Mr. McGuire, of Oklahoma, who had suggested the change in conference; also that the two ex-Senators were Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, and Mr. Long, of Kansas. In the House the movement against the changed amendment was led by Mr. Murphy, of Missouri, who said that the lawyers' fees would be from $4,000,000 to $16,000,000. He exhibited a specimen contract. There are more than 2,000,000 acres of agricultural land, besides 446,000 acres which will yield coal or oil. On the following day Mr. McGuire, asking for an investigation, said he had proposed the substitute at the request of representative Indians. He believed that it would guard the Indians' rights. It appears that ex-Senators Thurston and Long have been acting as counsel for Mr. McMurray. Mr. Thurston sent a letter to the Senate, denying that he was interested in the contracts, saying they were legal and would be of great advantage to the Indians, as-

serting that McMurray had maintained no lobby, and declaring that no one had offered a bribe in his behalf. He demanded an investigation. Mr. Lyon said that, while he had been interested in such contracts some time ago, he had no interest at present. Mr. McMurray, remarking that he had represented the Indians for twelve years, defended his contracts and denied that an attempt to bribe had been made by any one acting for him. The Senate ordered an investigation by a special committee of five. Similar action was taken by the House. The appropriation bill was so amended that, as enacted, it provides that none of the contracts shall be approved until after further action shall have been taken by Congress. This was satisfactory to Senator Gore.

College Races

The oarsmen of five universities took part in the races rowed last Saturday on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie. All of the three contests were won by Cornell University, which thus made a clean sweep for the fourth time. In the first race, for four-oared crews on a two-mile course, the time was 11:37⅘. Syracuse University was close behind the winners. Columbia's crew was third, and Pennsylvania's fourth. Cornell easily won the race for freshman eights. Columbia and Syracuse finished almost exactly abreast, the official record giving the former an advantage of only two-fifths of a second. The most interesting of the three races, the one for university eights, on a course of four miles, was not begun until 7.45 p. m., and it ended almost in the dark. For a time Pennsylvania's boat was slightly in the lead, and the result was in doubt until the beginning of the last quarter of a mile. At the finish Cornell, in 20:42, led by half a length. Columbia was third and Syracuse fourth. Wisconsin University was represented in the second and third races.

Corruption in Public Office

The prosecution of dishonest county officers at Schenectady, N. Y., was continued last week. Ex-Supervisors Myron H. Jacobson and Anson H. Cady; John H. Peters, formerly clerk of the board; William J. Palmer, formerly superintendent of buildings, and P. H. Mulderick, plumber and contractor, pleaded guilty. George F. Sauter, a contractor, was convicted of grand larceny. Five of those indicted some weeks ago have confest their guilt, juries have convicted four, and four have been acquitted.——Additional indictments, due to the confessions affecting the election of Senator Lorimer, have been reported at Springfield, Ill. The men thus accused are Representative Lee O'Neil Browne, leader of the Democratic minority in the House; Representative Robert E. Wilson; Louis D. Hirsheimer, president of the State Board of Equalization; Frank J. Trant, and A. B. Johnston. It is charged that the first four were bribed to defeat the Fish Commission's bill limiting the size of the mesh in nets. Trant recently confest that he retained for his own use the money contributed by fish dealers to the "jackpot" fund for the defeat of a bill requiring them to pay license fees. ——Extensive frauds have been discovered in the Government Printing Office at Ottawa, the Canadian capital. Five subordinate officers have been dismissed. Frank S. Gouldthrite, superintendent for many years past, is missing. The Government has been robbed in the purchase of supplies, for which the Printing Office paid about $500,000 a year, and it is said that not less than $1,000,000 was thus stolen.——While Congressman James C. Cantrill, of Kentucky, was seeking a renomination at the primaries last week, John C. Noel, a banker, of Frankfort, made oath to a published statement that in 1905, when Mr. Cantrill was a member of the Legislature, he (Noel), at the request "of several gentlemen," paid to him $1,500 in bills, and that Cantrill's remarks indicated that the payment related to his change of attitude toward the selection of a site for a State charitable institution.—— Governor Hughes, of New York, has directed that inquiry be made by a special grand jury concerning the administration of Frederick Skene, who was elected State Engineer and Surveyor on the Hearst ticket in 1907.

The Revolution in Nicaragua

Altho Estrada's revolutionists in Nicaragua have recently lost ground on the Atlantic coast, they are gaining in the interior, where an army of 1,200 men captured, last week, a town near Acoyapa, and at last reports was not far from Granada, where many of the people favor the revolutionist movement. President Madriz is raising forced loans and has imprisoned hundreds of prominent citizens. When Secretary Knox's reply to his recent protest was received in Managua he forbade the newspapers to publish it. One editor showed in his journal that such an order had been given, whereupon his paper was suppressed and he was thrown into prison. Our consul posted the reply at the door of his office. Madriz sent soldiers to prevent persons from reading it. After some delay, however, the reply was given to the press. Madriz has since sent to Washington another protest against the action of our warships at Bluefields, and has also addressed a complaint to several foreign Powers. Estrada's representative at Washington has asked our Government to intercept the steamship "Columbia," which recently sailed from New Orleans with arms for Madriz.——In the Senate, on the 25th, Senator Stone, of Missouri, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to make an investigation concerning the relations between the United States and Nicaragua. He had been informed, he said, that a syndicate of bankers here had set out to exploit Nicaragua, and that the syndicate's representative at Washington was a man who formerly had been a high officer of the State Department. He also defended the Madriz Government. Senator Cullom said that the committee had received full reports and satisfactory explanations from Secretary Knox. No one connected with the Department was guilty of wrongdoing. On the following day Secretary Knox said he knew nothing about a syndicate interested in Nicaragua.——There was much disturbance last week in the northern provinces of Mexico. It is alleged that opponents of the re-election of President Diaz had planned a revolutionary uprising, and that 10,000 rifles had been smuggled across the boundary from Arizona. Many of these were captured, and several hundred persons were arrested. Troops were sent up from the south and the public buildings of Naco and other towns were guarded.——Mexico has agreed with the United States that the Chamizal claim, relating to a valuable tract of land near El Paso, Tex., shall be submitted to arbitrators. The umpire is to be a Canadian jurist not yet selected.

The Islands

The House adopted, on the 25th, a resolution reported from the Committee on Insular Affairs, providing for an investigation, by that committee, concerning the sale or leasing of lands in the Philippines. Such an investigation was demanded by Representative Martin, of Colorado, because of an official report showing that large tracts of land had been acquired at very low rates by Executive Secretary Carpenter and a nephew of Commissioner Worcester.——Troops in the Philippines are pursuing Mindanao Moros who recently murdered three Dutch traders and stole their property.——The Sugar Growers' Association of Porto Rico opposes the provision of the bill recently passed in the House limiting a corporation's holdings of land in that island to 3,000 acres, asserting that a larger area of sugar cane is required for the welfare of the sugar industry.——President Gomez has approved the plans for paving the streets of Havana. About $6,000,000 will be expended in the work, which is to be done by an American firm.——A majority of the newspapers in Havana denounce the passage by Congress of a bill authorizing a company to establish in that city a kind of Monte Carlo, where gambling games will be played and bull fights will take place.

British Politics

Owing to the period of mourning the celebration of King George's birthday was postponed from June 3 till June 22, when seven new peers were gazetted, Liberals, of course. Among them were Sir Walter Foster, a noted physician; Sir Christopher Furness, a great shipowner, and one of the wealthiest men in Great Britain, and Sir W. D. Pearson, the head of a great contracting firm. Among the

baronets is Harold Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe, of the brothers who own over seventy publications. The well known author, Mr. Quiller Couch, was made a knight. The coronation of King George will take place about the middle of May next year. The Duke of Connaught will then go to Canada as Governor-General.——The Catholic Union of Great Britain has sent a communication to the Prime Minister against the Royal declaration against Transubstantiation which the King has to repeat on his coronation. They recall Mr. Asquith's statement in Parliament that it is "one of the flimsiest and most unnecessary safeguards of the Protestant succession," inasmuch as the Protestant succession is secured not by this declaration but by the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement, under which the King, in becoming a Catholic, thereby forfeits the crown. They complain not so much that the language of the Declaration is coarse and violent, but even more that it makes a public condemnation of doctrines sacredly believed and legally held by subjects of the King. In reply Mr. Asquith said that the subject was "engaging the anxious attention of His Majesty's Government." It is well known that the Government dislikes the terms of the Declaration and will introduce changes in it, the purpose being to omit what is offensive, except that it will retain the provision that the King will remain a Protestant, in accord with the law, but not condemning the beliefs of Catholics. ——Prime Minister Asquith has received at last with courtesy a delegation of women suffragists, and admitted that he was on their side. In the House of Commons he promised to give a chance for a second reading of D. J. Shackleton's bill for enfranchisement, but said that he could not promise further facilities for its passage at the present session. The militant suffragets are quite dissatisfied and are resolved to do their best to have the bill pressed to a final vote at this session, regarding it as of first consideration. Mr. Asquith will introduce the budget June 30. No news seems to leak out as to the result of the conferences for a settlement of the House of Lords question.——The Fisheries case at The Hague is going on steadily, two hours a day in the morning and two in the afternoon, devoted to arguments by the counsel over technical questions of the rights under old agreements. While the Fisheries case is going on Great Britain has allowed Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, to sign an arbitration agreement as to the old pecuniary claims that arose since 1812, excluding the Civil War claims which have already been settled.

The Educational Question

In December, 1908, after the rejection of the Education Bill by the House of Lords, the British Government under Mr. Asquith withdrew it, but ever since the education question has been a chief point of debate between the Conservative and Liberal parties, and, more definitely, between the Churchmen and the Dissenters. Meanwhile an Educational Settlement Committee of a thousand members, with an executive committee of fifty-five representative men, was formed, with Sir C. T. Dyke Acland as chairman, and T. E. Harvey, M. P., and Prof. M. E. Sadler as secretaries, with the following aims:

> "To promote and maintain religious teaching as an integral part of the national system of education, and to work on non-party lines for an educational settlement which will respect all forms of conscientious belief."

This committee kept in action after the withdrawal of the bill, and have now presented in a volume their proposal for a settlement of the question. It must be understood that in England, while the more advanced Dissenters would prefer a purely secular system of education, the public sentiment will not allow it. There were no Anglican bishops and no Catholics on the committee, and the Catholics and the High Church party object to the report, but it finds a good deal of favor and much discussion. The object of the scheme is to retain religious teaching as an integral part of national education, while permitting the largest freedom to all forms of conscientious belief. It proposes, first, to put free national schools, called council schools, within reach of every child, and then, wherever as many as the parents of 150 children desire a denominational school, it shall be supplied from public funds, the denomination providing the building and equipment. In the council

schools the children might be withdrawn for religious instruction as desired, at the expense of the denominations. There are many rural places at present where there is no public council school, but the Church school has a subvention from the State. After two years this is to cease, and a council school is to be established, by taking over, if desired, the denominational school and buildings; still, of course, providing that the children may receive religious instruction provided for by the denomination. In the denominational schools the trustees may assure themselves that the teachers are in sympathy with the teaching desired. In the normal schools, called training colleges, provision should be made for preparing teachers to give religious instruction desired. It is the religious difficulty which underlies the whole scheme, whose principles have been thus outlined:

"1. An elementary school under public management should be accessible to every child.

"2. Religious teaching should be an integral part of school life.

"3. Variety of efficient effort in national education, combined with a reasonable degree of administrative unity, should be encouraged.

"4. Administrative arrangements should be favorable to sincerity and reality in the giving of religious teaching in schools, and should show respect for various forms of conscientious belief among parents and teachers alike."

This general scheme we may be confident will be formulated later in a bill to succeed the former Runciman bill, and will probably be enacted, as it seems to find quite general approval as a fair compromise.

Annexation of Korea

The result of the discussions and rumors and diplomatic correspondence as to Korea appears in the official Japanese announcement that a colonial board will be established to administer Formosa, Liao-tung in Manchuria, South Saghalien and Korea. Accordingly, Korea is treated, it would seem, precisely like the other Japanese possessions. The Japanese Residency will be continued for the present, but it is not believed that it will be retained long. The policy toward Korea will, it is believed, be much like that of the United States in the Philippines. Korea may have a special tariff. This action, which is essentially annexation, altho as yet we have no knowledge what is to be done with the Emperor of Korea, follows in the line of action toward Korea since the assassination of Prince Ito. He was opposed to the purely military government, and on his death Viscount Inoue was sent to Korea as representing Ito's policy of peace. But he resigned on account of health, as was said, and in his place General Terauchi was made Resident-General, with Mr. Yamagata as Vice-Resident-General. General Terauchi is Minister of War in the Japanese Cabinet, and Mr. Yamagata is son-in-law and heir of Prince Yamagata, who is the stoutest advocate of militarism in the empire. As General Terauchi is Minister of War, it is natural that he can spend little time in Seoul, so Mr. Yamagata will be practically at the head of the administration. It is not unusual in Japan for a member of the Cabinet to hold two posts. Thus Marquis Katsura is Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, while Mr. Komatsubarra, Minister of Education, also holds the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, and Baron Goto, Minister of Communications, is likewise President of the Railway Board. This new departure has apparently expedited annexation, and the military rule of Formosa will be applied to Korea. We have received from Tokio a blue book, in English, entitled "Second Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Korea, Compiled by the Residency-General. It embraces all sorts of reforms, described very fully, from reforms in the Imperial Household and the settlement of debts, to road and railway construction and the administration of the forestry laws; from the progress of law codification and regulations for civil and criminal procedure, to questions of currency, banking and finance; from details of central and local administration to the progress of road construction and sanitation; from the development of industry and commerce to the subject of education and the maintenance of peace and order. It gives evidence that despite insurgents and the complex relations between Japan and Korea, there has been a very gratifying advance and better feeling. Another important matter, now under consideration in Japan, has its occasion in the fact that the present treaties were negotiated before Japan emerged

as a first-class Power. Japan has notified all the European Powers that the treaties will expire a year hence and that with the United States a year later. The existing treaties are regarded as having provisions derogatory to the dignity of the empire as a sovereign Power. The other question involved is that of the perpetual leases of land in some chief cities, provided for by treaties and held by foreigners in a way that they cannot be alienated by Japan. Japan holds that these leases were extorted by fear of greater concessions being insisted on. They include more valuable business land in the cities and are held in perpetual lease by foreigners, at a nominal and unvarying ground rent, and exempt from all further taxation, either on the land or buildings erected thereon. This is resented by the Japanese as giving the foreigners a commercial advantage enormously superior to that possible of attainment by a Japanese citizen. The Japanese complains that while he has to pay a land tax, assessed according to modern values, and a house tax on all buildings erected on his land, as well as a business tax on all transactions in connection with the said property, the foreigner is exempt from all these imposts by a system of privilege that is wholly inconsistent with the sovereign right of the nation to tax all property on absolutely equal terms. These leases cover 179 acres held by the British, 81 acres by Americans, 44 by the Germans, 40 by the French and 17 by the Swiss. There are 294 acres thus held in Yokohama, 73 in Nagasaki, 42 in Kobe, and 16 in Tokio. The owners of these leases are naturally very unwilling to yield their rights, and say that if Japan wants their lands it must buy them.

A Chinese Army

China, which has hitherto been quite indifferent to military ambition, appears to be waking up to a supposed need of a strong army. General Yin Chang, who was recently appointed Minister of War, has been traveling in Europe, and, while in Moscow, he let fall some interesting and important observations on the subject. In the most emphatic manner the general stated that China's new army will be composed of Chinese exclusively. It will not be an imitation of either the German or Japanese army, but will be organized with due regard to the national psychology and the national aversion to militarism. The lessons to be derived from the growth and development of Western European armies will only be utilized as may be consistent with the Chinese national spirit. China, he declared, only lacks capable instructors. It is worthy of note that the general went on to say that the Japanese who are at present serving in the Chinese army will be promptly removed in the near future, as it is intended to recall all the Chinese officers who are at present attached to European armies, and also those who are studying abroad, to serve as instructors. The general stated that the Prince Regent and his brother, Prince Tsai Tao, who is now in Europe, fully approve of this plan, which is to be put into effect after the military establishments of France, Germany, Austria, etc., have been inspected. There will be conscription, but not universal conscription. At the outset the general intends to double the regular European drilled troops. He recognizes that ten divisions are far too few for an empire of the size of China, even in times of peace. The reform will be drastic; barracks, non-commissioned officers' schools, schools for cadets, and a general staff will be established. It is admitted that this gigantic undertaking cannot be accomplished within two or three years, but the general reckons on the growth of national feeling to assist him in the work. Yet the new army itself seems to be making some trouble. The Viceroy of Hu-Peh, also in charge of Hu-Nan since the riots at Chang-sha, has arrested four high officers of the eighth division of the new army, including the general in charge, who are accused of revolutionary propaganda.——The Chinese Government has already informally agreed to a foreign loan of $30,000,000 for the construction of the Hankau and Sze-chuen railway. Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States have, thru their representatives meeting in Paris, agreed to share it equally, and the four governments unite in presenting it to the Chinese Foreign Office for acceptance.

The True Meaning of Insurgency

BY ROBERT L. OWEN

United States Senator from Oklahoma.

INSURGENCY does not deal with individuals. It deals with principles of Government. Insurgency opposes machine rule; in the House of Representatives, for convenience, called Cannonism and in the Senate called Aldrichism. Because the Senate, in effect, is organized by machine rule, in substantially the same way as the House, a Senator of the United States newly arrived as an ambassador of one of the forty-six sovereignties has been expected to observe a deferential silence for at least two years, by which time he may be assumed to be domesticated and taught the power of the machine and its occult, spiritual influence; by that time he will have learned that his position on committees, his ability to serve the State, his power to serve the United States, depend upon the unseen forces that control the Senate in ways that an unsuspecting man does not perceive.

It is not true that the insurgent in the House wishes endless debate, or fails to appreciate fully the need of responsible, intelligent organization for the economical and efficient control of a large parliamentary body. He simply demands, within these limitations, freedom of debate, the right to be heard, the right of the body itself to act and bring up for consideration measures of public importance, without being throttled by machine mechanism putting all the power in the hands of one man, who is moved by unknown influences, who does not stand for what the people want but can always be relied on to favor and protect what the giant monopolies want. Insurgency, both in the Senate and the House, is the protest of righteousness breaking forth against machine politics controlled by commercialism. Either the insurgents in the Republican party will force its restoration to the high ideals of Abraham Lincoln, or the machine politicians and their commercial allies will sink it in a sea of popular indignation.

For insurgency is spreading beyond the confines of Congress. The people of neither party will continue much longer to submit to an alliance of machine politics and so-called "business interests" that is using the Government to plunder Republican and Democratic citizens with equal zeal. The great question of the day is—How shall the crafty hand of monopoly be restrained? How shall it be compelled to desist from running the government of the people? The great evils are perfectly obvious to every one Private monopolies fix high prices on all of the necessities of life and low prices on all raw material or crude products of unprotected labor in field, forest, mine and factory. They reduce the output on the satanic theory of over-production. They contribute millions to machine politicians. They force employees to vote for machine nominations. They secure governmental favor, legislative and executive favor, and at times, I fear, even judicial favor. They control editorial columns. They own stock in many agencies of publicity. They have perverted self-government and enabled one man to absorb a thousand millions, with an income of fifty millions per annum, while tens of millions of human beings are, therefore, exposed to hideous conditions of poverty, sickness and crime. Insurgency, not alone in the Senate and the House but thruout the country, is rebelling against this. There is one plain way out of this condition, and the people, once well awake to the real intents of insurgency, will find it, however politicians may seek to mislead them.

The corruption must be abolished by abolishing the means thru which it thrives—machine politics and its evil partnership with commercialism. We must purify the Government by purifying the ballot; by establishing the real rule of the people. Oregon has solved the problem. The United States can solve it. The vital question is, Shall the people rule? Shall they control the mechanism of party government? Shall they have the direct power to nominate, to instruct, to recall their public ser-

vants; to legislate directly, to enact laws which they want and veto laws which they do not want; to select for themselves the Senators who shall actually represent them and who shall be directly responsible to them for their shortcomings?

A distinguished statesman once said that the idea of purity in politics was an iridescent dream—later on he described himself as "a statesman out of a job." Yet he was a well-meaning man, an orator and a scholar of great ability. He simply accepted the situation and failed to grasp a great opportunity. For it is not true that purity in politics is an iridescent dream. It can be made a reality by the overthrow of the imperfect mechanism of party government which has evolved the bad system of machine rule. The remedy for the evils from which our national, State and municipal governments have suffered is to restore the rule to the people—to restore the full power of government to the people, after the Oregon system.

The people have no sinister purposes. The people will not sell themselves. The people are safe and sane. The people are conservative and sound. The people are honest and intelligent. The people would vote for public interests, not for private interests. Under the direct rule of the people, the great question of universal peace, for example, would receive unanimous approbation the wide world over, and become permanent international law. The people are less passionate, less liable to be led into complications than individuals. Under the direct rule of the people, with the right of recall, their public servants would of necessity resemble the mass more than the individual. They would be more upright, more faithful, more diligent, more economical, more honest; the public service would be purified and a new and better standard of public and private conduct would prevail. The direct public servants of the people would concern themselves to perform the will of the people, not of the interests.

The people desire many things to which they are entitled, which have been promised them and withheld—or at least not delivered—by their nominal public servants; who, under the present system, make themselves the masters of the people, instead, the moment they are established in power.

Think for a moment of the obvious and acknowledged demands of the people which have long remained unheeded, and the unkept promises which have been made to them: The people want lower prices on the necessities of life. They want the control of monopolies. They want fair prices for their crude products. They want an employer's liability act. They want publicity of campaign contributions and a thorogoing corrupt practices act. They want to stop gambling in agricultural products. Why are the reserves of national banks not used exclusively for commerce? Why is there no control of over-capitalization? Why is there no effective control of railroad passenger and freight rates which the public has been demanding for forty years? Why is there no physical valuation of railways, advised by the Supreme Court as the right method of adjustment, years ago? Why have we no national development of good roads? Why have we no systematic development of our waterways? Why did it take so long to obtain a pure food act and why is its administration, now, made almost impossible by the influences of self-promoting commercial interests? Why is equality of opportunity being so rapidly destroyed and absorbed by corporate growth? The people universally desire an income tax. They want a progressive inheritance tax on the gigantic fortunes of America; common honesty and fairness demand it; its constitutionality has been affirmed by the highest courts; it would not even offend the feelings of the most avaricious millionaire at the time of its enforcement—after he is dead. Why are we waiting so long for many other needed and universally desired benefits? To answer all by one further question—*Why do we not have the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people?*

If the people ruled, they would long since have answered their own prayers and not have denied themselves their own petitions. Of course it is possible for the machine form to be upright and honest and serve the cause of the people; but the mechanism of government by delegate plan affords too great an opportunity for alliance with commercialism

and political ambition. The great political need of the United States, today, is the overthrow of machine politics and the establishment of the direct rule of the people; the great issue is to enable the party to directly nominate its own candidates and to require its elected candidates to directly represent it.

In order to accomplish this there must be *an honest and effective registration law; an honest and effective ballot law; a direct primary law; complete initiative and referendum laws; a thorogoing corrupt practices act; the publicity pamphlet*—giving the arguments for and against every measure and candidate, to be put into the hands of every citizen for his information and guidance; and *the right of recall.*

When just this is accomplished we shall have provided a mechanism by which the people can authoritatively express themselves—and who can doubt, for a moment, for example, that the vote of the people of the United States would be for the limitation of armament and the establishment of universal peace? The people of Germany would vote in the same way. The people of Great Britian would vote in the same way. It is ambitious leaders, international mischief-makers, benefited corporations who instigate war. If it depended on the voice of the people there would be no war. If the people could directly express themselves they would vote for good roads, improved waterways, wholesale education, eight hours of labor, improved and effective protection of public health, lower prices, reasonable control of public-utility corporations, reasonable freight rates, reasonable rates by telegraph and telephone, the right of direct legislation and the right to control their public servants.

On four separate occasions the House of Representatives has passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. On each occasion the Senate either failed or refused to act. The Speaker of the Fifty-fifth Congress declared that this was a measure even then demanded by the people, and that the House, representing the people, should pass the measure and continue to pass it till the Senate listened to the voice of the people. Thirty-seven States have exprest themselves in one way or another as in favor of electing Senators by direct vote of the people. Only nine States—New England, New York, Delaware and West Virginia—have failed to act definitely in favor of if and even in these States the tendency of public sentiment is strongly indicated in the same direction. In West Virginia they have primaries, instructing members of the Legislature as to the election of Senators. In Delaware the election to the Legislature carries with it an understanding as to the vote on the Senatorship. The Legislature in Massachusetts has just passed a resolution favorable to this constitutional amendment and is considering the initiative and referendum. Maine has recently adopted the initiative and referendum.

The right of the people to elect Senators ought not to be denied; and the party leaders who are unwilling to trust the people ought not, themselves, be trusted with the power—because the Senate can block, and actually does block, many reforms which the people desire. The Senate has frequently been used to obstruct the will of the people; yet no one can doubt that the will of the people is far more nearly right, in the main, than the will of any individual statesman honored by them with a transitory seat in the Senate. The people are more apt to be safe and sane, more apt to be sound and honest than a single individual—an ambitious statesman temporarily trusted with power.

Reaching beyond individual States, an effort was made by Senator La Follette at the last Republican National Convention to put in the platform the proposal for the election of Senators by vote of the people. It was defeated by the powerful influence of a political machine, so obviously a machine as to excite the term of derision "the steam roller." The President, in his speech accepting the nomination, pledged himself as personally in favor of the direct election of Senators by the people. I think it is no exaggeration to say that nine-tenths of the people of the United States are in favor of it. The Democratic party is fully pledged to it. The great majority of the

Republican States have favored it. The Republican President has announced himself as personally for it. A Republican House of Representatives has several times passed a resolution in its favor. The question is, Why can the people get no action from the Senate. In other words—Do the people rule, or are they ruled?

In common with all who know them I have the greatest personal respect for many of the Representatives. I would not wish to appear to say anything to the contrary. It is the machine methods we would assail and obliterate. It is the bad methods which lead to evil results, not the individuals, we would denounce. Many men, without the slightest intention of departing from lines of the strictest rectitude, nevertheless engage in the political game and use machine politics for their own preferment, recognizing no better method and thinking it to be a fact that purity in politics is an iridescent dream, content that they are, themselves, guilty of no criminal or grossly immoral act. My comments are not intended to have any application whatever to individuals, in the sense of imputing bad or depraved motives. It is the system. It is real insurgency, in its widest, truest application, in which the people of the whole country are joining with greater and greater determination, and in which they will eventually succeed. The direct rights and will of the people must be recognized. Politics can be and must be purified. The direct voice of the people ought to be and must be heard in nominations, elections and legislation, and the gross corruption of government by predatory wealth and interest must be abolished.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Challenge

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

My lesser self is abroad today,
Tight lipped and smug, in fine array,
  In confidence of power to please,
  Well fed and sleek and quite at ease.

But my real self, that is hidden deep
From the watch that other people keep,
  Is lean and hungry and wild to burst
  From the dark, where all my strength is pursed.

And my lesser self grins covertly
At the real self in bonds to me;
  And the real self shakes the prison bars,
  Demanding the right to see the stars.

My lesser self has a thousand friends;
With a thousand lesser selves he spends
  The time. But my real self is one
  With friends but few, and known to none.

Why should my lesser self have scope
For a stronger life while I darkly grope
  In the fastnesses that I dare not break?
  While I cringe, for other people's sake,
From what? From a laugh I may never hear,
From a fight that I have no need to fear,
  From loves made proud and from friendships pure,
  From an upward path that the great make sure.

Some day, I know, ere my spirit dies,
If I dare, I shall defy the lies,
  And let my real self out to greet
  The sun or the stars, and the air most sweet.

Some day, I know, ere it is too late,
My real self must slay his mate,
  The lesser self, and with surprise
  Will meet new love in all men's eyes.

No longer to play at hide and seek,
No longer bandaged and mute and meek,
  No longer skulking and dodging sight,
  But alive and valiant, in quest of light.

My lesser self is abroad today,
But my real self will not let him stay.
  All this has my real self told to me,—
  I wonder where your real self can be?

BURLINGTON, IOWA.



THE FARMING SPECIAL.

The Remedy for the High Cost of Living

BY WILLIAM C. BROWN

President of the New York Central Railway Lines.

THE high cost of living is causing undisputed and constantly increasing distress in this country, and hundreds of editors and other philosophers have sought far and wide for the cause and the remedy, often with truly remarkable results.

But it seems to me that there is no mystery in the thing at all. The cause of trouble is plain when we look aright, and we may also perceive the certain remedy. It is: *Get more out of the land.*

We have been failing lately in agriculture and failing almost entirely thru our own fault. We have as fertile soil and favorable climate as any in the world. Yet during the past ten years our farms have produced an average yield of wheat amounting only to 14 bushels to the acre. At the same time England produced 32 bushels, Germany 28, the Netherlands 34, and France approximately 20.

Our average per acre yield of oats was 23.7, England 42, Germany 46, and the Netherlands 53.

We have been raising 85 bushels of potatoes to the acre, while Germany, Belgium and Great Britain have produced 250 bushels. Germany, with an arable area no greater than some of our larger States, produces approximately 2,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes annually, while the aggregate crop of the United States averages barely 275,000,000, and in the year ended June 30, 1909, we imported 8,400,000 bushels.

A few years ago we were the granary of the world, and our exports of foodstuffs made a large balance of trade in our favor. But there has been a rapid and alarming decrease in these exports. Our population has been growing so fast by immigration and natural increase that it has added 2,000,000 a year to those who must be fed. Agricultural produc-

tion has not kept up with that increase. Hence cessation of foodstuff exports and greater internal demand and constantly increasing prices.

In 1898 the total acreage of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye in the United States was a little less than 152,000,000 acres, the yield 22.5 bushels per acre, the aggregate product 3,412,000,000 bushels, of which there was exported almost 599,000,000 bushels.

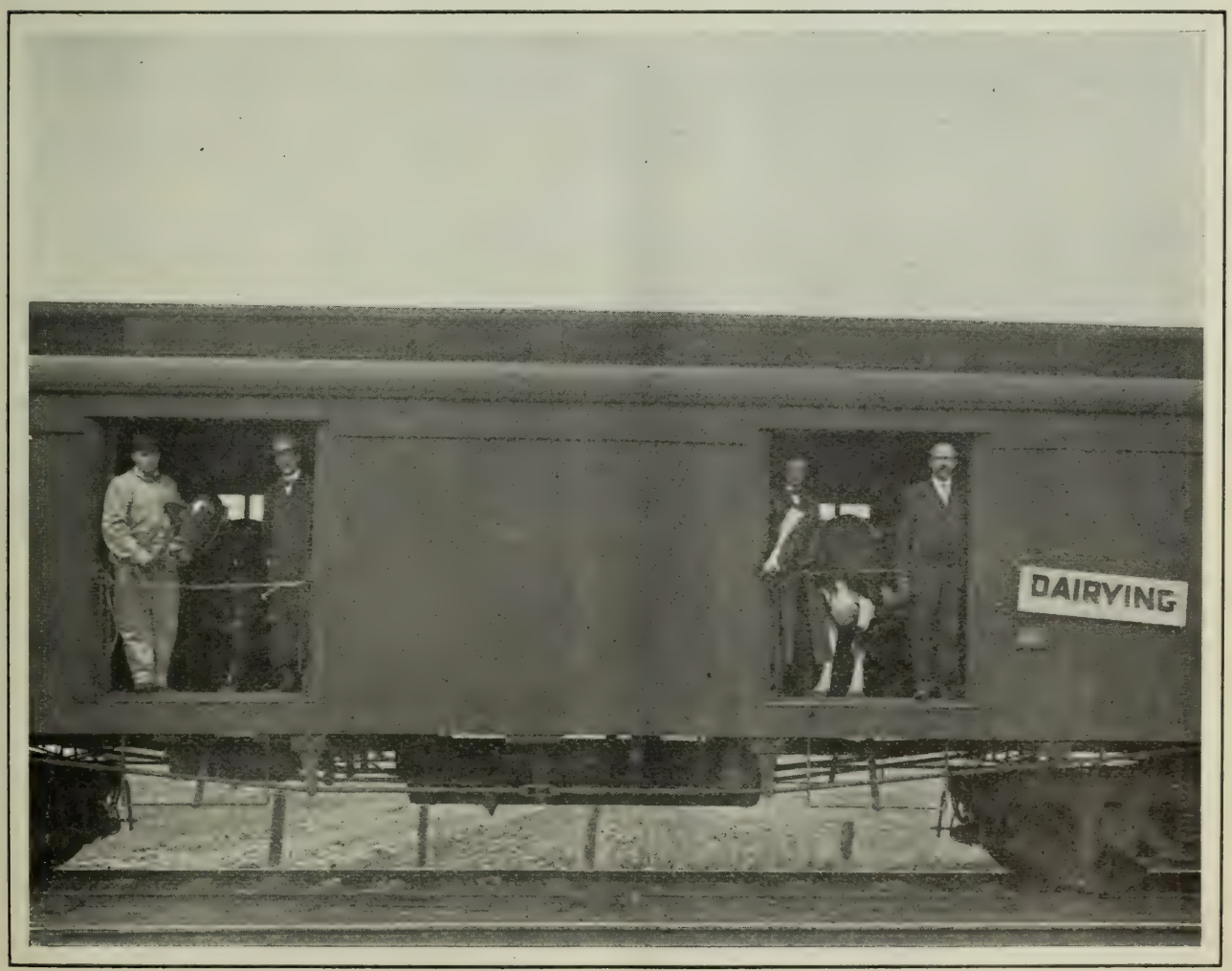
In 1908 the acreage had increased to more than 190,000,000 acres, the yield was 22.8 bushels per acre, the aggregate yield 4,339,000,000 bushels, but our exports had fallen off to 165,000,000, a decrease of 72 per cent.

The tremendous falling off in exports of grain and its products suggests the possibility that the grain may have been fed to stock and exported in the shape of beef and pork, but the falling off in the exports of these commodities for the period named is fully as startling as in grain.

I have noted with regret expressions of satisfaction and self-congratulation upon the part of the press over the fact that the aggregate value of farm products has increased from $4,417,000,000 in 1898 to $8,760,000,000 in 1909, unmindful of the disturbing fact that this increase in value is the result almost entirely of increased acreage and a startling increase of price per bushel, and not the result of an increased yield per acre.

Thus we can see at a glance just why the cost of living so persistently ascends. And understanding that, we may also recognize the remedy and how to apply it. Hon. A. S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, in an address on "Agriculture and Its Educational Needs," goes right to the point when he says:

"We should enter upon a great system of agricultural extension. The schools from highest to lowest should act in accord, not only in training students and in scientific research, but in carrying knowledge to the very doors of the farmers. Evangelistic work in agriculture should go everywhere. Seed specials



THE DAIRYING CAR.
Exhibits A and B appear in the car doors.

should be run over the railroads. The blood of the best farm animals should be distributed thruout the State. Object lessons of special interest to both men and women should be carried in all directions. The applications should be especially adapted to every section, and the fullest attention should be given to the less favored rather than to the more favored counties of the State."

New York State should be a leader in this work, first because no State in the Union needs it so badly; second, because the Empire State owes it to herself to set her sisters a good example. Ninety years ago the richness and fertility of the soil of New York State and the production of her farms was the wonder and admiration of European travelers. In 1860 New York was among the first of the great agricultural States of the Union. Today the State of Maine, lying further to the north, with its rocks and its forests, raises more per acre of all the cereals than we do, and her potato crop averages 225 bushels, as against 82 bushels per acre in New York.

In the year 1908 a friend of mine who some years ago bought 5,000 acres of land in New York State raised 200 acres of corn, which yielded 50 bushels of shelled corn per acre; his potatoes averaged 350 bushels to the acre; hay, 4 tons, and beets, 35 tons per acre. This was the result, not of intensive farming, but of simply intelligent farming, and these crops were raised in the extreme northern part of the State, 12 miles from the Canadian line, at the northern end of Lake Champlain.

The remedy for the present high cost of living is evidently in our own hands.



LECTURE ON DAIRYING.

In order to reduce the price of food we require only to make it more plentiful, and that is easy.

Cheap land lies all about us. The State Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin giving a list of farms for sale: 63,432 acres of improved farms, with fences, houses, barns, etc., at an average price of $17.7 per acre; nearly 100,000 acres at an average price of $25 per acre. There is no good reason on earth why farm land in New York State should be worth less than $100 an acre.

Newspapers have given out the im-

pression that there are many abandoned farms in the State, and many foreigners, taking the word "abandoned" literally, have come to our office seeking guidance, so that they might find one of these farms and take possession.

But there are no abandoned farms; they all have owners, but the trouble is that the owners are not working them to anything near their capacity.

What the New York Central Railway is trying to do, therefore, is to help the farmers to get more out of their land. We are endeavoring to demonstrate better methods fitted to peculiar localities, and for that reason are running two model farms, one of 60 acres at West Bergen, near Rochester, and the other of 113 acres, at Chittenango, east of Syracuse.

We do not aim to give an exhibition of fancy farming, but to show the ordinary agriculturist with the ordinary farm how to get best results with staple crops, such as corn, oats, wheat, potatoes. Also how best to drain the land.

Out West farmers frequently have too little water; here they often have too much water. Our farms were partly swamped,, and on them we are demonstrating the use of tile drains, with loose joints, placed about 2½ feet below the surface. The loose joints allow the water from the surface to seep thru into the pipes, but not to carry the soil with it.

We have secured and used seed potatoes from Vermont and Colorado, and will try various mixtures for discouraging bugs. We also aim to show how to get best results from an orchard.

Our superintendent of farms is Mr. T. E. Martin, not a college man, but a shrewd, experienced, middle-aged, practical farmer, who lives in Syracuse and from that point exercises careful supervision. In 1890 Mr. Martin had a farm on which, in the first year, he raised an average of 60 bushels of potatoes to the acre. By fertilizing, intelligent drainage and by selection of seed he had by the year 1900 increased the potato yield up to 200 bushels to the acre, and from 1901 to 1909 his average was 268 bushels to the acre. He made good with the other crops, to. Mr. Martin has long been a lecturer at State granges and is therefore well and favorably known to the agricultural world, so that other farmers will have no hesitation in following his lead.

This is the first year of the demonstration farms, and, as work upon them only began in the early part of last April, there are as yet no results to report. Later on we will report broadcast, so that every farmer may see just what we accomplished—and what he may accomplish. The produce of the demonstration farms will all be sold.

In addition to these farms we are demonstrating by means of an agricultural train. This is made up of four coaches with the seats taken out of each coach and a platform and blackboard fitted up at one end. Each coach is, therefore, a lecture room, and professors from Cornell and Canton do the lecturing. Since April last four trips have been made over New York Central and connecting lines —over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg division, the Rutland, the Boston and Albany. Last trip the train went from Utica over the Black River branch to St. Lawrence County and thence over the Rutland to Lake Champlain.

The route and the stops were well advertised in advance, so at every stop the farmers gathered. Stops were from an hour to one hour and a half in length. Lectures and demonstrations were twenty minutes in length, so there were three lectures in each coach during each stop.

Each coach dealt with a different agricultural specialty, so the farmers separated according as they wanted to learn about cereals, roots, drainage, fertilizer or stock. On the last trip two cows were carried. One was a very good milk producer from Cornell College, the other a poor producer. They were used by the lecturer to demonstrate the fine points of a good cow. To the eye of the uninitiated the poor cow looked worth most money. The good milk producer was not any $500 beauty. She was of ordinary stock, illustrating what may be done by careful breeding.

These trips of the agricultural train excited great interest, and at the various meetings there were many lively and profitable debates, local farmers exchanging valuable experiences.

One of the great troubles that the

farmers experience comes from a scarcity of labor. Immigrants pour in, but they settle down in our cities and add to the present high cost of living by consuming without producing.

In view of this an informal conference was held at the New York Produce Exchange in April, at which Secretary Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture Pearson, and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the large cities of the State were present. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject of available land and the labor supply, and formulate some plan for remedying the existing conditions.

This committee has since taken steps to form a company to be known as the "Agricultural Improvement Association," with the object of acquiring some of the neglected land of the State and selling it on easy terms to worthy settlers who will agree to cultivate it in accordance with the directions of experts employed by the association.

Our railroad company has no land or colonization scheme and no farms to sell, but the interest of the farmer is our interest.

Some of the aspects of city congestion are ridiculous. There are forty apartments in the building where I live and fifteen delivery wagons get in each others' way at the entrance to the area. Each wagon has a box or basket or two for some of the dwellers in the building. In the city block near by are sixteen small stores or markets selling groceries, vegetables, meats, etc. Four of them could easily do all the business of the sixteen.



LECTURE IN GRASS CAR.

Twelve of these shopkeepers, with their clerks, drivers and horses, should go on farms now, becoming producers instead of consumers. If they worked well they would soon be prosperous and happy.

Farming is good in New York State now—it was never better. The finest market in the world is here, and any man with health, strength, industry and intelligence can go on the land and soon make himself and his family independent.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Turning at Tortugas



BY ORPHA BENNETT HOBLIT

IT was a hot afternoon in June, the hottest month of the year in southern New Mexico. Altho the sun was a third of the way down toward the west, the mesa was still shimmering in its heat, the sands sending back a burning reflection of its rays to the cloudless sky. A silence lay over the great, rolling tableland, that stretched away for miles to north and south, rising gradually from the green valley of the Rio Grande to its eastern boundary, a range of high, bare, jagged mountains. These, usually rich in color and light and shadow, were today simply a great, blue-gray wall of rock. Even the winds were resting; cactus and yucca and creosote brushes stood immovable in the heat and stillness, and the covered wagon, that served as a weekly stage between Las Cruces and the mines, was apparently the only moving object on the mesa.

A light cloud of dust accompanied its progress. The four mules, their heads drooping in the heat, trotted doggedly along the smooth road, while their driver, the reins loose in his hand, his head upon his arm which lay along the back of the high seat, was half asleep.

His awakening was sudden. The road was skirting the edge of a deep, dry arroyo, whose banks were lined with the stunted vegetation of the desert, while, for a short distance along its crest a thick growth of salt cedar formed a natural hedge. As the stage came opposite this, two men burst thru it. Their purpose was evident, for their broad-brimmed hats were pulled low over their foreheads, and bandages made from the red cotton neckerchiefs worn by men of the plains masked their faces to the eyes. The taller of the two sprang to the heads of the leaders, and his hands on their bridles quickly brought them, plunging and kicking, to a halt. The other, at the side of the wagon, leveled a revolver at the astonished driver, who, struggling to an upright position, dropped the lines and reached instinctively toward the weapons in his belt. He changed his mind, however, as he looked into his assailant's eyes, and scarcely waited for the rough command to lift his hands high above his head. Then the taller man came from the mules' heads; the driver's weapons were soon in his possession, and the driver himself, blindfolded and bound hand and foot, lay powerless on the ground while the robbers rummaged thru his clothing and then searched carefully thru the contents of the wagon.

A smothered ejaculation announced the finding of a bag of notes and gold—it was pay-day at the mines. The mail-bag, too, was opened and ransacked.

"That's all," remarked the shorter man finally; "come on."

"Wait a second. Let's lift him back into the wagon. He'll roast alive out here in the sun."

"D—!" exclaimed the other impatiently, but he lent a hand, and the helpless man was hurriedly bundled into the back of the wagon. From there he heard the traces cut, the wagon tongue, freed, fall to the ground, and the mules, bearing, as he supposed, the robbers with their booty, galloping away toward the mountains, while he was left to wait with what philosophy he could muster until help should reach him from the mines or from the town.

However, it was not toward the mountains that the highwaymen took their way. The noise of the mules' hoofs drowned the sound of their cautious retreat thru the cedars and down the steep side of the arroyo. Then a rapid, tho labored, walk of a quarter of a mile along its sandy bottom brought them to a spot where two clay-colored mustang ponies were tethered. Instantly in the saddle, they urged the ponies up the opposite bank of the dry watercourse, and then away in a straight line toward the south, where Tortugas, the "Little Mountain," stands alone in the center of the great plain.

It was a hard ride, altho, as the sun sank lower, the coolness grew. The tangled growth of sage brush, the cactus and other thorny desert plants, hindered their advance, and the deep arroyos, that

cut thru from the mountains to the valley, roughened their way. It was with distinct relief that they drew rein at last in the shade of "Little Mountain," behind an outstanding spur of rock that shut them off from any view of the road at their right.

Their masks had long since been returned to their original use as neckerchiefs, and, as they swung from their saddles, two very different faces confronted each other, the only resemblance being that both wore marks of dissipation and evil living. The shorter man was well along in years; his figure was heavy almost to corpulency, and displayed strength rather than agility; the leathery skin of his face and of his short neck was seamed and scarred, and his naturally ugly features were rendered frightful by the expression of cruelty which they wore habitually, and by the cunning in his small, blood-shot, gray eyes.

The other was young, scarcely more than a boy in years, every line of his lean, muscular figure speaking of strength and activity. He, too, was browned by exposure to the sun and winds of the desert, and the indulgences of a dissipated life had left hard lines on a face otherwise handsome, tho perhaps a trifle weak in the curves about the mouth. His eyes, as yet, were frank and open, and the smile with which he met the scowling look of his companion betokened a good-natured disposition.

He now looked inquiringly at his comrade.

"The sun'll be down in a few minutes," said the other, "but the moon's full and it'll be up directly. We've just got to wait for that ef we git to El Paso before mornin' over this kind of a trail. Starlight's no go across country."

He raised a canteen of water to his parched lips, drank his fill, and passed it to the other. Then he began to open the saddle-bags in a search for food, or perhaps a flask of stronger liquor.

"Let's take off the saddles and rest the beasts a little while we wait," said the younger, and he laid a hand on a girth buckle.

"Here, you—! Let them saddles be." The other's tone was peremptory. "Nice fix we'd be in ef we wanted to git out o' this in a hurry an' had to stop an' saddle up."

His companion laughed, but let his hand fall. "It's safe enough," he said easily. "No one uses this road except young folks from the college or from Cruces on mountain picnics. If there were any today they're safe in the mountains now and will wait for the moon, too, before they start home. I was a student myself, you know, and I am on to their tricks. If the sheriff's got word he'll look for us in the hills."

As he spoke a faint sound came to their ears, a low, wailing, sobbing cry, as of a weary child in pain.

Instantly their hands gathered up the reins and each had a foot in the stirrup. Then the younger laughed derisively.

"Just a coyote, Jim," he said.

His companion listened attentively, as the cry came again. "I never heard a coyote howl like that. It ain't time for them to begin, either. I'm fer gittin' out o' here."

"Well," persisted the other, "it ain't any one after us. They wouldn't announce themselves in that fashion. Maybe it's a wild cat. I'm going to have a look."

"You'd better mind your own business." Nevertheless, as again the cry reached them, and his comrade, revolver in hand, crept cautiously thru the brush round the jutting rock toward the trail, he, too, hastily tethered the horses, drew his own weapon, and followed.

A call hurried his footsteps. He came out on the rough road to see his companion bending over something that appeared like a bundle of clothes on the ground.

A nearer view showed it to be a woman lying face upward on the coarse gravel, a sleeping babe still within the loosened curve of her right arm, while close to her, on the other side, sat a child of about five years of age. Evidently it had been the cries of the latter which the men had heard, but now, except for a spasmodic, sighing sob that now and again shook her weary, little body, she was silent, sitting bolt upright and round-eyed, watching the young man, who was examining the condition of the woman.

"What's up, Mack? What ails her?

Who is she? Come along out o' here, you —— fool. We can't afford——"

The younger man rose to his feet, his face pale and awed.

"She's dead, Jim. Snake bite, I guess. How did she ever get away out here with these children?"

"Jim" came nearer. "Let me look. I know most of the Mexicans about here. Yes," he continued, "look at that ankle. It's a rattler's bite, all right, and it's Lolita, old Ana's girl. You know old Ana, —lives in that adobe next the bridge in Cruces." Even his hardened face took on a softer look as he went on. "Lola was a pretty girl once, but she's had a devil of a life sence she married that beast of a goat-herder out there in the mountains. He's always drunk, beats her reg'lar an' turns her out o' doors sometimes. Then she has to pick up her kids an' foot it in, fifteen miles, to her mother's till he sobers up a little an' comes after her. That's what's happened this time, I guess—— Well," impatiently, "come on. She's dead, an' we can't do anything. We've got to be lookin' out fer our own hides," and he turned toward the place where they had left the horses. ,

The young man seized his arm. "But the kids! What'll become of them?"

"Jim" swore savagely as he pulled away, then laughed into the troubled face of the other.

"Blamed ef I *care*. A couple of dirty Mexican brats! The coyotes will find *them*, too, before mornin'."

He moved off thru the bushes, and, after a moment, his comrade followed him. As they disappeared from view behind the rock the child again set up its low, wailing cry.

"I can't stand that!" Again the young man grasped the elder's arm. "Say, Jim——" he hesitated, "let's take 'em along."

Even profanity failed the elder for a moment in his indignation at the suggestion. He turned purple and choked with rage.

"You ——, you *fool!*" he ejaculated at last. "Come along. We won't wait fer the moon."

He moved away to untie his horse, but when he turned again it was to find himself looking into the muzzle of Mack's revolver, and his face grew livid.

"You needn't be afraid," said Mack coolly. "I'll not hurt you if you act right, but I thought I'd better take all necessary precautions before breaking it to you. I'm not going to leave those youngsters out here to the rattlers and coyotes. I think we *could* take them along. It might be helpful. A sort of a disguise, you know." He smiled at the thought. "No sheriff would expect to find us carrying babies. But since you object to that, I don't mind telling you that I'm going to take them to Cruces to their grandmother."

All the weak, irresolute lines in his face had vanished in the light of his determination. His eye was clear and his hand steady.

"And I'm not going to be interfered with," he went on. "Put your guns down on that rock and move off a few paces."

Jim obeyed sullenly and Mack quietly took possession of the weapons.

"Now get on your horse and start."

"See here, Mack." Jim's tone was both respectful and relieved as he saw the other lower his revolver. "You can't do that. We've both been wanted in Cruces fer weeks. Lucero's men are out after us an' they'll nab you before you're half thru the Indian quarter."

"Well, that's my risk."

"But——" Jim stopped, felt for his missing revolver and then looked apprehensively at the other. "You won't—peach? You won't put 'em on my trail?"

"No, I won't." Mack smiled indulgently. "Be off, you old scoundrel. You ought to be contented enough. You've got all the swag and a clear road before you. Get along. Let me see you over the top of that hill before dark."

Jim, muttering curses, swung himself into his saddle and rode away rapidly, never once looking back at the figure that stood watching him for a few moments. Then, satisfied that his companion had no intention of returning, the younger man, leading his horse, went back to the place where he had left the dead woman and the two children.

As he appeared the wailing stopped again, and again the round eyes were fixed on his face.

"See here, kid," he said, as he stooped over her—his voice was awed and gentle—"did you *walk, all* the way here?"

No answer. He repeated his question in Spanish, but the child was still silent. He tried another subject.

"Hungry, kid? Thirsty? *Tienes hambre? Sed?*"

Two tears rolled down the stolid little brown face, and he hastened to present his canteen to the child's lips, who drank eagerly.

"I'll give you some more in a little bit," he said, as he took it from her. "Wish I had some grub, too, but that's all in Jim's saddlebags." He took a flask out of his pocket, smiled whimsically and returned it. "I guess not. Not exactly the right stuff for kids of your size—or mine either. Well, I must get started."

Very cautiously he removed the sleeping infant from its mother's side, and then with it in his arms, stood hesitating, looking down into the face of the dead woman, ghastly in the last rays of the setting sun.

"I oughtn't to leave her like this."

He laid the babe down, removed the woman's black, woolen mantilla, and placed both children upon it at some distance from the mother's body. Then, with his knife he cut branches from the bushes near by and placed them around and over the corpse, and, exerting all his young strength, rolled stones and boulders about the heap, rudely walling it in and roofing it over.

"It'll take coyotes awhile to dig thru that," he observed with great satisfaction, when the work was finally completed.

It was quite dark now except for the starlight, and the babe was awake and feebly moaning. To it, as well as to the other, he administered more water from his canteen, and, wrapping them both in the worn black shawl, and holding them firmly in one arm, he rode slowly down the trail toward Las Cruces.

Soon the full moon appeared over the mountains behind, for a few minutes casting their long, dark shadows far over the mesa, then, as it rose higher, dimming the starlight and flooding the whole earth with a clear, cold light. The trail stretched white before him. The children slept again. As the horse ambled gently along and the lights of the little city in the valley grew gradually nearer, a look of seriousness, that deepened into solemnity, came into the young man's face. He looked abroad to right and left over the moonlight-flooded mesa, lying vast and awful in its loneliness, then down over the silent valley and up into the depths of the sky above him; he drank in eagerly the crisp coolness of the summer night, and his face grew wistful, then stern.

"It's the Pen, all right," he said, half aloud. "No more of this for me. But I can't blame any one. It's my fault. I might be skylarking around the campus yet with the rest of the boys if I hadn't been a blamed idiot."

"I might make a fight for it, and follow Jim. Guess not. Guess I'd rather be right here—Pen and all. I'm rather tired of Jim. Besides," he looked down at the sleeping children, "the kids might get hurt."

"All right, boys," he said coolly, half an hour later, as he handed over his pistols to two swarthy gentlemen on horseback, who galloped after him as he crossed Main Street in Las Cruces, and, with leveled weapons, demanded his surrender. "Just let me stop at Ana's, at the bridge, a minute, and deliver these youngsters, tho, won't you? They need something to eat."

The pitiful story was soon told, and the children safe with their weeping grandmother, Mack Bryant turned with his captors toward the jail, and, with a heart singularly free from regret, bade farewell for many years to liberty.

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New Light on Ancient Civilizations

BY MORRIS JASTROW, JR.

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HAPPY the scholar who enjoys the privilege of bringing his life's work to a happy fruition! Such a man is Dr. William Hayes Ward, who has just issued a monumental work on "The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia" that will be indispensable to all students of Oriental archeology, in the broadest sense of the term; and the Carnegie Institution is to be congratulated in standing sponsor to so valuable a contribution to science.*



a *b* *c* *d*

SEAL CYLINDERS.

a, Early Babylonian; *b*, middle Babylonian; *c*, late Babylonian; *d*, Persia.

The striking feature of the work is its comprehensiveness. There is scarcely any phase of the many-sided subject that is not exhaustively treated by Dr. Ward —the purpose of these seal cylinders, their material, bibliography, classification, age, and subdivision, and above all the detailed study of the designs. The period covered by these curious objects serving primarily as an attest to proprietary rights and as the sign manual of individuals extends from the earliest period of Babylonian history, about 3000 B. C., down thru the Persian period to the threshold of the Christian era. The study of these cylinders thus forms an important chapter in the history of art. More significant still is the value of the designs on the cylinders in supplementing our knowledge of the gods and myths of Babylonia and Assyria as derived from the monuments and from the material in the historical and votive inscriptions and in the religious literature, while much light of an entirely new character is shed upon the relationship of Hittite conceptions of the gods to the religion of Babylonia and Assyria.

Some idea of the labor involved in this elaborate study of the subject may be gathered from the mere mention of the fact that Dr. Ward's volume contains over 1,500 drawings, made in almost all cases direct from the cylinders or from casts. The drawings are most carefully done tho quite frequently Dr. Ward, with his practised eye, sees more than the draughtsman; and the inscriptions are at times rather roughly done. This wealth of material has been arranged under a large series of subjects and in thus placing before his readers all important variations and modifications of one and the same subject, an opportunity is afforded of studying the types and methods of representation of the gods and heroes for the various periods embraced in the volume. Dr. Ward adopts a geographical and national classification of the cylinders into six classes, Egyptian, Chaldean, Assyrian, Syro-Hittite, Persian and



BABYLONIAN CYLINDER.

Worshipers presenting a plow and grain to a deity of agriculture. About 3000 B. C.



BABYLONIAN CYLINDER.

The Sun-god rising over the mountains from the gates of the East. About 3000 B. C.

**The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia*, by William Hayes Ward. Washington: Carnegie Institute. $7.50.



ASSYRIAN CYLINDER.
God attacking his foe. About 1000 B. C.

Cypriote. A criticism might be offered in regard to the word Chaldean which is subject to misunderstanding, since it is hardly the appropriate term for the older historical period of the Euphrates Valley, but, on the other hand, Babylonian, tho preferable, would also be open to objection. Dr. Ward himself recognizes that outside of these six classes, there are some cylinders that show other influences. A chronological classification would be more satisfactory, were it possible, but even Dr. Ward, who has studied the subject more thoroly than any one living, does not venture to do more than draw some very general distinctions between archaic and more modern types. To be sure the archaic cylinders are very marked, the peculiar bird-like shapes of the heads of the deities and heroes and the rudeness of the designs dividing them off from all others, but after we pass the archaic period it is next to impossible to pick out characteristic points of differentiation. In a general way we can separate the older cylinders from the later ones and frequently inscriptions on them come to our aid. There is every prospect that the further enlargement of our material will result in considerable progress along this line. We may, also, fairly expect that with more material and with more detailed study of some of the groups recognized by Dr. Ward, and the meaning of many details—such as the many accessories to the chief design—which now escape us will become clearer.

It might be proper to mention here also one further source for the study of seal cylinders which Dr. Ward has only been able to use to a very limited extent and that is the impression of such cylinders in the numerous clay tablets of a business character. Professor Clay, in his two volumes of Cassite texts from the Temple archives of Nippur, has shown how this material is to be made accessible, and we echo the hope exprest by Dr. Ward that some scholar will undertake the grateful task of collecting, by means of casts and drawings, the impressions of the seal cylinders on the tablets in the various museums. In this way we may hope, as Professor Lyon took occasion to point out some years ago, to be able to get an approximate dating



ASSYRIAN CYLINDER.
Bel and the Dragon. About 700 B. C.

of many of the designs to be found on the cylinders. Why should not the Carnegie Institution follow up Dr. Ward's work by engaging some good draughtsman to visit the half dozen large museums of Europe and this country for this purpose and then to publish the material in conjunction with Dr. Ward? Meanwhile, we have in the shapes of the cylinders—from those with a concave surface to the more perfectly cylindrical ones and then thru various phases into barrel-shaped cylinders and finally into cones of various shapes until by a steady flattening we reach the shape of the old-fashioned seal rings—a valuable index for a chronological order tho far from sufficient for finer distinctions of periods. Dr. Ward furnishes illustrations of over twenty characteristic shapes of seal cylinders actually occurring.

It is curious that of royal cylinders, i. e., those bearing the name of some ruler, the two or three dozen at our disposal belong almost exclusively to the oldest period. Sargon I, Naram-Sin, his

son, Gudea, Dungi of the Ur Dynasty and two rulers of the Kassite period are represented in Dr. Ward's book to which now a number of rulers from the first dynasty can be added (see L. Delaporte, *Revue Archeologique, 4eme* Series, Vol. 15), and then there is a large leap to Darius, King of Persia, tho the specimen is notable for having the royal name "I am Darius the great king" inscribed in Assyrian and in Persian cuneiform script.

It is quite impossible within a space of a review to give more than an imperfect survey of the many subjects represented on the cylinders. For this the work itself must be consulted and a perusal of the seventy chapters of the work will be of intense interest to the general reader as well as to the student interested in art, archeology, mythology and the history of religion.

Of the gods, the chapters on Shamash —the sun-god—Marduk, Ishtar, Adad and Bau may be singled out as containing a wealth of valuable suggestions. The antiquity of the representations of Shamash is incidentally revealed in the weapon which he holds in his hand and which, according to Dr. Ward's ingenious and convincing explanation, portrays a wooden weapon the edge of which is set with flint—a relic, therefore, of the stone age. The variations in treating the same theme are most interesting. So in the design portraying the rising sun, Shamash is sometimes seen emerging from the gates of morning and stepping up a mountain, sometimes his hands rest on the two mountain tops, lifting himself up by main force, at times again only one hand rests on the mountain. The motif of symmetry suggests that frequently two gates are portrayed instead of one and two mountain peaks instead of one. In the same way, in place of one gate-keeper who opens the way for the passage of the god, two such keepers are portrayed. These features of the scene then pass thru a process of conventionality, which leads to further variations. The mountain becomes a mere foot-stool on which one foot of the god appears resting. The gate disappears or the gate-keeper, and sometimes both, and instead we have a worshiper before the god followed by the consort of Shamash who is recognized by her uplifted hands—as tho interceding with the god on behalf of the worshiper, or the goddess is portrayed as leading the worshiper, bringing an animal as a tribute to the god.



ASSYRIAN CYLINDER.
Fight of Bel and the Dragon. About 900 B. C.

In illustration of his interpretation of the scene with its numerous variations of Shamash ascending the mountain after passing thru the gate of morning, Dr. Ward quotes passages from Babylonian and Assyrian hymns in which the sunrise is actually described in this way, and from strikingly parallel passages in descriptions of the sun in the Old Testament, it is evident that similar views were once held by the Hebrews, who, as was natural, transferred the imagery in the later Psalms of Yahweh.

By means of these cylinders we are enabled to differentiate between deities that were afterward combined into a single figure in the Babylonian-Assyrian pantheon. An illustration is to be found in Dr. Ward's treatment of cylinders de-



ASSYRIAN CYLINDER.
Tree of Life and Bel and the Dragon.
About 700 B. C.

picting a deity leading a bull. The position of the god varies. His foot sometimes rests on the bull's neck or head, at times he stands on the hump of the bull and again his two feet span the body of the bull. In almost all cases, however, the god brandishes a thunderbolt of varying shape until in some instances it becomes a trident. This god is evidently a storm-god but in other seals another figure appears, wearing a short garment and with a weapon in one hand. Instead of the horned cap he usually wears a turban and so in almost every way he can be distinguished from the other god; and yet this god is designated in inscriptions accompanying the seal cylinders as the storm-god. This proves that there were two distinct storm-gods worshiped in Babylonia and Assyria and we can thus, on the basis of representations on seal cylinders, differentiate be-



HITTITE CYLINDER.
The three chief Hittite deities. Perhaps 1000 B. C.

tween Ramman and Adad—two storm gods blending into one another and becoming almost interchangeable. One of these storm-gods represents an importation into Assyria and the Euphrates Valley as is sufficiently indicated by his designation as "the god of the Western land." Ramman, "the thunderer," appears to have been the intruder, tho it is curious that the other storm god, Adad, is not represented on cylinders until the time of Gudla, and, as Dr. Ward informs us, is not even frequent in the period following Hammurabi. On the other hand, Adad appears frequently with Shamash on these cylinders, and this corresponds to the constant association of these two deities in divination texts. They are called, in fact, the "lords of divination." Now the bull is also a symbol of Enlil—the chief god of Nippur—and who is likewise a storm deity, and the question arises whether Adad may not be a double of the old deity Enlil, who was at one time the head of the pantheon and who retained a theoretical headship till a late period.

These few examples will suffice as illustrations of the value of Dr. Ward's work in illuminating important problems of Babylonian-Assyrian religion. There is scarcely a page which is not full of suggestions, and one may safely predict that this volume will prove to be a source of rich inspiration to many scholars.

The myths and legends of Babylonia and Assyria also find abundant illustration in this precious volume, and the chapters on Gilgamesh and Eabani—the two chief figures in the national epic of Babylonia—and on the Etana story may be mentioned as especially valuable. The wealth of illustrations in the two chapters on Gilgamesh and Eabani is almost bewildering; but such is Dr. Ward's mastery of his subject that the different types and classes depicting scenes from the epic become lucid as we follow his unfolding of the theme. The subject invariably chosen in the case of both heroes is a contest with animals—bulls, lions, bisons, ibexes, and dragons. As types of warriors the two became the favorite subjects of artists who roamed far afield in their desire to produce variations of a theme that had evidently become popular at an early period and continued its hold upon the popular fancy to the latest times. By dint of prolonged study Dr. Ward has succeeded in determining the distinguishing marks of the age of these cylinders, and a careful study of the chapters in question reveals him as a reliable guide. Moreover, his modesty prompts him to differentiate between certain and uncertain data, and it is one of the many merits of the volume before us that the author anticipates the reader in placing the interrogation marks at the proper places.

In the case of the Etana myth, Dr. Ward's study of the subject from the cylinders confirms the conclusion to be drawn from the fragments of the story known to us that the episode of Etana's flight on the beak of an eagle is distinct from the story of the enmity between

eagle and serpent. In the same way various points in another well-known Babylonian tale of a conflict between Ereshkigal or Allatu, the goddess of the nether world, and Nergal, who became her consort, receives a striking illumination from Dr. Ward's ingenious discussions of a certain group of cylinders.

The bearings of the cylinders on the question of the mutual influence upon each other of Hittites and Babylonians should at least be mentioned here. Dr. Ward has made it certain that the nude or semi-nude goddess—invariably a form of Ashtarte or Ishtar—is a characteristic figure of the Syro-Hittite art. When therefore we encounter a nude goddess on Babylonian cylinders who is the consort of Marduk, it becomes exceedingly probable that we have here a direct influence of Hittite conceptions. Whether our author is also right in suggesting that winged figures in Assyrian art represent likewise a foreign importation may be questioned, for the reason that the idea of hybrid beings—mixed of man, four-footed animals and birds—seems to be native to Babylonian-Assyrian mythology and would naturally find an expression of the conception in the art. Attention should also be called to the valuable chapters (67 and 68) in which as a kind of summary, Dr. Ward passes in review the various types of gods and goddesses on the cylinders with the distinguishing marks. These chapters are followed by an equally valuable one on the emblems of the deities which is a skillful and complete survey of the field. In the case of quite a number of these emblems, however, the question of identification with a deity must be left open.

In the last chapter Dr. Ward restates a conclusion set forth by him some years ago that his study of the cylinders—more particularly of some of the earlier types—leads him to seek in Elam the origin of Babylonian civilization. We venture to think that he has merely succeeded in showing that one of the elements in this civilization is to be sought in the mountain regions to the east of the Euphrates Valley. All great cultures are due to the commingling of various elements. The Babylonian-Assyrian culture results from the mixture of aboriginal Semites with Sumerians, and with admixtures at various periods of Amorites and Hittites, Kassites, and no doubt other groups. The Sumerians, coming evidently from the east and northeast, did not originate the culture of the Euphrates Valley, but added that stimulus which was fraught with the most important results. Naturally in a period lying for the present beyond the ken of history much is still doubtful and much may remain doubtful, but Dr. Ward has clearly demonstrated that the early art as represented on the cylinders furnishes the evidence that the people who added the leaven to the mass came from the direction of Elam.

If there is any criticism to be passed on the work it is that more attention should have been paid to the inscriptions that are frequently found on the cylinders. Many of these inscriptions have been translated by Professor Price of the University of Chicago, but quite as many have been left untranslated, and this is to be regretted. The reading of these brief inscriptions is fraught with special difficulties, and tho there are quite a number of corrections to be made, Professor Price has done his work well. There should have been added, however, in all cases a transliteration of the inscriptions as well as a translation and also discussions of the signs used. To be sure, this is a work by itself, but it would still further enhance the value of the volume if this had been done in an appendix.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Briand, the Autocrat of France

BY ANDRÉ TRIDON

A "PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL," the French for Prime Minister, is truly an important personage in the Republic; he is an autocrat, pure and simple, against whose word no power can prevail . . . until a vote of the Chamber hurls him back into obscurity. Nothing short of this can check his activity.

For the President of the Republic is a mere figurehead who is not expected to express any personal opinion on political matters either in private or in public, who couldn't exert any pressure in any direction without exposing himself to contemptuous abuse, and whose only well-defined prerogative is the privilege of commuting capital sentences into life imprisonment.

The publicity given to all Parliamentary doings, which sometimes occupy the place of honor on the front page of newspapers, precludes the existence of a French equivalent for the type of Speaker the United States have evolved. The looseness of party lines does not permit of much power being wielded by any Senatorial individual or group, and finally, the President of the Senate and of the Chamber are just—presiding officers.

On the other hand, let us recall the procedure by which the President of the Council is invested with his lofty office.

After a Parliamentary crisis, that is, a vote disapproving of the present Cabinet's policy, the President of the Republic calls into consultation the Parliamentary leaders, particularly those directly responsible for the Cabinet's defeat. He ascertains what individual might be acceptable to them; it is not a question as to what party will henceforth rule, but as to the policy on which the majority of the parties are willing to compromise and work together. The *persona grata* is thereupon invited to select heads of departments as acceptable to the majority as he is himself. The Ministers assemble and draft a manifesto which is read off to Parliament by the Prime Minister; a vote is taken to determine whether a workable majority will pledge itself to support the policy of the new Cabinet; and then the Président du Conseil becomes the master of the situation.

We must say, however, that a majority in Parliament six months or a year before the general elections does not confer upon the Prime Minister the autocratic powers which a majority insures him immediately after the nation goes to the polls.

This is why when on July 23 of last year President Fallières signed the decree which entrusted to a Socialist the management of the French Republic, the well-informed abstained from passionate comment, and the financial market remained indifferent. For the general elections were only ten months distant and considering the various Parliamentary recesses, very little time was left to the new incumbent to the Premiership in which to attempt epoch-making experiments in practical politics.

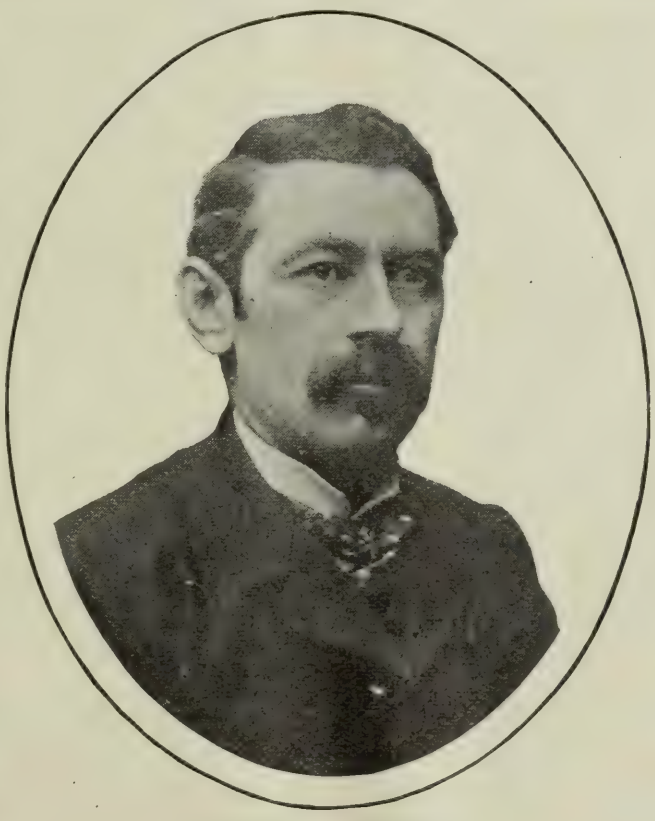
The majority Briand could rely upon in Parliament was merely the Clemenceau "bloc," and the bloc would support any Radical, Radical-Socialist, or Socialist in so far as he would liquidate properly Clemenceau's succession. Further than that the possible stand the Chamber and the nation at large might take was a matter of speculation.

Today, however, the situation is perfectly clear. The result of the general elections has shown that the country approved of the support given Briand by its representatives; better yet it is a slightly increased majority which has backed up Briand since the newly elected legislative body has convened.

This means that, barring internal troubles and barring also such unexpected incidents as have been known, however trivial they were, to hurl from the Tarpeian Rock well intrenched ministries, nothing will prevent Briand from carrying out his Socialistic plans.

The confidence shown by the Republic in a man of his type and the way in which he won that confidence are well calculated to surprise those who indulge in easy generalizations on the "French temperament."

When a French daily some years ago took up a coupon vote to determine who was actually the most popular Frenchman, alive or dead, a majority running up to seven figures designated a simple, unassuming, unspectacular individual, a chemist—Pasteur. A few thousand slips bore the name of a dethroned idol, Napoleon, who was relegated to the seventh rank. The same France which voted for Pasteur is back of Briand, one of the most unromantic figures of modern times. For Briand is a man of unimpressive presence, an indifferent speaker or rather a speaker indifferent to oratorical effects, and absolutely scornful of the emotional appeal. He does not wish to sway a crowd; he argues with individuals and convinces them. Leaders of parties attack him, but individual parliamentarians agree with him. Party discipline was never very vigorous in the French Parliament, but Briand's ministry seems to have dealt it a death blow.



ARISTIDE BRIAND.

A partisan of industrial peace at any price while solutions of the labor problems are being sought for, he was openly antagonized by Jaurès, Guesde and Hervé; as an advocate of the income tax and of the old age pensions he was bitterly censured by the bourgeois Center; as the author of the Separation law, he had nothing to expect from the right wing of the Chamber. And yet his position has grown stronger from day to day. France is evidently tired of politicians and skeptical about pre-election promises. Briand speaks little, works hard, doesn't emerge often from the obscurity of his austere private life, and never promises anything, never "pledges his honor or his life" to do a certain thing. The expression, "We will endeavor to do this," recurs very often in his speeches; and the public believes he will do his best.

What will he endeavor to do in the course of the coming legislature? Some of his critics go on repeating that thus far he has not done anything. This is slightly exaggerated. He had to make good the promises of his predecessor; and the income tax bill, the old age pension bill and the Western Railway purchase bill were enough in themselves to keep Parliament and the Cabinet very busy. Those bills, however, had been fathered by other ministries. With the general elections looming ahead of him Briand could hardly do anything else. He had acceded to the Premiership a little suddenly and he didn't know whether he was strong enough to put thru any of his projects before May. Should he have started

any movement before the elections, the following legislature might have stopped it short; should he have engaged certain expenses and failed to meet with the approval of the nation at the polls, the party with which he was associated, the ideas he represented would have suffered incalculable harm. He knew that it is dangerous to force a nation's hand; the Radicals have established a record for prosperity which he did not care to set at naught for the sake of a hasty experiment. In the past ten years under the leadership of Radicals, Radical Socialists and Socialists, France has seen her foreign commerce, on which rests her manufacturing activity, increase 44 per cent. Briand wanted to avoid a financial crisis and therefore waited patiently. "Reforms," he said many times, "are of no avail unless they are carried out in a country prosperous and at peace."

The first reform Briand will submit to the consideration of the Chamber is a reorganization of that body; the length of a Parliamentary term and the election methods are to be modified. Briand considers that the nervous tension which precedes the general elections every four years is an undesirable pathological condition. He proposes therefore to hold elections oftener and to elect fewer Deputies at a time. Representatives should be elected for nine years and the Chamber renewed by one-third at triennial elections. In other words the voters would in 1914 elect one-third of the Deputies for three, one-third for six, and the rest for nine years. Elections then would be held in 1917, 1920 and so on. Thus the public would be spared the hysterical agitation of a nation-wide campaign every fourth year.

The proportional representation bill will modify more deeply the present electoral system. At present if there are, say, 50,000 voters in one department electing five Deputies, the voters being almost equally divided between two parties, all one party needs in order to capture the five seats in Parliament is to poll 25,001 votes. The 24,999 who voted the other ticket are thus left without representation. With the proportional representation if one ticket polls 30,000 votes that ticket will send three men to Parliament. If the other ticket polls 20,000 votes it will be represented by two men. This will be a recognition of the rights of minorities, and altho the idea is unpartisan and democratic this measure will insure the Radical elements a larger representation at least for a certain number of years. At any rate it will establish a more complete sympathy between the electorate and the legislative body.

A third innovation Briand proposes to introduce into the Parliamentary life of his country is the creation of departmental or regional assemblies. What the scope and aim of those assemblies shall be has not yet been made very clear, but we gather from one of Briand's addresses the idea that their value would consist in accustoming citizens to the discussion of national and local affairs. They would be, to use his own words, "training schools for Deputies and Senators."

Notwithstanding the interest which attaches to the Parliamentary reform, Briand's attitude toward labor legislation will be the burning question. Let us say immediately that Briand draws a sharp line between Government employees and other classes of laborers or salaried people. As a Government position in France means a life tenure or retirement on a pension after thirty or thirty-five years' service, a strike of Government employees is to a certain extent, in his estimation, a breach of contract. He will therefore have to find some redress for the abuses that honeycomb the civil service, and among which favoritism is apparently the most deeply rooted.

Neither the bill relative to the status of Government employees nor the arbitration bill framed after the New Zealand system will be the most important details of this year's work; but the world will watch with interest two experiments which may revolutionize the relations between capital and labor in France.

In one of his speeches Briand said that the syndicates must not confine themselves to serving as labor exchanges, but should become by and by "centers of direct production." How this will come to pass is not explained, but a hint is given us in another paragraph of the same speech relative to profit sharing. Briand boldly advocates the creation of "work stock" held by workingmen and paralleling the capital stock held by employers and insuring to the workers a

participation in the benefits of the enterprise with which they are connected.

Is this the proposed solution of the problem? Is this the means by which, to use Roosevelt's and the Socialists' phraseology, "users of tools will become owners of tools?"

This may prove a very hard nut for Briand to crack, as it is a direct blow at the principle of private property. Capitalists were easily reconciled to the idea of an old age pension in a country where 60 per cent of all occupations carry with them a retirement pension; they could not oppose effectually an income tax which hardly touches the thousands of little capitalists characteristic of France. On the one hand, profit sharing made compulsory entails a direct and unpleasant interference of the Government in every business man's affairs.

Extremists who could not understand why Briand didn't bring about the Socialistic millennium the very day he assumed the Premiership may cease to call him a traitor, for the project bears visibly the Socialistic hallmark and amounts to a recognition of labor's claim to a larger and larger share of labor's product.

We have as yet no information concerning the holding or transferring of those labor shares of stock but any one can see easily the logical outcome of such a measure.

The minutes of the debates in the French Parliament for the coming year will make fascinating reading for practical economists.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Parlous Thing

BY WILLIAM R. BENÉT

THE villainous tract he knew.
  Boulders were its wear.
Black and steely blue
  Its girth in the low moon glare.
Between his gantlet palms
  He raised his good sword drawn:
"Now of this night who asks an alms?
    Say on, Sword, say on!
    Say on, Sword, say on!"

"First a Beauty bright,
  Second the Fiend in red,
Third with Your Own this night you fight—
  And that is all," it said.
  Then was he sore adread.

Cratered and cracked that ground.
  Floundered his steed again.
False Beauty, without sound,
  Stood—as She dawns on men;
Her naked body drest
  In the colored mists of dawn. . . .
As the steel he drew from her cloven breast:
    "Say on, Sword, say on!
    Say on, Sword, say on!"

"A hard thing this to meet.
  I pledge you well begun!
The Fiend should treat at your mailèd feet;
  But—comes the Parlous One."
  Cold did his marrow run.

His charger's crest came back,
  Tossed, and went down sidewise.
The Fiend in red and black
  Flamed right before his eyes;
Swift as a snake! at grips
  Like a tiger set upon! . . .
He wiped Fiend's blood from his Sword's blue lips:
    "Say on, Sword, say on!
    Say on, Sword, say on!"

"Trenchant! . . . But feel your side
  Twined by the Parlous Thing:
More than Derision to deride,
  Faster than flesh to cling!"
  Hissing his brains did sing.

The Thing came flowingly.
  It damped his side all warm:
"Two you have slain for fear of Me—
  And I take o'er the charm;
For I am the fever in your brain,
  The weakness in your arm—
Your Self of inmost treachery, lechery and alarm!"

. . . . . .

Such were ill plight to know
  Between the dark and dawn!
Struck that good knight his final blow?
  Shrunk he to sob and fawn?
It was the hour of overthrow.
    Say on, Sword, say on!
    Say on, Sword, say on! . . .

BENICIA, CAL.

Woman Suffrage in Great Britain

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER

Chairman National Woman Suffrage Press Committee.

THE movement for woman suffrage, which now literally extends around the world, is progressing at so rapid a pace that we open our daily paper with curiosity as to its latest developments. What promises to be the most important of these has just occurred in Great Britain—the forming of a Parliamentary Committee for the express purpose of pushing a woman suffrage bill. This is known as a Conciliation Committee. The Earl of Lytton is chairman, and its members represent every political party in the House of Commons. Among the Unionist members the name of the Hon. J. Henniker Heaton is familiar to American readers; there are various representatives of the nobility; many of the most distinguished Liberals, and those able exponents of the Labor party, Keir Hardie and Philip Snowden. The bill has been introduced by another eminent member of this party, David J. Shackleton.

The proposed measure is not the one on which all the suffrage organizations have heretofore been united—that is, one demanding the franchise for women on the same terms as granted to men. These come under four heads: A man in order to vote must be either the owner of property; an occupier paying rent, no matter how small; a lodger, paying not less than $50 a year for a room or rooms, or a university graduate. Husband and wife cannot vote on the same qualification, and it is principally for this reason that the Liberal Government has refused to enfranchise women. They have feared that the single women who were property holders or university graduates would be of the class who would vote the Conservative ticket, and woman suffrage therefore would tend to lessen rather than increase the strength of the Liberal party.

The bill proposed by the Conciliation Committee, which had its first reading on June 14, excludes the women university graduates, the lodgers and the owners of property unless they occupy it. In other words, it gives the franchise only to "occupiers." The distinction between these and "lodgers" is very slight. If one occupies only a single room and has complete control over it—as the English express it, if he carries a latchkey—he is an "occupier." This is the case even tho he lives in rooms or a house provided by his employer as part of his wages—his vote then is usually referred to as the "service" franchise. Men occupying lands, farms, offices, shops, etc., are listed as "occupiers," and may vote.

For many years all women situated as described above have possessed and used the *municipal* franchise, and they have been demanding that this be extended to include the Parliamentary. This new bill, however, would give it only to "occupiers." Nevertheless, it has been accepted by the large suffrage organizations in the spirit exprest by the oldest and most conservative, of which Mrs. Henry Fawcett is president:

"On behalf of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, comprising 190 organizations of men and women in every part of Great Britain, we write to give our earnest

support. . . . The present electorate consists of 7,705,717 men. This bill would add to it approximately 1,000,000 women. It falls short of the demand made by the suffrage societies, but on the other hand it admits the great principle for which we stand—that sex should not, like crime or lunacy, form a disqualification for the most elementary of the rights of citizenship."

The Women's Social and Political Union—the militant "suffragettes," Mrs. Pankhurst's society—have given the same kind of approval to the bill. It is better, they say, that a million women should have the ballot than that none should, and the granting of the suffrage to that vast number must inevitably lead to its extension just as it has done in the case of men. The large Conservative and Unionist Franchise Association, made up from the women of the Primrose League, in its acceptance said:

"The passing of the measure in its present form will obviate many difficulties. . . . It removes the sex disability and acknowledges that the principle of representation with taxation should apply to women as well as men."

This association also exprest the Conservative view when it said: "The bill, while removing this great injustice to women, would be a lateral extension of the franchise only and not a lowering of the basis on which it rests." Before this article is read the Liberal Federation of Women, with its immense membership, will have held its annual meeting and agreed to the bill.

A measure therefore is now before the Parliament which has received the indorsement of all the woman suffrage organizations in Great Britain, and it is in the hands of a committee composed of members from all political parties. The chairman, Lord Lytton, said in a letter to the London *Times:*

"Every section of suffragist opinion has agreed to accept the proposed bill as a satisfactory instalment of justice and all the conditions of a non-party settlement have been fulfilled."

Commenting on this, *Votes for Women,* the official suffrage organ, says:

"It is indeed doubtful whether any bill dealing with any subject has ever produced such unity among people of divergent political faith. It will not be possible, therefore, for the Government to refuse facilities to the bill on the ground that it is controversial, for the support accorded to it is as nearly unanimous as is humanly possible."

Never was there so opportune a time for a woman suffrage measure to come before the House of Commons. The last election resulted in a political chaos in which no party had a working majority. The situation was still further complicated by the death of the King. The Government has announced that it will not introduce at the present session any "contentious" measures because of the strained relations between the two Houses of Parliament, and so it has no important bills under consideration. There has been no time in recent years when a woman suffrage bill could not have been passed by a two-thirds majority of the House of Commons, as has been fully demonstrated whenever one has had a "second reading." The Government—the Cabinet—however, has never permitted such a bill to be put upon its final passage.

Until the present time it has been very probable that the House of Lords would have vetoed a bill extending suffrage to women, but now its own status is so precarious it is not likely that it would oppose a measure which received a large majority in the Commons and seemed strongly supported by public sentiment. Lord Lytton says:

"There must be bitter reaction of feeling if the newly awakened hopes are disappointed and this golden opportunity is lost. Everything depends upon the Government; the issue is in their hands alone An overwhelming majority of the present House of Commons supports the bill, a majority drawn from the Liberal, Unionist, Irish and Labor parties alike. Nothing is now wanted but for the Government to grant the necessary time for putting the bill into law."

There will be no organized opposition to the bill except from the Anti-Suffrage League and the Adult Suffrage Society. The latter are determined that no woman shall receive the franchise except thru a bill which gives it to every adult person in Great Britain without any qualification, but there is little strength behind its demand. This proposed bill, it is true, grants it only to women "occupiers," but this class includes about 90 per cent. of all who would be enfranchised even if the suffrage were given to women on the same terms as to men. The Labor party has made a careful investigation and it finds that 82 per cent.

of those whom the present bill would enfranchise would be self-supporting women. Philip Snowden says:

"It is, of course, a compromise, but it must be this bill or nothing for a long time."

Mrs. Humphry Ward, organizer and president of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League, published in the *Times* of June 4 an official manifesto two columns in length against the bill, "which," she says, "is destined to go the way of all its predecessors." Those who have admired Mrs. Ward's ability in novel writing will receive a shock from the reading of this article—altho it may be said that she never showed greater proficiency in the line of fiction. Over half of it is devoted to the suffrage movement in the United States, which, she declares, "has not gained a single real advantage in twelve years, while the movement of opposition among women themselves is constantly strengthening." She takes as the principal basis of her argument the report on "Equal Suffrage in Colorado" recently prepared by Prof. Helen Sumner for the Collegiate Woman Suffrage League of New York. The most unprincipled book reviewer who ever tried to mislead the public could not exceed Mrs. Ward's attempts along the same line. She painstakingly culled every adverse criticism made by Miss Sumner, separated it from the text, published it without any balancing quotations from her many favorable findings, and then drew her own most damaging conclusions. The article ended by strongly urging Englishwomen to use their municipal franchise and take an active part in local politics, but to leave all large national questions to the wise decision and superior executive ability of men.

All that could be said by Mrs. Ward and her entire association, which claims only a membership of 15,000 men and women, would have only infinitesimal power to counteract the effect of the immense demonstration by the suffragists in London June 18. Ten thousand women walked in procession over the three-mile route from the Thames Embankment to Albert Hall in order to illustrate the strength of the movement for the suffrage. Six hundred of these carried emblems to show that they had gone to prison for their cause. There were five hundred university graduates in cap and gown; scientists, doctors, writers, actresses, teachers, women in all professions; a woman mayor and several city councillors; thousands of wage-earning women; a number of the nobility; and the parade was perfectly managed by women marshals. It ended in a mass meeting opened by Lord Lytton, with Mrs. Pankhurst in the chair, and the $14,000 pledged brought the subscriptions of one year near the $400,000 mark for her organization alone. The cables say the demonstration made a profound impression, convincing the public of the earnestness and determination of the women demanding a voice in the Government. It was wholly under the management of Mrs. Pankhurst's society—the Social and Political Union—of which Mrs. Ward said in the *Times* article:

"Its movement of violence and outrage, in the opinion of the general public, has seriously put back, if not wholly extinguished, the hope of woman suffrage."

She spoke also of the "irreconcilable differences in the suffrage camp," and yet members of all the societies marched in this procession, all have heretofore agreed on the terms for demanding the franchise and all are now united in support of the present bill. There has been simply a disagreement as to methods of procedure.

One point in connection with the bill now under consideration needs to be emphasized, and the more especially if it shall succeed. The cable dispatches said in regard to it:

"If the militant suffragettes had listened to reason years ago, instead of losing their heads and resorting to hysterical methods . . . they might have been listened to, for there never has been serious opposition to giving women votes, with certain limitations."

Then the same dispatches quote from the manifesto of the Conciliation Committee:

"It is forty years since the first woman suffrage bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons, and the patience and ability of the older societies deserved an earlier reward."

One of these statements so fully answers the other that comment is unnecessary, but here is the point: When the above committee framed their bill they took no step to introduce it until it had been submitted to Mrs. Pankhurst and

received her approval. Their manifesto said:

"The painful struggle of the last four years is an experience no one would wish to see repeated. It is with the object of preventing a continuance of this evil, and of forwarding an act of justice long since due, that we ask for support of this bill."

In all the published statements of the committee members is this dominant note—that the bill must be passed before the "suffragettes" resume their reign of terror. The papers have been saying that the latter "had seen the error of their ways and abandoned their militant methods." As a matter of fact, they stopped fighting simply because there was nobody to fight, as the hands of the Cabinet were tied and legislation was suspended. In the last number of *Votes for Women* its editor, F. W. Pethick Lawrence, says of the bill:

"To let this opportunity go by means to invite a further campaign of militancy more serious, more widespread and with more far-reaching results even than that which we have recently witnessed."

There is no doubt in the minds of those who understand the situation that the anxiety of the legislators to avoid such a campaign far exceeds their desire to do justice to women. The leaders of the militant movement never have lost faith in the effectiveness of aggressive measures; they firmly believe it is only because of these that the woman suffrage question has become a live political issue—and a very large part of the British public agrees with them. It may deplore the necessity for such methods, but it knows that forty years of dignified, constitutional work did not secure a woman suffrage law.

The progress of this bill will be watched with keen interest in the United States, as without doubt its success will help the movement for woman suffrage here. The advocates in this country will also find it advantageous to study the modus operandi by which unquestionably Parliamentary action has been secured in Great Britain.

New York City.

The Gleaners

BY MARY MARSHALL PARKS

Across the stubble-field the wagons go
With lilting laughter and glad harvest song;
And in their fresh-made track, shy pensioners
Advance, vibrate, retreat the whole day long.
The proud, young, feathered mother from the barn
Brings here her fluffy, chirping, yellow brood;
The plump quail feeds, unfrighted and unharmed;
The squirrel feasts and flies; in bolder mood
The timid field mouse waits to fill her nest;
The wee ant staggers off with precious pelf;
And flocks of chattering birds, bold highwaymen,
Take tribute from the loaded wain itself.
The happy children, riding on the sheaves,
Would drive these daring bordermen away.
The farmer, turning hastily around
With kindling eyes and softening face, says, "Nay,
Our bins are bursting with God's gifts. Be still.
They are His gleaners. Let them eat their fill."

Rogers, Ark.

Literature

The Life of Mary Lyon

A GOOD biography is one of the rarest of books, and it has not yet been the fortune of any woman to find her Boswell. It is true that there are two women whose lives are human documents of the first order, but these are both autobiographies, and neither was written in English. One of these is that of Madame de Guyon, who wrote her life at the behest of Fenelon, without reserve and almost, one might say, without self-consciousness; and the other that of the posing and self-conscious Marie Bashkirtseff, who displays her inmost self, despite her efforts to build herself into such a heroine as she desired to appear. These, however, are not the work of the biographer, and so far every woman who has undertaken to write the life of one of the great women whose lives belong to the world and ought to be registered in the archives of humanity has fallen far short of her opportunity. The general fault is that the biographer writes around and about her heroine, with gloze and comment, and note of exclamation and admiration; instead of going straight to the point and tearing the heart out of her subject, letting her exhibit herself in word and action without the intervention of the personality of the writer.

From this standpoint Miss Gilchrist's *Life of Mary Lyon** is a second-best. But it is unfortunately the best we have, and the best we are likely to have for many years to come; and it does preserve and set in order much that the world ought to remember of the life and thought of one of the pioneer women of the nineteenth century. To Mary Lyon, along with some dozen or more of her compeers, and very many lesser helpers, is due the revolution in the position of women which to the future historian of civilization will be one of the outstanding features of the present era. The advent of democracy and side by side with this new estimate of the right of man to self-government, the emergence of woman from her condition of ignorance, tutelage and subservience—these will be the achievements which posterity will hail as of more consequence than the peopling of a continent or the subjugation of nature by machinery. And in order that woman shall be free, it is necessary that she be educated. Mount Holyoke is a recognition of this necessity, and Mount Holyoke exists today as the material expression of the imagination, the courage, the personality and the genius of Mary Lyon.

The chapters in Miss Gilchrist's book which are devoted to the founding and organization of Mount Holyoke Seminary are full and interesting. They have the touch of reality that comes from intimate knowledge of the events and people described. For their sake, and for the sake of the loving and grateful descriptions and appreciations of Mary Lyon which Miss Gilchrist has carefully collected, this little Life will be welcomed by all the generations of alumnæ of Mount Holyoke who had any personal knowledge of its founder, and by later generations to whom the traditions of their alma mater are dear.

*THE LIFE OF MARY LYON. *By Beth Bradford Gilchrist.* Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Yale. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

About Novelists

SOME fourteen years ago Professor Phelps,[1] then in the chair of literary state at Yale, introduced the study of modern novelists as a distinct course in the elective system, and for a year, as he tells us, pressed the experiment. A hailstorm of criticism resulted, which seems to have left his ears tingling, but his heart was left unaffected, it would seem; for, tho he has not repeated the experiment, he is quite convinced that it would be "perfectly safe to do so." It happened to the writer of this note some years ago to

[1]ESSAYS ON THE MODERN NOVELISTS. *By William Lyon Phelps,* Former Instructor in English at Harvard; Lampson Professor of English Literature at Yale. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

arrive at the room of a senior in a college—not Yale—at the early hour of 7 a. m., and to find there, in his dressing-room, a tall youth sitting before the fire, wrapped up in the last chapters of an exciting novel. Now, who ever knew a college student in his fourth year to rise at that unearthly hour to read Demosthenes? The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Whatever effective stimulus the study of the modern novel gave to the pupils in the lecture room at Yale, it is a sure thing that Professor Phelps read enough in novelistic literature, French, German and English, to equip him with abundant matter for his lectures, and this matter furnishes him with a range of illustration of which he has availed himself in these essays. They are not simply *on* novels, but round about novels. One is struck with the ease with which he glides about among the hardy men of the quill, jogging their elbows when they are dull, pointing out the particular corner of the Bowery where the largest crowd of "litery fellers" is gathered, and in the libraries of hard-working kings, indicating the particular books of imagination that will best serve the royal need at a pinch in the study of men. In the dozen essays here brought together he touches no unworthy theme, and he treats them all with the felicity of a trained critic. De Morgan he would obviously recommend to presidents "in their hours of ease." Howells is rightly placed at the head of the modern school of American fictionists—the truest, sanest student of the exact thing we are, but with a Tolstoyan twist in his later books that would make us the thing we ought not to be. We are sinners, with a little peppering of the saintly on Sundays. Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer" and "Pudd'nhead Wilson" are earthy creations, but with a glint of the stars *in posse*. They measure the range of the great humorist's powers in characterization, and point to a gap in the line of great dramatists that might have been filled if Mr. Clemens had not become "Mark Twain." Thomas Hardy, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Sudermann, Kipling, Blackmore, Stevenson, Mrs. Humphry Ward—these show the range of the topics. Professor Phelps's method of treatment is gentle, kindly, but shrewdly penetrative, so that the reader will find himself in sympathy with his judgments oftener than he will be led to expect from the excursive character of the opening essay.

Of a very different form and method in treating his matter is John Erskine,[2] who in half a dozen valuable studies has given us, with the free hand of a modern scholar of taste and discernment, fresh biographies of some of our old and most likable novelists: Brockden Brown, Simms, Cooper, Hawthorne, Mrs. Stowe and Bret Harte. The choice is good—representative, in the best sense, of the pioneer stage of American literary movement. These men were all on the frontier, explorers in the somewhat wild forest lands of our national life—none better than Simms for the stirring action and passion of the Southern seaboard; none deeper than Hawthorne for the underlying sterling virtues and the extreme strenuosity of the Puritan conscience. Bret Harte and Mrs. Stowe were fairly children of two widely differing social conditions—the one flourishing the pistol of the gambler, the other waving the decalog among the converted. Of these varying elements in our national uplifting Professor Erskine has a discriminating sense. It is to him a serious study. Quite as well as any of our recent critics, he has uncovered the roots—in Hawthorne, for instance—of the American growth in the literary world. He had the lily root's roughness of temper, inheriting it from the Puritan magistrate who sat on Sunday in the square pew under the thunders of the Puritan pulpit. Professor Erskine is right in tracing Hawthorne's energetic silence to a race of silent women and men of whom he finds only one an "inefficient Puritan." If he errs at all, it is in following Henry James and Mr. Brownell in failing to lay sufficient stress on a certain activity of observation in a community quite worthy of close, silent study. Concord and Salem were no more a limited field wherein to study strong human character than were Stratford and London in the time of William Shakespeare. There

[2] LEADING AMERICAN NOVELISTS. *By John Erskine, Ph.D.*, Adjunct Professor of English in Columbia University. With six portraits. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

were naval commanders *in esse* and *in posse*. There were magistrates who only wanted the scarlet robes and the notched circlet of gold on their heads to tell us what real kings should be, and Hawthorne's notebooks and the reports of his habits are full of evidence that he wasted no time in getting at the kings of mind at close range. If he talked little, he observed more. If he avoided the conventionalities, it was that he might the better trace the realities. He could not have become the powerful delineator of passion and emotion he was without having in him the possibilities of such passions, nor could he have so reproduced them in vivid action if he had not given those silent years to the deepest study of human life in its strongest human relations. The notebooks give us sufficient hints of the sources of his power in this direction, as they give us abundant illustration of his never-ending practice in style. Now that Salem is restoring the original House of the Seven Gables, and refitting Hepsibah Pyncheon's little corner shop with the antique dainties, it is well to call attention to the skill of the wily romancer in concealing not only the house, but his own wanderings in the byways of Salem in search of the stern old judge, the helpless Clifford, the delightfully sunny Phœbe, and the typical lady of a faded gentility. Mr. Erskine seems to have the skill, the patience, and the insight, and the reserve of years to do justice to this neglected tract of Hawthorne's preparation.

Marion Harland's Autobiography. The Story of a Long Life. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.

It may be a surprise to some readers of this book who have thought of Marion Harland (Mrs. Edward Payson Terhune) as a typical Virginian to learn that she comes of Northern no less than of Southern stock. Her father, Samuel Pierce Hawes, was a native of Dorchester, Mass., born in the homestead of his grandfather Pierce. He began work at fourteen with a Boston merchant, and at sixteen moved with his employer to Richmond, Va., where he resided for the rest of his life except for a few years of experiment at country store keeping. If, as Mrs. Terhune believes, she inherits her talent as a writer from her maternal grandmother, a woman of literary tastes and many accomplishments, doubtless her remarkable industry and capacity for work are an inheritance from her New England ancestors. It is to her father's memory that she dedicates this autobiography, "with reverent tenderness," and, thruout the book, she bears beautiful testimony to her father's wise and loving guidance. Mary Virginia, the third child of the Hawes household, was an observant, imaginative girl, with retentive memory, who fell asleep at night making stories to herself, but was reticent as to her rhymes and tales until she unbosomed herself to a sympathizing governess, who encouraged and helped her. She began her first book when but sixteen years of age. This she rewrote after the *Southern Era* had published a prize story from her pen. For that story she adopted the pen name she has retained thru life. "Alone," which was published in Richmond, at her father's expense, in 1854, had phenomenal success. How far this success was due to Mr. Ridpath's persistent advertising cannot be known, but the story of his interest in the novel is one of the striking incidents here recorded. Equally unusual is the story of the chapter entitled "Our True Family Ghost Story." As Mrs. Terhune's memory runs back a quarter of a century before the Civil War, she has been able to depict family life in Virginia at first hand, and to give graphic accounts of election days, barbecues, and of fierce ante-bellum political feuds. She has written many books, but, most of all, she values those that were written in aid of young housekeepers, like "Common Sense in the Household." And she wisely counts her influence for good thru lectures and the "Woman's Syndicate" page of an influential journal of more worth than mere literary fame. Her own family life, with husband, children and grandchildren, is most happily drawn, and no better tribute was ever paid by a minister's wife to his parishioners than is here written in acknowledgment of the devotion of the church in Newark, N. J., which Dr. Terhune shepherded for eighteen years. It is an interesting and readable book and the story was well worth telling.

Swimming. By Edwin Tanney Brewster. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.

Mr. Brewster thinks that the fundamental principles of swimming are just as well learned outside of the water as in, especially by very young children, and that the mother who allowed her daughter to go swimming but cautioned her not to "go near the water" was not so mistaken after all. The theory of the different strokes is carefully worked out, tho rather too technically on the whole and sometimes hard to follow, and the book is well written and readable.

Housing Reform. By Lawrence Veiller. New York: Charities Publication Committee. $1.25.

Among other positions connected with his specialty, Mr. Veiller has occupied that of secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the New York Charity Organization Society, and that of First Deputy Tenement Commissioner during the two years immediately following the establishment of the Tenement Department in New York. These facts seem to have tempted him to treat New York as the universe, and his own observation as dogmas. In fact, the volume, so far from being an account of "Housing Reform," might be described as the "Reflections of a New York Tenement House Reformer Who Has Looked upon His Work and Found it Good." Mr. Veiller makes nothing but the slightest reference to housing reform in other American or European cities, and the municipal tenements of England, Scotland and Germany, about which there is much curiosity both among laymen and social reformers, instead of being described in a way to instruct the dispassionate inquirer, are dismissed with the trite observation: "That municipal tenements have succeeded in Europe is hardly a reason for urging such an experiment in America," which, whether true or not, does not help the reader who is disinclined to accept Mr. Veiller's judgment as final, to form an intelligent judgment of his own. *Housing Reform* is not comparable as a source of information upon its subject with "The Tenement House Problem," of which Mr. Veiller was one of the editors when it was published in 1903. It is greatly to be desired that the Sage Foundation, with its ample resources, should give us a volume of simple facts about housing reform in Europe as well as in America, for these facts are in very great demand and are at present not available in any convenient form.

Half In Earnest. By Muriel Hine. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

There is something painful in the sight of utter selfishness. It is only less painful than that of absolute self-forgetfulness. When you have a meeting of a man and woman who personify these opposite qualities, and who are young, handsome and without moral restraint, and who are idling away delicious days in the island of Capri, shipwreck is imminent. The young man who is the sorry egoist of Muriel Hine's novel, *Half in Earnest,* is the secretary of an English politician, taking a holiday from politics and a discreditable love affair with his chief's wife, in the south, when he meets Candida Clifton, married to her guardian, who, aged and careless of his girlish wife, allows her to wander thru Italy alone. There is a fine opportunity for a thoroly selfish man, and Derrick Kilmarney makes the most of it, for Candida is very beautiful, innocent and unguarded by even an atom of self-regard. Her purely nominal marriage, which she describes in her pathetically childish way, "It was only exchanging one parent for another," after her father's death, is no restraint to the sudden temptation that assails her when she finds herself deeply in love with the brilliant egoist who has as many sophistries at his tongue's end as tho he were Mephisto in person. Candida acts upon his theories; she really believes in his tinsel affection; she does what her namesake in Shaw's play only talked of doing—gives her love as freely as she "would wrap her shawl about her lover if she should find him freezing in a storm." Candida has a good chance to find out how such theories work out in practice, but thru frightful suffering and the generosity of another man—a Puritan—she is saved from utter disaster. Like Septimus in Mr. Locke's story of the same name, John Newcomen gives the shelter of his name to a girl in dire extremity, but there is a

difference in the giving. Septimus, in his unthinking generosity, wraps his care about poor little Emmy and her child, altho he has no love for her in his heart, but John Newcomen loves Candida. Septimus is capable of a divine rashness thru pure pity; the hero of *Half in Earnest* is no less noble but less lovable than he. As for the young man whose favorite fetich is "freedom," this very unconventional novel may teach him, perhaps, if he has any humility left in his hardened soul, that freedom from moral restraint means freedom to wreck and destroy the very love in whose name and against whom he has sinned.

Literary Notes

....If a reader wishes to learn the best that is known of meteorology let him send to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and get No. 1689 of its publications, a volume of 625 pages containing 25 papers, mostly translations of studies of the highest value on the subject, collected and edited by Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of the United States Weather Bureau.

....Clifford G. Roe, some time Assistant State's Attorney at Chicago, has given a startling account of existing conditions in Chicago and elsewhere regarding the white slave traffic. It is by no means pleasant reading, but the effect of his volume, *Panders and Their White Slaves,* cannot help but exercise a good influence. The attention of many people will be drawn to the enormities existing as set forth in this book and the publicity for which this book makes will tend to cure an evil which thrives in darkness. (N. Y. Revell. $1.)

....With the firm conviction that authority is a persistent fact in the religious life, and with full recognition of the evils that have come from its exercise under the crude conceptions of the past, Mr. J. H. Leckie has formulated and elaborated a doctrine of *Authority in Religion* (Scribners, $2 net), with its ultimate basis in "the Communion of the Soul with God." By so doing he finds all external authority differing in degree but not in kind from the authority of the individual conscience. The book is well written and especially suggestive in its treatment of the authority of Christ.

....The thin-paper edition, introduced some years ago by Messrs. Dent & Co. in their handy, handsome and inexpensive reprints of the classics of English literature, apparently continues to find favor in this country. Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have recently added to their "Thin Paper Sets," the works of George Eliot, including the "Essays and Poems" contributed by her in the early days of her career to the *Westminster Review.* The type, if small, and a little too closely printed for any but the best of eyes, is clear-cut, but the ink is perhaps a little lighter than was necessary with such apparently excellent paper as that employed. The type-page is not black, but gray. However, this form of republication is the only one that will bring the classics within handy compass, fitting the pocket without weighting or packing it unduly (8vo., 8 vols., limp leather, in box, $10). The same publishers have added to their "Thin Paper Poets"—curious appellation—*The Poems of James Russell Lowell,* with a biographical sketch by Nathan Haskell Dole, and the *Dictionary of Quotations* from English and American Poets, "based," to quote the title-page in full, "upon Bohn's edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged with twelve hundred quotations from American authors, by Anna L. Ward." This dictionary was first published over a quarter of a century ago, but, of course, retains its usefulness (12mo, flexible leather, each, in box, $1.25).

Pebbles

KING EDWARD was what every Englishman would like to be but daren't. The new King is what every Englishman pretends to be but isn't.—*New York World.*

THERE was an old lady named Fitch,
Who heard a loud snoring, at which
She took off her hat
And found that a rat
Had fallen asleep at the switch.
—*Princeton Tiger.*

OBERLIN was the first coeducational college in this country. In the early days they had a rule that in case there was but one man and one woman in a room, at least one chair should be between them. One evening an instructor, passing one of the small sitting rooms, was horrified at beholding a young man and a young woman occupying the same chair.

"Sir," he demanded of the man student, "what is the meaning of this outrageous behavior? Do you not know the rules of the college?"

"Why—er—don't they say that if a man and a girl sit alone in a room they shall have one chair between them?"—*Everybody's.*

THIS is the tallest corn story of the season, and is being told among the traveling men over the State. It is said to have been a letter written home by an Eastern visitor: "Most of the Kansas streets are paved, grains of corn being used for cobblestones, while the cobs are hollowed out for sewer pipe. The husk, when taken off whole and stood on end, makes a nice tent for the children to play in. It sounds queer to hear the feed man tell the driver to take a dozen grains of horse feed over to Jackson's livery stable. If it were not for the soft, deep soil here I don't see how they would ever harvest the corn, as the stalks would grow up as high in the air as the Methodist Church steeple. However, when the ears get too heavy, their weight presses the stalk down to the ground on an average of 92 feet, and thus brings the ear near enough to the ground to be chopped off with an ax."—*Kansas City Journal.*

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The President to the Labor Unions

THERE are occasions when a man can be pestered into doing his duty, or more likely frightened into it. The method has become a recognized policy with those who want their schemes accomplished. Who has not received letters beseeching him to write to his Congressman, urging him to vote for an excellent bill which ought to be passed, but which may be shoved aside if the member is not stirred up by a multitude of letters to push it to a vote? Then the Congressman is deluged with hundreds of letters and telegrams until, wearied by their continual coming, he yields, and takes and asks credit for doing what he ought to have done anyhow. To be sure, the Congressman by this time has learned, when he receives such a sudden flood of letters, that they have not come by the independent concern of his constituents, but because some one earnest friend of the measure has sent around a thousand requests that such letters be sent. Yet they have their influence, and often a good influence, spurring a sluggish will to do what ought to be done.

Unfortunately, this method of influence may be used to frighten the Congressman into voting for a bad measure, or one of doubtful value. The Congressman wants to be re-elected, and therefore wants to please the dear people, and is quite ready to assume that what the people want, the people who want it enough to take trouble to ask him for it, must be right. It is not difficult in this way to get bad measures enacted.

But that is not the way to influence William H. Taft. Not individuals alone, but numerous great organizations of allied workingmen, asked him to give his support to a bill which they had had introduced into Congress, the purpose of which was to make it safe—not *lawful*—to initiate certain boycotts in restraint of trade. To one of these, one of the most respectable, the President replied with an emphatic No. The president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Union, representing 798 delegates in attendance at their biennial union, telegraphed Mr. Taft in a rather rude way, telling him that the papers reported that he favored "using the people's money to prosecute labor in their efforts to better conditions," and presenting a "protest against the unjust policy." President Taft selected this telegram as the occasion for a reply. He reminded them that the bill which had passed the House repealed no law, but simply appropriated money for the enforcement of the existing anti-trust laws; and that the amendment they favored provided that none of the money appropriated should be spent to prosecute laborers or labor organizations that might violate the law. The President told them that this would be class legislation, and that neither he nor they should seek it. Accordingly, against the desire and request and protest of all these people, he used all his influence and persuaded the House of Representatives to revoke its action and drop the amendment.

This act required more than usual courage of conscience. Mr. Taft may fairly be presumed to desire a re-election. The organized labor unions are a numerous and powerful body. It may be presumed that they will be indignant and disinclined to vote for a man who

has defeated a measure which would protect them in their boycotts. He knows how much a judicial decision of his on injunctions was used against him. He might have been silent and let Congress pass the bill with the amendment. Congressmen had yielded, many of them. They were afraid of their constituents. Not so President Taft. In the plainest way he refused the request of the unions, told them it was unjust, and then he brought to bear all his influence to defeat the amendment, and he succeeded. That may have been bad personal politics, but it was right, and it was brave. If it costs him a re-election he will never regret that he did what he believed to be right.

Our Longest Days

FROM 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night is a good, long stretch of time. Every minute of it is instinct with life. A leaf that does not grow must die. The birds adjust themselves to it, and begin just at daybreak with a choral of joy. Pity it is if there is nothing half as grand in human life, either at break of day or at sunset. We especially like the fine adjustment of living to joy. The birds wonderfully understand it, and where you will give them half a chance the animals understand it.

If we follow the birds we shall be up with the day, and with the song in our hearts, will be ready for work. But let us clearly understand that we have ahead of us, in that case, fifteen hours of toil. This reckoning starts us a little ahead of the sun, but gives us full daylight for our tasks. We do not advocate it unless we can undertake it on precisely the same principles as our allies, the songsters.

We understand the prevalent rage against long days of toil, and we believe that the whole drift indicates weakness rather than strength. It is not the voice of life. Labor properly conducted is not counted by hours. With a good heart and with a desire to achieve, one may better work twelve hours a day than perform eight hours of perfunctory toil. Our laboring class must look out for this drift away from honor in achievement. It will never do to create a short-houred race. What we want is a perfect alliance of brawn and brain.

What is to be regulated by law is that heartless, purposeless affair, sold out at so much an hour. Work is something else; to work is to do something, to create something, and always to be master. There is no boss over the right workman. We know what we are talking about, and we are not advocating any system of work that shall wear out or break down the worker. What we believe in is that glorification of achievement that puts song into toil, and robs labor of its task element.

Let us wheel into line with the birds, and see if we cannot fill the longest days with whistle and song. We sincerely believe that we have been moving in the wrong direction; that the relief of the laborer does not lie in the way of reducing his hours, but of lightening and inspiring them. Those who believe in the "back to the land" movement are certainly not going to escape a lot of work. The farmer can rarely get on with less than the full summer day; but with machinery and science he is master and not slave. There is nothing in modern machinery, or in our new social life, that permits or requires a withdrawal of power from achievement. Give us more muscle, more machinery, more science; but the hand must still remain lord of the material world.

Our boys and girls must learn not only how to work, but to be proud of work; happy in achieving, and never so proud as in a good mastery over the impediments that Nature purposely places in their way. Eliminate the whine. Sing with the sun; and let every hand-stroke give joy to the clean vitality of a resolute citizen.

Another Sort of Commencement

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S Commencement Day is a revelation. It is industrialism brought to the front. It dispenses with all the old ceremonies, and, as might be expected, it is divorced of the frivolities which have become associated with the classical commencement. It was the twenty-ninth annual exercises of Tuskegee Institute, and President Washington was equal to the occasion.

The cheap and rather tiresome routine of parades, smokers, addresses, gowns—as *The Literary Digest* expresses it, "the antics"—of the ordinary commencement, were not in sight. They would certainly have been out of place, as much so as a sea shell incasing a land animal. Our great trouble is that in educational matters we have not been willing to let "the dead past bury its own dead."

The program, allowing for racial taste and power, gave music as a strong feature—a modicum of classic music, but mostly folklore songs. There was nothing trivial or nonsensical about the singing, as has come to be the way so frequently with college songs; but there were melodies that came from the heart and went to the heart. So far it was the negro race at its best. It remained to see whether the negro race could come out as distinctively in the rest of the program.

The platform made no show of titled dignitaries, but it was covered from end to end with symbols of the work done by the graduates. At one end of the platform a fireplace was built of brick and mortar and tiling. Then came a section of a house, unfinished, but exhibiting the constructive skill of the pupils. Engines and turning lathes came next, and after them a milk separator, and whatever else indicates scientific dairying. Horticulture had full illustration; and housekeeping.

One might almost imagine himself at a first-class agricultural fair, when his eyes fell upon groups of splendid vegetables and fruit and plants grown by the students themselves—and why not? This had been the work of these boys and girls, and they were to graduate into the world as industrial citizens. In the afternoon the stage was reset with machinery and appliances for working the trades taught by the Institute. A blacksmith's forge and anvil were accompanied by a shoemaker's bench, and some of his work. The girls made an exhibit of their skill in dressmaking and mattress making.

At the whistle of the steam engine, which was on the stage, there was an exhibition of the different industries. There were a few speeches; one of them, the salutatory, being a plain, straightforward talk about how to manage a dairy. The salutatorian appeared in his business uniform, and while he analyzed milk, illustrating the most approved methods of sterilizing and butter making, he talked in a straightforward way that everybody could understand. A young woman discussed the growing of flowers as an occupation, and she, too, was dressed in the very clothes that she would use in the greenhouse or garden. This was the style of the oratorical side of the program.

The baccalaureate boiled into a five-minute, straight-from-the-shoulder talk, from President Washington, gave plain and simple advice, directing his graduates into a practical and practicable method of making themselves useful and successful.

We are not offering this commencement at Tuskegee as an entire novelty. Something very similar has occurred in connection with our agricultural colleges for the last ten years or more. It seems to fit to modern life, thought and needs; and we do not see that the absence of gowns and degrees and orations will be severely felt by the people. If the object of commencement is to show what the graduates have learned, is not this the right way? Why not have a modernized commencement?

The Session of Congress

It was a common prediction a few months ago that very little would be done by Congress during the session that ended last week. At that time nothing had been done. In the Senate the Republican majority was crippled by the defection of the insurgents who had so earnestly opposed the Tariff bill. In the House, revolt against Cannonism had compelled a change of the rules and was threatening so to affect the partisan majority that it would be unable to control legislation. Prominent representatives of the Administration were unwisely, in public addresses, widening the breach that separated insurgents from regulars. Surely there was danger that the President and his party would fail to keep the promises of their platform. But the President refrained from such public criticism of insurgents or progressives as

some of his associates were expressing. He sought to conciliate the factions. And in time the breach narrowed. Regulars accepted insurgents' propositions in part, and insurgents insisted less strenuously upon their demands. It was shown that business could be done in the House under the modified rules, and that the majority there was not going to pieces. Indeed, nothing had been accomplished before the rules were changed, but all that makes the session memorable has been done since the change was ordered.

The President was learning more and more about legislators and their ways. He was learning how and where and when his influence could be exerted most effectively in support of the party's legislative program. As the end of the session drew near, he permitted nothing to divert his attention from the work he had laid out for himself. He even gave up his cherished plans for a brief visit to his university on the day when his son was to be graduated. Realizing that much depended upon his presence in Washington, he remained there, promoting by tactful argument and persuasion the enactment of important measures to the support of which his party and himself were committed.

It has been a remarkably fruitful session, and the exceptional record of it is due largely to the President. Below we mention the most important measures upon which final and favorable action was taken:

Railroads. Bill including provisions for a Court of Commerce, control of telegraph and telephone lines, approval of proposed rate changes before they can be enforced, inquiry and action concerning rates by the Commission on its own initiative, and a commission to make investigation relating to issues of stocks and bonds.

Postal Savings Bank bill, to encourage thrift.

Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

Conservation. Bill giving the President unlimited authority to withdraw public lands, the same to be restored for settlement only by himself or by act of Congress.

Conservation. Bill providing for the agricultural entry of the surface of coal lands, the coal being reserved for separate action. This may open 60,000,000 acres to settlement.

Reclamation. Bill for the issue of $20,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness for the promotion of approved projects.

Tariff. Appropriation of $250,000 to be used in ascertaining the cost of production here and abroad.

Peace. Resolution for the appointment of a commission of distinguished Americans to cooperate with representatives of foreign Powers in a movement against wars.

Bill requiring publicity for campaign funds.

Bureau of Mines and Mining. Bill creating one, with an appropriation of $500,000.

White Slave Traffic. Bill dealing with interstate aspects of this evil.

Reorganization of the Lighthouse Service.

Provision for a commission to inquire as to business methods in the Departments and to promote economy.

Appropriation of $300,000 for raising the wreck of the battleship "Maine."

Extension of the use of safety appliances on railways; also a bill requiring railway companies to send to the Commission full reports of accidents.

Bill for a Commission of Fine Arts.

This is not a complete list. Many other measures of less importance might be added, and it should not be forgotten that the great appropriation bills received their due share of attention. It is true that some of the long bills which were passed had been shorn of provisions—the proposed regulation of railroad stock and bond issues, for example—which many demanded; but it occasionally happens in legislation that some things must be sacrificed for the preservation of others. The railroad bill creates a commission to inquire concerning stocks and bonds. Only a part of the elaborate program relating to conservation was carried to enactment, but it was a very important part. Those bills in the Administration's list which failed, or upon which action was deferred, will not be greatly missed. Among them are the ship subsidy bill, adversely affected by a scandal which has been the subject of investigation; the Federal Incorporation bill for Trusts, against which there were weighty objections; and the Injunction bill, which Congress will consider hereafter.

The record of the session is one that will assist the Republicans at the coming elections. Two or three months ago it could fairly be said that they were in danger of losing the House. Their Tariff bill is still a heavy weight to carry. They cannot get rid of it. But the party's achievements at this regular session tend to reduce the force of the tariff opposition. It appears to us that if the Republicans take a wise course in

the campaign they will retain a majority in the House, altho it will not be a large one. Because the commendable legislation of the session is so closely associated in the public mind with the President and his influence, quietly and legitimately exerted, he must gain in popularity by reason of it. He has won respect and admiration from many who regarded him a few months ago with misgivings. Thruout the latter part of the session he was growing in force and in that knowledge of national legislators and legislation which a President should have. It is unfortunate that he was not so well qualified and equipped when he was confronted with the problems and perils of tariff revision.

An American Peace Commission

LAST week both the Senate and House passed the bill bearing the name of Congressman Bennet, of New York, authorizing the President to appoint a commission of five members "to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace." The commission is to make its report within two years, and a sum of $10,000 is allowed for its expenses. It is announced that President Taft will offer the chairmanship of the commission to Mr. Roosevelt.

This bill is nothing short of a ways and means measure to bring about a world federation, limited to the maintenance of peace. As the commission must make its report within two years, its recommendations will unquestionably serve as a basis for the action of our delegation at the Third Hague Conference in 1915. Thus for the first time in the annals of history a great nation has officially recognized that the true philosophy of the peace movement requires world federation as a prerequisite for universal peace. The United States of America announces to the world that she is ready to champion this idea in the council of nations.

As the importance of this bill in the history of the peace movement can scarcely be overestimated, we take the liberty of giving some account of its origin and history. In the issue of THE INDEPENDENT of April 22, 1909, Mr. Henry C. Granger published an article entitled "Roosevelt—A Suggestion," the gist of which was that the world is ready for practical efforts toward universal peace, that the United States is the nation to lead in the movement, and that Theodore Roosevelt is the one American most likely to succeed in gaining the cooperation of the other nations.

We indorsed Mr. Granger's suggestion editorially and it subsequently evoked wide comment in the press of the land. Mr. Carnegie liked the idea, and the New York Peace Society, of which he was president, circulated the suggestion far and wide. No editor championed the proposition more zealously than Mr. John Temple Graves, in the New York *American,* whose many supporting editorials gave the idea wide currency thruout the land. Mr. Granger in the meantime was most active. He enlisted the interest of his friends in this city, and finally a small group of them met last autumn at dinner, to talk the matter over. The host of the evening was Mr. W. J. Bartnett, a California capitalist who had become first interested in internationalism thru the International Institute of Agriculture, which his friend, David Lubin, a fellow Californian, had so successfully organized. The others were Mr. Oscar F. Crosby, a graduate of West Point; Mr. W. C. Peyton, Dr. F. M. Willis, Judge George N. Nelson, Mr. Henry C. Granger, Mr. W. H. Short, the secretary of the New York Peace Society, and the managing editor of THE INDEPENDENT. This little group thereupon organized "The World Federation League," and straightway set about to increase its membership and influence. It was surprising to see how the idea took and how many men agreed to join, not only in New York, but thruout the country. The League straightway prevailed upon the Hon. Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, the chairman of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, and the first man who ever stood up in a parliament of the

world to suggest turning the Hague Conferences into a real international parliament, to introduce a bill into Congress for the appointment of a World Federation Commission, to bring about universal peace. A few of the peace workers were skeptical. But the bill was speedily indorsed by the New York Peace Society, The International School of Peace at Boston, and the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress, held at Hartford, Conn., on May 11. In the meantime, the World Federation League amalgamated with the New York Peace Society and became the World Federation Committee of the older organization, with Mr. Crosby as chairman.

A strong delegation went down to Washington to appear before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, to urge the passage of the Bartholdt bill. They were received with the utmost courtesy and cordiality by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Foster, as well as by the whole committee, especially by Messrs. Bennet and Fassett, of New York, Mr. Denby, of Michigan, and Mr. Granger, of Texas.

In the meantime Mr. Roosevelt had delivered, at Christiania, his remarkable Nobel peace address, which was nothing less than a plea for the "Federation of the World," and which at once made him the logical leader in any World Federation movement started in the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt's address, of course, served as a powerful reinforcement to the arguments used by the gentlemen of the World Federation League before the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We have not space here to summarize the speeches, but they can be found in the pamphlet "International Federation for the Maintenance of Peace," Committee on Foreign Affairs, May 7, 1910. The Foreign Affairs Committee, however, amalgamated the Bartholdt bill with an analogous one of Representative Bennet's and reported the new one back unanimously to the House under the name of the Bennet bill which, as we have said, finally passed both Houses last week without the slightest opposition. It is gratifying to remember in this connection that in 1900 the United States Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to negotiate arbitration treaties with all the nations of the world similarly disposed. This was before the day of a single arbitration treaty and when the nations only used conciliation thru diplomacy to settle their differences. During the past twenty years the world has passed from conciliation to arbitration. It is now passing from arbitration to World Federation. Thus our Congress again takes the lead in the peace movement.

We shall defer to a subsequent issue discussion of the problems of world federation and the limitation of armaments that will come before the commission. Here we wish only to emphasize the unparalleled opportunity before Mr. Taft to select a commission of such character, wisdom and experience in international law and such devotion to the cause of peace that their recommendations will have profound weight with all enlightened governments and all thinking men. There are men in the United States today who measure up to the requisite standard. And as for Theodore Roosevelt, to whom Mr. Taft is expected to offer the chairmanship of the commission, no greater or nobler opportunity ever came to him for public service. He has already achieved and ably filled the greatest national office in the world. Now higher work in the international realm awaits him. He must accept the call.

The Discouragement of Thrift

THRIFT is becoming a relatively rare virtue in America, not only because, as we have often pointed out, the character of the people is changing for the worse in this respect, but also because it is at present more difficult to practise the arts of thrift than it was a generation or two ago.

When most of the goods that a family consumed were made by itself in the household, on the farm or in the small shop, the irksomeness of avoidable labor was a powerful motive making for economy. It was not in human nature to destroy wantonly, or by negligence, shoes, clothing, furniture and utensils that must be replaced, if replaced at all, by the labor of one's own hands.

With the introduction of manufacture

on a large scale, a different set of motives came into play. Producing for a market, the manufacturer desires a quick and steady demand, and he likes to have the stock of goods in use disappear as rapidly as possible. The same motives are felt by the middleman. The consumer is urged and tempted to replace the old with the new more frequently than he can afford.

Today, organization on a gigantic scale, with trusts and lesser combinations controlling production, jobbing and retailing, temptation to wastefulness has become a definite and increasing coercion. Without any actual conspiracy, the conduct of individuals and corporations often takes a form of joint action that has all the effect of conspiracy. Manufacturers and dealers, including all of the larger mercantile establishments in this practical sense, and presumably without any actual conspiracy in the legal sense, combine their efforts in a thousand effective ways to discourage thrift. Patterns, models, forms, colors, are changed with bewildering rapidity. It is increasingly difficult to match a piece of goods. When you have found a shoe or a hat that suits you you can no longer congratulate yourself upon having solved a problem of personal economy. The chances are that you can never again obtain exactly the same style of hat or the same "last" of shoe.

With this continual shifting of patterns goes a steady deterioration in the quality of all repair work. In all possible ways, manufacturers and dealers discourage the arts of repair. More often than not, they refuse to be "bothered" with repairs. If they reluctantly undertake them, they will return the articles to you looking perhaps "as good as new," but in reality, as you discover a few days later, irreparably ruined.

Probably there is only one practical way in which to check the increasing wastefulness of our present productive and distributive system. It is not likely that we shall again witness the encouragement of thrift until we resort to co-operation in some form. One large item in the economy of such schemes of distributive co-operation as those that flourish in England is the immediate and natural incentive to thrift which they once more bring into play. Thru them the consumer can get the kinds of goods that he wants in standard patterns, and need not replace them until he needs to do so. He can demand and secure articles that are well made. By a slight extension of the co-operative enterprise it would be easily possible to provide for prompt and well-made "repairs."

As we have said more than once before, the extravagance and wastefulness of the American people are not likely to diminish so long as it is possible to get rich quick by the method of skinning our natural resources, which has been worked "for all it is worth" since the Civil War period. It will be when we feel more keenly the pressure of diminishing returns that we shall begin to ask ourselves how we can economize our resources and our energies. It is highly probable that when that day comes we shall discover that the American people are as competent to organize and to carry on successful co-operation as the people of the countries of the Old World are.

Extradition and Insanity

It is bad enough that there is no effective treaty with Italy for the extradition of those charged with crime. In the present Charlton case the confest murderer is an American, altho the crime was committed in Italy, and Italy will not seek to have him extradited and tried there. But as he and his victim were Americans, and he is under arrest here, he can and should be tried here, so as not to escape proper punishment. That would be a great wrong. An effort by his relatives is making to show that he is insane, and was insane from childhood. We need a legal interpretation of insanity. The community is in great danger from the emotionally "insane," from those who have a high temper which they do not control, who are liable to seize the first mallet or knife handy to kill one they are angry with. The purpose of punishment for murder is not to reform the murderer, but to protect the people; and those whose minds are liable to go mad when angry should be restrained after, and it were better before, the murderous passion conquers reason. Most defenses of insanity are cases of expansion

beyond bounds of the definition of insanity. People who are sane enough to be allowed to go about in society are generally sane enough to be punished for their crimes, sane enough to be deterred by fear of punishment, sane enough to try to escape and hide their guilt, and are therefore sane enough to be punished.

Vanderbilt University

A most extraordinary contest has opened for the control of Vanderbilt University, which may well attract the attention of the country. It was started as a Southern Methodist college in Nashville under the control of several of the neighboring Conferences. Then the elder Vanderbilt gave it a large endowment, and it took his name, and has since received other benefactions from the family. Meanwhile its control was in a measure transferred to the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, the bishops of which had a right, as visitors, to be present and vote with the trustees, and it was claimed that they are trustees. Then five bishops were elected as trustees to represent the whole number, but this was resisted in the General Conference, on the claim that the Church, not the trustees, owns the university. This was the chief question before the late meeting of the General Conference, and three trustees for the university were then elected; but the trustees have refused to admit them. There is a legal contest now assured. Two bishops have resigned from the Board of Trustees, in protest against its action, while Bishop Hendrix, who supported the board, is to be tried for contumacy by a commission provided by the General Conference. It is a very bitter fight, Chancellor Kirkland and the majority of the Board of Trustees desiring an independent university which shall yet be related to the Church, while the General Conference and the minority of the board wish the Church to own and control it. We observe that in the action of the trustees refusing to accept the three trustees elected by the Conference, six clergymen and two laymen voted to admit them, while on the negative there were three clergymen and sixteen laymen. The property involved is about $3,000,000, and W. K. Vanderbilt is with Chancellor Kirkland and the trustees. Bishop Hoss, who leads the Conference party, says it will be no friendly suit before the courts.

Senator Lodge's Report

The Senate Committee's report on the high cost of living is notable for discarding two causes which have had much currency. One of these is the increased production of gold, and the other is the tariff. Taking the causes as a whole they come to this, that people want more things, and that they do not raise enough food, and what they do raise they hold for high prices. This explanation seems very inadequate. It is like saying that things cost more because they cost more. The first reason given is the increased cost of production by reason of higher land values and higher wages. But that is the problem itself, not its explanation. The report then adds, the increased demand for farm products and food. But enough is produced to go around. We do not go hungry. It is added that banking facilities, cold storage plants, etc., allow farmers and middlemen to hold back products for higher prices. True, but that rather equalizes prices for they have to be sold in the end or lost. The committee is very certain, as might be expected, that the tariff has had no appreciable effect, for the prices have continued to rise on products whose tariff rates were reduced. It is a world phenomenon, they say, and there has simply been a leveling of prices everywhere. But this does not explain why they are everywhere leveling up. The financiers' chief explanation is the increased production and consequent reduced value of gold, the one thing by which all other values are measured.

Not a Public Document

We have occasion to thank *America* for its courteous treatment of THE INDEPENDENT when discussing severely the use by Secretary Speer, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, of a document printed some years ago in our columns, which purported to be a severe rebuke by the Vatican of the Archbishop of Santiago, Chile, for his extravagance. *America* properly denies that such a letter could be rightly called an "encyclical letter." A letter from Leo XIII to the Archbishop of Santiago is not a public

document *in se*. Equally the letter on Americanism to Cardinal Gibbons was not *in se* a public document. Had a Manning or Von Ketteler or Darboy been in Baltimore it would have been suppressed. If genuine, of which we know nothing at present, such a letter would hardly be preserved in the archives of Santiago. Few archbishops will file away such letters. The writer in *America* says:

"Every encyclical, or public document, issued by the Vatican, is published at once in official organs, and the more important in the leading Catholic papers of every land."

We are inclined to question this, even apart from the fact that this would seem not to have been a public document. Henry Georgism was condemned by Papal encyclical, sent to the American Episcopate under the bond of secrecy, and was never published. The Papal encyclical on Modernism was not published entirely in Germany. The paragraph requiring that there be appointed a vigilance committee in every diocese to discover and report on suspicious Modernism was stricken out. The other day, by order of Pius X, the encyclical on St. Charles Borromeo was not published in Germany. At the same time the evidence presented by *America* against the genuineness of the letter published in Santiago papers at the time is such as to require further evidence for its authenticity which we did not see denied at the time.

Simplified Spelling Abroad

Simplified spelling is moving the world over, and in more than one language. In England the Simplified Spelling Society has tackled the problem of simplification, and proposes to solve it in a more radical way than the American Simplified Spelling Board seems to venture. It is proposed by its leading members to come as near to phonetic spelling as possible with twenty-six letters, altho but twenty-four are available, as *x* is a double letter, and *c* (or *k*) is superfluous. The paucity of letters leads them to suggest combinations for some vowel sounds, just as we employ *th* for a single consonant sound. The movement has spread to South Africa and Australia, while the Canadians are helping our Simplified Spelling Board. Even in Germany, France and Spain, where extensive simplification has already been achieved, further progress is proposed. In Japan the Government proposes to use simplified spelling in the teaching of English; one scholar declares it is harder to learn to read English than to read Chinese. The last proposal of the sort that has come to our observation is from Constantinople, where the Young Turk Government, in the zeal for progress, is planning to adopt a measure of simplification for the Turkish language, which has been generally thought of as already phonetically written. This scheme harmonizes with the desire to purify the Turkish language of intruded Arabic words, and also to extend the knowledge of Turkish all over the Empire.

How people know we do not know, but they seem to know that Colonel Roosevelt when he meets Governor Hughes will ask him to decline the appointment he has already accepted to a seat in the United States Supreme Court, which appointment the Senate has confirmed. It is not clear to us that Colonel Roosevelt has the right to make that request of him just for the sake of helping the Republican party in New York. If nothing else will save the party it must be very badly off and a dose of defeat might do it good. If Governor Hughes is such a unique man he is just the sort of man needed for the Supreme bench, and the position is as important as that of the Governor even of the Empire State.

Old popular superstitions are being rudely attacked in many directions, and not least in those that relate to health. The distinguished British physician, Sir Frederick Treves, has been startling his countrymen by declaring that drafts never give a person a cold, that colds come from stuffy rooms; and other British physicians support his assertion. It has been a paradoxical belief that a wind out of doors is healthy, but a draft indoors is liable to be fatal. Equally a very few years ago it was believed that damp air was malarious, but now we know that damp air of itself is as healthy as dry air, and that it is the mosquitoes that make a swamp malarial.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, is to be thanked for his defense of the Indians of his State, to the limit of publishing in the Senate the humiliating fact that a man representing a $3,000,000 interest had tried to bribe him with an offer of $50,000. This act of the blind Senator's was not sensational, for he tried hard to get sure protection for the Indians who were likely to be robbed by privately telling the facts to one or two of his colleagues, and by fighting the steal bill in Senate and committee. As a last resort he told openly in the Senate of the attempt at bribery, and that was effective. The nearest case we recall at all like this was that of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas.

Nothing could be more worthily bestowed than the degree of Master of Arts given by Yale to Miss Jane Addams, of the Chicago Hull House, which she has made, with twenty years of labor, the most influential and useful institution of the sort in the country. We are not sure but she deserves the degree of Doctor of Laws as much as Mr. J. J. Hill, who received at the same time that degree. Yale is a little slow in recognizing the rights of women to these distinctions, as this is the first time a woman has thus been honored by the university.

It is with his "warm approval" that Secretary MacVeagh transmits to Congress the petition of 16,086 employees of the executive departments in Washington, and 5,500 employees of the civil service in other cities, praying for the passage of a law to retire superannuated civil service employees on a pension. The more enterprising business establishments have such a retirement system, and it is time that the United States treated its soldiers of peace as well as its soldiers of war.

It was in an address at Lincoln University, one of the leading colleges for negro education in the country, that President Taft, who is a trustee of Hampton Institute, had a good word to say for the higher education:

"Add up the hundreds of thousands of dollars and find how small—how pitiably small—is the total of the capital invested in higher education as compared with the total number of the race, and you will learn that there is no need that our economic students should be sitting up nights worrying about giving the negro too much education."

Rural school contests are very popular in Wisconsin. The usual plan is to have first a contest in the single school, then of representatives of the schools of a township, and then of a county. The superintendents of 56 counties report 15 arithmetic contests, 25 corn and other grain contests, 14 in speaking, 20 in spelling, and only two athletic contests. The Wisconsin youth seem to have the sense of proportion.

Let the public understand that there is not one advertised medicine that is of the least use to cure tuberculosis, and yet poor dupes pay $15,000,000 a year for fake consumption cures. Whether they are nostrums sold at drug stores or "institutes" or receipts from advertising doctors who have a secret remedy, they are all frauds. There is nothing that does good except fresh air and wholesome food and rest.

It was no small sacrifice that President Taft made when he did not go to Yale Commencement to see his son graduate with the highest honors. We doubt not it was with a wrench of the heartstrings that he announced that he should stay in Washington to watch the passage by the Senate of the Postal Bank bill. What he lost was the satisfaction of parental pride; what he gained was the satisfaction of doing his duty to the country.

All international disputed questions in which the United States has an interest are rapidly being submitted to arbitration. The last is that with Mexico as to a disputed bit of land in El Paso, Texas, worth about $5,000,000. The arbitrators are one American, one Mexican and one Canadian jurist. In old days nations have gone to war for smaller causes.

Goldwin Smith was a fortunate man to have a million dollars to leave to Cornell University, and a wise man he was to love to work to the end of his life. No act of his becomes him more than this splendid bequest.

INSURANCE

Reformation of Fraternals

THE conviction that the rates for fraternal insurance were altogether inadequate has been a growing one for several years. The matter has been agitated in many quarters and much controversy has resulted regarding this subject. A settlement of it seems now to be in sight as the result of a conference, held two weeks ago, between a committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners and representatives of the leading fraternal organizations, as to legislation, the effect of which will ultimately be to place these organizations on a satisfactory financial basis. Previous attempts to bring about a revision of the rates of fraternals have not been successful, so that the present agreement is a matter of congratulation. The plan and scope of the proposed changes is indicated by the following synopsis:

That annual valuations and publicity shall be made not as a test of solvency but to show condition to members of societies, the valuation to begin January 1, 1912.

Valuation as of January 1, 1918, properly certified, shall be submitted to the home insurance department of the various orders and triennially thereafter. If the valuation shows a deficiency the society must reduce the deficiency at least 5 per cent. during each triennial period. Failure to reduce the deficiency will permit the insurance department to take steps to correct conditions or to wind up the business of the society.

The National Fraternal Congress tables of mortality shall be the standard for valuation of any higher standard upon which the societies have calculated their rates of contribution.

After the passage of the bill no new society shall be incorporated or admitted which does not provide for stated periodical contributions sufficient to provide for meeting the obligations contracted when valued upon the basis of the National Fraternal Congress tables of mortality, or any higher standard, with an interest assumption not more than 4 per cent. annually.

The chief effect of these amendments will be to extend the period during which the fraternals must place their business on a sound footing. Under the compromise which has been arrived at, the fraternals will not be required to begin to make good any reserve deficiency till 1918, and then not more than 5 per cent. to the deficiency every year. But even this advance is enormous, and the publicity which will be given to their condition in the meantime will help along the reform.

THE recent death of Charles C. Dickinson, former president of the Carnegie Trust Company, has caused considerable controversy as to its cause. Last week a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, notwithstanding the introduction of testimony by the coroner's physician that Mr. Dickinson's death was not due to breathing poisonous gases while he was watching an alchemic experiment, as claimed. This verdict will validate a claim against the Casualty Company of America for the $50,000 policy the dead banker held with that company, which, with accumulations, now amounts to $62,500, in favor of his estate.

THE average man is in receipt of some kind of an income. So long as the man has his health this income is, generally speaking, assured to him. Out of it he pays his house rent, his living expenses, the cost of the clothes he wears, the books and papers he reads, and any luxuries in which he may indulge. Let us suppose that this man falls sick. The concern employing him very often pays his wages or salary, as the case may be, for a limited time, but if his disability continues permanently, the question as to where the money is to come from to pay his expenses becomes an exceedingly important one. How shall such a man keep a shelter over his head, buy food and secure the necessary clothes to wear? In this uncertain world, it is always possible that accidents may happen and income cut off. It is, therefore, exceedingly important for the wise man to find a way to meet the difficulties that straightway arise when the income ceases. Modern insurance methods provide a disability policy that is intended for just such emergencies. Those who have not considered this question before may find it exceedingly beneficial to make inquiries regarding such policies. They are good for the man as well as his family.

FINANCIAL

The Stock Market

DURING last week the market for securities showed continued dullness, transactions on the New York Stock Exchange amounting to only 2,280,300 shares. There was a downward tendency, but net losses at the end of the week were small. Discouraging news about the spring wheat crop, with rising prices for wheat, exerted a depressing influence. In the last two days of the week the address of Attorney-General Wickersham at Chicago, in defense of the Federal Government's power to control and regulate issues of railroad stock and bonds, was used by bear traders in applying pressure to prices. They argued that it indicated the Administration's purpose to insist hereafter upon a grant of authority to exercise this power. It was not shown, however, that the proposed regulation of issues would reduce the actual value of securities. The reported decision of the great packing companies in Chicago not to oppose an increase of freight rates affected the market slightly for a time. It was reported that the packers had been induced by George W. Perkins (of J. P. Morgan & Co.) to accept an average addition of 11 per cent., or about $2,500,000 a year, on East bound shipments of meats. This break in the ranks of the protesting shippers, some thought, would help the railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Others realized, however, that the packers would proceed to collect the additional $2,500,000 from the consuming public in higher prices of meat, and that the packers' "compromise" would not commend either the Beef Trust or the railroads to the people. Public sentiment has weight in stock exchanges and where laws are made. On the whole, stock market prices have not been seriously affected by the packers' action.

Young Financiers

THOMAS F. RYAN, the well known capitalist, identified with the Tobacco Trust, prominent banks, insurance companies, gas companies, etc., sailed for Europe last week, intending to visit the Kongo country, in the industrial development of which he is interested. On the day of his departure he gave to the press a prepared statement. The following part of it, relating to Mr. Morgan and several young men, has excited some interest:

"I regret very much that I shall not see Mr. Morgan during the present summer, as I am compelled to leave before he can arrive. My interest in his activities continues to be keen, and I do not fail to recognize the unique position that he holds in the business situation not only of this country but of the world. There are people who are asking who is to be the successor of Mr. Morgan. In my opinion there will be none. There has been only one Morgan and there cannot be a second. Fortunately, there seems to be no reason to become alarmed on this point for years to come. As for the men to whom the interests of New York and the country must look in time of panic or peril in the next generation there is no occasion to go beyond the younger men now in sight. I have perfect confidence in them, I firmly believe that such men as Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Henry P. Davison, of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., Otto H. Kahn and Mortimer L. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Mr. John B. Dennis, of Blair & Co., Mr. George F. Baker, Jr., of the First National Bank, and James Stillman, Jr., of the National City Bank, may be relied upon to take care of the great banking and financial interests which lie at the foundation of American business. I look upon these as the ablest men of their time in any of the great financial centers."

Four of the seven younger men named above are more than forty years old Two are forty-three. George W. Perkins, one of the most active of Mr. Morgan's partners, but not mentioned by Mr. Ryan, is forty-eight. The elder Morgan is seventy-three years old, and Mr. Ryan himself will be fifty-nine in October next.

....In the year ending with March, $2,387,969 was taken at the New York Custom House in fines, penalties and forfeitures, against $106,406 in the year immediately preceding.

....With its regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent., the Fifth Avenue Bank declared last week a special dividend of 130 per cent. The bank retains its old capitalization of only $100,000. Shares (par value $100) were recently sold at $4,500.

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